NOVA BEDFORDIA CONDITA A.D. 1787
LUCEM DIFFUNDO
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1847

#17

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

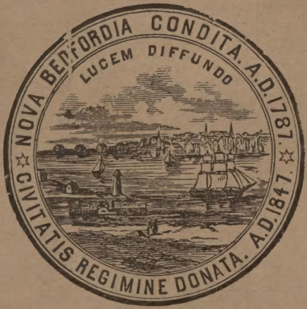
TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

For the Year 1871-2.



NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1872.

1872—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 1, 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1872.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council,

We enter upon the duties which our fellow-citizens have assigned to us, at the very threshold of the new year. I greet you with the wish, that it may be to each of you, a *Happy New Year ;* — a year exempt from disastrous conflagrations, from wasting disease, and from wreck of fortunes; a year of increased prosperity to our city. Looking back upon the year just closed, we have everything to encourage us in the work before us. The members of the city government of 1871, though representing different, and sometimes conflicting interests, and with varied views of public policy, were yet united in the purpose to subserve the public good, and their personal and official intercourse was marked by courtesy and kindness. Many of those members are now here, and wise in the experience of the past are better fitted for the trusts they have assumed.

These trusts are of great importance. It is an honor that we are chosen to administer them, but they demand of us serious thought and study. The welfare of the city, its honor, its credit, its prosperity, the convenience of the citizens, the security of their property, their immunity from pestilence, from fire, and from violations of peace and good order, depend largely upon us. I trust we all feel the weight of responsibility we have under the solemnity of our oaths assumed, and that we may seek to discharge it, so as to satisfy the just expectations of our constituents, and above all, to meet the approval of our own consciences.

Our city is taking a new departure in material prosperity. The gradual decline of the whale fishery has created the need of some new channels of enterprise. Capital is not wanting, nor is there any lack of brains and hands to start and sustain new schemes; and with caution, at the same time with certainty of success, our city is embarking in manufactures. It is our clear duty to encourage by our municipal legislation, every enterprise that promises to add to the population and wealth of the city; and I am confident that duty will be cheerfully done. No one will question the obligation resting upon the city government, by a liberal policy to aid all local enterprises, but I desire here to call your attention specially to one means of securing this result.

The real wealth of a city is in its skilled labor, whether of hand or brain. Whatever enervates or degrades that labor, is a foe to our prosperity. Recognizing this truth, the State legislature has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks, and our citizens have charged us with the duty of enforcing such prohibition.

The attempt to do this in the past has been attended with the happiest results. I do not now allude to the diminution of crime, to the lessening of domestic unhappiness, or to the increase of quiet and good order in our streets, though these are consequences upon which we may well congratulate ourselves, but to the effect which the restriction of rum-selling has upon our material prosperity. Managers of manufacturing establishments bear testimony to the benefits accruing from an enforcement of the law, and cooperate with the police in efforts to close the rum-shops.

Elevated in character, labor is raised in value; and capital is attracted to a city, where among the laboring population, sobriety is the rule and drunkenness the exception.

In the year past, the increase of population and the new demand for labor have been gratifying. A careful collation of statistics of our manufactures, gathered under the direction of a special committee of the city council, presents a hopeful result, proving false the prophecies of those who affected to believe that the prohibitory policy would drive business from our city.

The number of manufacturing establishments was found to be	171
Capital invested was	$4,461,000
Number of operatives employed was	3,905
Amount of pay roll was	$1,717,971
Amount of products was	$8,139,270
Showing an average of annual earnings to each adult and child of	439

These figures show that capital is taking the right direction, but they do not tell the whole story. In addition it is to be remarked that during the year a new cotton mill has been erected in the south part of the city, which will be in successful operation in a few months, giving employment to some five hundred laborers, and a new impetus to enterprise in that section of the city. Other manufactories have increased their facilities to meet the increased demand for their fabrics, while all have been worked to their uttermost capacity; and now preparations are being made to remove to this place from a neighboring city another important establishment. Distinguished as New Bedford has been in the past for her bold and successful enterprise in whaling, she promises at no distant period to challenge regard for her varied and extensive manufactures.

With these general remarks, I would ask your attention to several important interests which claim our care.

FINANCE.

From the Collector of Taxes I have received his usual yearly statement.

Before giving you any items of interest, I desire to express to you my warm feelings of respect and love for him who has for years labored with such zeal and efficiency for the financial interest of our city, expressing the hope that his life and energies may be preserved for years to come.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The assessment of the year, including the tax upon bank shares, was	$378,030.00
Amount collected, including the bank tax, the whole of which has been paid,	368,900.76
Leaving a balance uncollected of	$9,129.24

This balance is $7,500 less than it was at the same time last year, and were it not that a large tax from which exemption is claimed as illegally assessed, the payment of which will be enforced by law, the balance unpaid would be but about $8,000. This statement is very satisfactory, and shows a most commendable promptness on the part of our tax-payers.

The credit to the Collector is as follows:

Paid State Tax,	$49,425.00
Paid County Tax,	22,705.48
Paid City Treasurer,	277,591.60
Discount for prompt pay,	18,175.64
Abatement by Assessors,	1,003.04
	$368,900.76

The amount paid by the Commonwealth, for the tax collected by the State Treasurer for assessments upon bank shares, held by our residents in banks in other parts of the State, is $3,711.64.

The corporation tax assessed and collected by the State Tax Commissioner has brought in a smaller sum than ever before. The amount received is $23,393.17, which is $1,606.83 less than the deduction made from the general appropriations for the year, based upon the probable receipt from this source.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of the special appropriations of the year was	$103,931.11

The items are as follows:

Water Works,		$50,000.00
Fire Alarm,		12,000.00
Bush Street School House,		4,000.00
Public Schools,		5,544.00
New Engine House,		1,000.00
Arnold Street School House,		337.11
SEWERS.		
Tripp's Brook,	$18,000.00	
Ray Street,	4,000.00	
Middle Street,	1,650.00	
Mill Street,	1,650.00	
Howland Street,	3,500.00	
Lincoln Street,	2,250.00	31,050.00
		$103,931.11

The manner of disposal of these amounts will await your action. It is expected, as a matter of course, that the $50,000 for the water works will be met by the issuing of city bonds. I have no other statement to make relative to the remaining portion of these special appropriations, than to recommend that so much of it as may not be met by the assessments upon the abutters upon the streets through which the sewers have been built, or will be as soon as the working season opens, shall be included in the annual appropriations for the year.

BONDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is now	$842,100.00
At the close of the financial year 1870–71, it was	861,050.00
Of this amount the water loan is now	500,000.00
Other purposes,	342,100.00

TEMPORARY DEBT.

The temporary debt of the city is now	$40,000.00
The temporary debt of the city January, 1870, was	60,000.00
The temporary debt of the city January, 1869, was	166,000.00

That we should be borrowers of money, while a large amount of the appropriations for the financial year, which closes on the first day of March next, remains unexpended, is owing mainly to the fact that large special appropriations have been made and expended for which no provision has been specially made.

For the year just now closed, there have been made by an almost unanimous vote of the city council, special appropriations exceeding $100,000, including $50,000 for the water works; while, the inevitable balance of unpaid taxes, the balance always due us for advances to the Commonwealth for State aid, which now amounts to more than $8,000, and the still unpaid balance of the general appropriations of 1869 of $14,000, awaiting the action of the executor of Sylvia Ann Howland, and which I am assured will be paid to-morrow, make an aggregate of debit balances exceeding the amount of the appropriation still unexpended, rendered it necessary that the treasury should be supplied by a temporary loan.

The financial condition of the city may be readily stated and easily understood. At the close of the present year, the amount of the permanent city debt, independent of that contracted for the water works, will be $323,650, which is $100,000 less than it was in 1864, and if it is not increased, and the bonds are paid as they mature, as they undoubtedly will be, it will be all liquidated in about thirteen years after the present.

We cannot be indifferent to the fact, that the payment of interest upon our entire debt, with the instalments falling due, amount to more than one fifth of our annual expenditure. It is a heavy burden upon tax-payers, who will be slow to regard a public debt as a public blessing. Of this large amount, reaching this year to nearly $70,000, more than one half is on account of the water works.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

During the past year the basement of the City Hall has undergone a complete change at a cost of $2,603.48. Pleasant offices have taken the place of the market stalls. The offices of the Board of Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, Engineers of the Fire Department, Superintendent of the Water Board, and that of Sealer of Weights and Measures, are located there, and their central location affords great convenience to the public.

Our excellent and accommodating City Clerk still has an office located upon the upper floor of the City Hall, and is almost inaccessible to the in-firm and aged. There is sufficient room for his office upon the lower floor of the Library Building.

It is easy of access to the public, and I believe the City Council would but gratify the unanimous wish of the people by making the desired change.

THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS AND THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I simply call your attention to these two important departments of our city affairs.

Being by reason of my official position a member of both of these boards, I have thought it here unnecessary to repeat what is so fully laid before you in their reports. The position which both these institutions occupy in the public regard, and their influence upon the well-being and prosperity of our city, commend their reports to your thoughtful consideration. They are full of valuable information.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

The demands upon this department are constant, and its management is always a subject of criticism. If there is any defect, it is usually as apparent to the careless observer, as to the experienced road-builder. Few, however, who are annoyed by a defect in a street or sidewalk, take into account the large number of miles of both that are yearly to be cared for. A large number of citizens today, and many even within a mile radius from this spot, have reason to complain of imperfections in both streets and sidewalks. With the usual appropriations it is a simple impossibility to meet the actual wants of the public in this regard. Good streets tend to the improvement of neighborhoods. Make the streets neat and easy for travel, and the sidewalks level and convenient, and sightly buildings and stores will take the place of shanties and unsightly dwellings, and the money expended on the highway will soon be reimbursed to the treasury in the increased tax upon abutting property. Some of the old methods of street building and repairing are falling into disuse. In our city, gravel for covering the roads becoming scarce, the improved method of macadamizing is taking its place. The first cost of the latter is more than double that of gravel, but the excess of cost is more than compensated by the durability of the road, the saving in wear and tear of vehicles and of animal strength, and the gain in personal comfort to the traveller. During the past year, sections in nine different streets have been macadamizod with a layer of broken stone ten inches in thickness, with a surface of 6549 square yards, at a cost of $1.25 per square yard. The macadamizing of Acushnet Avenue has been extended northward 1529 feet, covering 4469 square yards of surface at an average depth of two feet, at a cost of $1.50 per square yard. There have been laid 2344 feet of stone curbing and crossing at a cost of 62 cents per foot, also 4500 feet of stone flagging and 1900 feet of brick for sidewalks, the stone costing 28 cents, and the brick 12 cents per square foot.

The Cove road, which was seriously damaged by the gale of September, 1869, has been repaired at a cost of about $1,000. This road will always occasion large expense, on account of its exposure to injury from the wash of the sea. To guard against such disaster, a bank wall should be built, or a new road laid out from the Dartmouth line in a northeasterly direction to intersect with County street. That part of the Plainville road running through the swamp, has been repaired thoroughly, at a cost of over $1,000, and during the past summer has been in perfect order. A large number of streets have been gravelled and their sidewalks repaired. One cause of the extraordinary repairs of the streets, is the laying of the water mains and service pipes, and this must continue for some years to come, to increase the expense of the department. Under the direction of our faithful and honest Superintendent of Streets, however, the money appropriated is economically and judiciously expended; and I am sure the tax-payers will not complain of an outlay which yields so generous a return in their comfort and convenience.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the service is in excellent condition. The necessity which created it never ceases, and the more we add to the wooden structures of our city the more we must increase the efficiency of the means for preventing and extinguishing fires. The working force now consists of 4 steam fire engines, 1 hook and ladder company, 1 hand engine. There are employed 126 men and 13 horses. During the year there have been 19 alarms of fire.

Amount of property destroyed was	$35,667.00
Amount of insurance obtained,	18,852.00

In 1870 the number of alarms was 25.

Amount of property destroyed,	$147,500.00
Amount of insurance obtained,	109,309.00

During the past year the telegraph fire alarm has been established, at a cost of $12,000. It was put in operation on the 23d of September last. At the time there was much diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the purchase; but at each alarm of fire its practical value is becoming more manifest. At the same instant the entire fire department knows where the fire is, and can concentrate efforts for its extinguishment.

I have closely watched the movements of the department in going to and at fires. The quickness in starting the steamers from the houses is admirable, but there is an interval of a few minutes between the alarm and the raising of steam, when a hose company could do invaluable service. By simply applying the hose to a hydrant, a stream of water is ready for use, and can be more readily applied than from a steamer. Repeatedly during the year fires have been extinguished by the use of house and garden hose. The utility of hose carriages has been urged for several years by the fire department, and last year the City Council ordered the purchase of one, which should at once be put into service. I recommend that another be procured, and a company of young men be attached to each. The generous rivalry which would naturally grow up between the two classes, the hose companies and the steam companies, would increase the efficiency of both, and do away with the necessity of another steam fire engine.

I would also recommend the reorganizing of the Protecting Society, with a view of bringing it into a more active operation. Its duty, the saving and protecting movable property during fire, is one of great importance, and its efficiency is a matter of serious concern. I would suggest for your consideration, the propriety of reducing the number of members of the society, and the necessity of their being equipped by the city, with such means and appliances for the performance of their work as has been found useful in other cities.

During the past year an engine-house has been erected in Ward One, on Purchase street, at a cost of $10,892.10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No department is more deserving the regard of the City Council than that of education. Our public schools are designed, in the language of our excellent school superintendent, "for the development and nurture of a true and noble citizenship." Their support is made imperative by law, that "the prerogatives of citizenship may be exercised by minds enlightened enough to appreciate their sacred responsibility, and hearts high-toned enough to set a true value on the boon of liberty." To the City Council very little belongs, except to raise the means necessary to support the schools. The School Committee, like the Overseers of the Poor, are chosen directly by the people, and in their action are quite independent of us. The expending of the school appropriation belongs to them, but the City Council are responsible to the citizens for the expenditure. Though there may seem to be here a divided responsibility, there is no occasion for any conflict or antagonism. Both bodies have the same great purpose to subserve, — the elevation of the character and the increased efficiency of the schools. It is unfortunate that the relation between the two is not closer, so that each might the more readily see the aims and purposes of the other. One fact is patent to all: our schools must keep pace with the progress of the age; the highest order of educational abilities must be employed in instruction; adequate salaries must be paid, and everything tending to augment the usefulness of the schools should be liberally supplied. Of the condition of the schools we have good reason to be proud, though their immediate guardians will not claim that they are all that they should be, or that they hope to make them. A steady and healthful progress is observable, promising the most valuable and practical results; due, I take pleasure in saying, to the constant and intelligent efforts of the accomplished chairman of the school board and the patient labor of the faithful and experienced superintendent.

From the latter officer I learn that the number of scholars in the public schools is about the same as last year, viz., 3550. But while the aggregate is nearly the same, the distribution of the pupils among the different grades presents some interesting as well as suggestive facts. While the High and Grammar schools have less than their usual complement, the Primary grade is very full, and the influx of little children has been of late beyond precedent. The school committee have in consequence been obliged to open several new rooms, and even now some of these are overcrowded.

It is poor policy for the city, in building school-houses or other public buildings, to adapt them closely to the immediate demands of the day or the neighborhood, not taking into consideration the prospective needs of a growing community. Such was the mistake in the Dartmouth Street, Cedar Street and Fifth Street school-houses, — all good and substantial edifices.

The children of the Cedar Street school-house are literally overrunning some of its rooms. The Bush Street school-house has been enlarged to accommodate the children in that section of the city at an expense of $2,974.83. An addition has also been made to the Rockdale school-house at an expense of $1,142.21. During the past year, to the credit of the committee on public property, our school-houses have been put in good repair. I also learn, that there has been an improvement of nearly

2 percent in the attendance of the Grammar schools, and 5 percent in the diminution of tardiness.

In the early part of the year 1870, at the request of the school committee, Rev. I. H. Coe was appointed as truant officer. In the report for 1871 he says the commitments to the farm school have been only about one half as many as before the office was made a specialty. And again, "the diminution of drunkenness in our city has had no small influence in lessening the number of juvenile offenders." As to the value of our truant officer's services, I will only quote from the annual report of the chairman of the school committee of 1870. "So far as we have been able to judge, he has labored with faithfulness, tact and discretion, and from a spirit of true benevolence and kindness, and much good has been accomplished. Such an officer cannot well be spared in a city like ours. The expense of his labors cannot be weighed against their efficiency and success."

TRUST FUND.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the noble bequest of the late Sylvia Ann Howland. In the early part of the year, the City Council passed an ordinance, placing the income of $50,000 under the control of the school committee. By the seventh section, the money is to be spent "strictly in accordance with the purpose and intent of the donor"; and by the eighth section, none of the income is to be expended "to supply any deficiency which may at any time exist in the appropriations of the city for the ordinary purposes of the public schools; or for any purpose, temporary or permanent, which is not clearly in accordance with the original design and intent for which said educational fund was established."

I think the prevailing sentiment of the City Council, before the passage of the ordinance, was that the committee on public instruction should be joined with the school committee in directing the expenditure. But in deference to the wishes of the school committee, the fund was placed in their control, with certain limitations expressed in the ordinance. It is but justice to the school board to say, that they have striven to increase the value of the schools, by making a few of the school-rooms more attractive, nor would I question the wisdom of any expenditure looking to such a result. I felt it my duty to withhold my approval of a bill charged to the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund, contracted for the papering of school-houses. The bill is correct, and the object for which it was incurred is a proper one. But I regarded the expenditure as chargeable to the incidental appropriation for schools, and not to this trust fund, — that it was not an expenditure authorized by the terms of the bequest for "*liberal education*."

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

I have long felt that the Poor Department had not its full share of the attention of the City Council. It is true that the Overseers of the Poor are directly elected by the people, and are clothed by law with authority to act to a great extent upon their own responsibility, and consult their own views as to what a proper guardianship of the poor requires, yet, without questioning their power, or trenching at all upon their prerogatives, the members of the City Council must recognize and act up to the responsibility resting upon themselves, to scrutinize the large expenditure in the relief and support of the poor. The importance of this branch of the service, and the extent of the outlays, are not, I think, fully realized. The duties of the overseer are many, and require the exercise of firmness, wisdom, and economy, as well as that true Christian charity which is, or should be, the basis of our Poor laws.

The alms-house is made by the statutes and municipal regulation, at the same time an asylum for the poor, a work-house, and a reform school for juvenile offenders. Three institutions, charitable, penal, and reformatory, distinct in character, though under one roof, certainly need some supervision by the members of the City Council, for a due regard for the future welfare of the inmates and to the expenditures from the city treasury. The supply of the wants of the poor, the wholesome discipline of the criminals, who are not inmates of the

House of Correction simply because the police judge deems it best to make the workhouse the place of their confinement, and the wise and Christian training of children, with a view to their thorough reformation, are duties resting immediately upon the Overseers of the Poor and the Mayor and Aldermen; but they should be shared by the members of the City Council.

I call your attention to the fact that under existing laws no outlay that humanity or wise policy calls upon us to make upon residents known as State paupers, except in case of sickness precluding their removal, or of death, is reimbursed by the State. Relief extended to this class is at the city's expense. The State, having established a State alms-house, complacently frees itself from responsibility by saying to each city or town, "Send thither your State paupers," which is oftentimes both cruel and unchristian. Temporary relief by the city, in a majority of cases, would relieve the State from large expense at their alms-house, and the sum spent in giving such relief by a city should be cheerfully repaid by the State. Such assistance, demanded by humanity to State paupers or those who have no residence within the State, should never be denied; nor should a Christian Commonwealth refuse to pay the needful cost. I recommend that the efforts of the Overseers of the Poor to secure a change in the law in this regard be seconded by you.

There are two kinds of expenditures for the poor which have not heretofore been included in the ordinary expenses of the department, but which should be classed with them. First, the support of the insane at the State Lunatic Hospital. This for several years has involved an expense of about $2,000 annually, and for the present year the amount will exceed that sum. The second, is the partial cost of the maintenance of boys and girls sentenced to the reform schools.

The number of the latter is now small, and under the operation of existing laws will not much increase. It is important, however, that the bills periodically sent to us for the support of the insane and the inmates of the reform schools, be carefully examined, and measures taken where practicable, for the repayment of the whole or a part of this outlay. As it is an expenditure for the poor, I see no reason why it should not in our appropriations and disbursements be so called. The amount necessary to meet these claims should be included in the accounts of the poor department, and not under the head of incidental expenses. The annual outlay for this department is over $30,000, more than one tenth of our whole expenditure, and one half the amount expended for support of schools.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

In again assuming the duties of Chief Magistrate, I have no new opinions to express upon the subject. In the last as in the four previous municipal contests, the leading issue was the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The verdict of the people has again been rendered, and I recognize its full meaning, and the responsibility it imposes upon me. Prohibition of rum-selling, like prohibition of theft, aims at the suppression of an evil, as the truest mode of restricting it within the narrowest limits. The statute is not a perfect one, and experience will suggest valuable amendments. But it is not a failure simply because it does not entirely suppress the evil which it prohibits, any more than other criminal laws are ineffectual because crime exists in spite of them. The law does good, and that good is commensurate with the vigor and impartiality of its enforcement. We have abundant evidence that its enforcement in our city has lessened crime, diminished pauperism and promoted good order. Carefully collected statistics show that intemperance is the fruitful source of crime; that in New England nearly 90 percent of criminals are intemperate, and that 95 percent of juvenile delinquents come from the houses of idle, ignorant and drunken parents.

Our city presents a more gratifying condition. Under the kind but firm and impartial discharge of duty by the worthy City Marshal and his efficient assistants, there has been a steady gain in immunity from crime, security of property, and lessening of criminal expenses.

In this connection, I call your attention to statistics of the Police Court, Alms-House and House of Correction for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, and also to the reports of the officers of the night watch for the same years, the enforcement of the prohibitory law having practically commenced in January, 1870.

POLICE COURT.

The number of cases before the court in 1869 was	603
The number of cases before the court in 1870 was	485
The number of cases before the court in 1871 was	462
Showing a decrease of	141

ALMS-HOUSE.

The number of commitments of boys, paupers and criminals,	
From March, 1869, to March, 1870, was	147
From March, 1870, to March, 1871,	114
For 10 months from March, 1871, to January, 1872,	70
Showing a relative decrease of	63

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The number of commitments from this city in 1869 was	189
The number of commitments from this city in 1870 was	101
The number of commitments from this city in 1871 was	93
Showing a decrease of	96

NIGHT WATCH.

Whole number of arrests in 1869 was	240
Whole number of arrests in 1870 was	141
Whole number of arrests in 1871 was	155
Showing a decrease of	85

LODGERS IN THE STATION HOUSE.

Whole number in 1869 was	565
Whole number in 1870 was	506
Whole number in 1871 was	348
Showing a decrease of	217

These figures, significant and gratifying as they are, do not reveal all that has been accomplished.

No arithmetic can compute the value of the happiness which the enforcement of the law has effected in households; it connot measure the woe of a disconsolate wife or her bliss at the reform of her husband. Encouraged by such results and with full faith in the wisdom and beneficence of the prohibitory statute, I shall spare no effort for its impartial and rigid enforcement.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

Upon you is mainly devolved the duty of caring for the varied interests of the city. You come to its discharge, most of you with experience as municipal legislators, and all with sincere purpose to maintain the city's credit; to guard its honor; and increase its prosperity. Invoking the aid of my Heavenly Father, I assure you of my hearty cooperation in every plan and labor for the public good.

1872.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
1872.

MAYOR,

GEORGE B. RICHMOND.

OFFICE IN LIBRARY BUILDING.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—WILLIAM BOSWORTH.
Ward 2—JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER.
Ward 3—JOSEPH KNOWLES.
Ward 4—CALEB L. ELLIS.
Ward 5—AUGUSTUS A. GREENE.
Ward 6—SAMUEL C. HART.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President—HENRY F. THOMAS.

Ward One.

Charles M. Peirce, Jr.,
David A. Snell,
Henry F. Thomas,
Henry C. Hazard.

Ward Two.

Robert Allan,
Edward R. Milliken,
Jasper W. Braley,
James E. Carr.

Ward Three.

Job Almy,
Abram T. Eddy,
Philip E. Colby,
J. Augustus Wood.

Ward Four.

Joseph G. Dean,
Loum Snow, Jr.,
William H. Mathews,
Stephen W. Hayes.

Ward Five.

George Wilson,
Isaac D. Hall,
Francis T. Akin,
Francis B. Greene.

Ward Six.

B. Franklin Howland,
Samuel H. Pollock,
John Corey,
William J. Bowen.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.
Office in City Hall Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.
Office in Library Building.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police — The Mayor, and Aldermen Knowles and Bosworth.

On Laying Out, Widening and Repairing Streets — The Mayor, and Aldermen Ellis and Greene.

On Licenses — Aldermen Buckminster, Hart and Bosworth.

On Enrollments — Aldermen Knowles, Hart and Buckminster.

On Burial Grounds — Aldermen Buckminster, Ellis and Bosworth.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Finance — The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Allan, Almy, Mathews, Hall and Howland.

On Accounts — Aldermen Buckminster and Knowles, and Councilmen Mathews, Eddy and Hayes.

On Public Property — Aldermen Greene and Bosworth, and Councilmen Peirce, Bowen and Hazard.

On Public Instruction — Aldermen Knowles and Buckminster, and Councilmen Greene, Hall and Hayes.

On Lighting Streets — Aldermen Ellis and Hart, and Councilmen Hazard, Corey and Snell.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers — Aldermen Knowles and Greene, and Councilmen Almy, Dean and Wilson.

On Fire Department — Aldermen Hart and Ellis, and Councilmen Pollock, Allan and Bowen.

On Alms-House and Poor — Aldermen Ellis and Buckminster, and Councilmen Howland, Snell and Pollock.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District — Aldermen Bosworth and Greene, and Councilmen Wilson, Braley and Colby.

On Armories and Military Property — Aldermen Hart and Bosworth, and Councilmen Akin, Milliken and Wood.

On Water Works — Aldermen Bosworth and Hart, and Councilmen Peirce, Dean and Snow.

On Printing — Alderman Buckminster, and Councilmen Milliken and Carr.

On Fuel — The Mayor, Alderman Greene, and Councilmen Snow, Braley and Akin.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns — Councilmen Snow, Akin and Corey.

On Bills in Second Reading — Councilmen Eddy, Braley and Colby.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions — Councilmen Greene, Wood and Carr.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Office in Library Building.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON, Chairman.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
President of the Common Council, member *ex officio.*

Ward One.

JONES ROBINSON,
CALEB HAMMOND,
ALANSON BORDEN.

Ward Two.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR,
IVORY S. CORNISH,
EBENEZER HERVEY.

Ward Three.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
JOHN SPARE,
ISAAC W. BENJAMIN.

Ward Four.

CHARLES D. PRESCOTT,
WENDELL H. COBB,
GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

Ward Five.

CHARLES T. BONNEY,
EDMUND RODMAN,
HUMPHREY S. KIRBY.

Ward Six.

B. OTHEMAN, Jr.,
PELEG PEASE,
HENRY J. TAYLOR.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

ASSESSORS.

Office City Hall Building.

DAVID B. WILLCOX, Chairman, WILLIAM TALLMAN, Jr.,
CHARLES D. TUELL.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JONES ROBINSON.
Ward 2—JOHN BRYANT.
Ward 3—AMASA BULLARD.
Ward 4—GEORGE H. PALMER.
Ward 5—HOLDER HOWLAND.
Ward 6—ZEPHANIAH PEASE.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* Chairman.
Ward 1—JOSEPH W. CORNELL.
Ward 2—SAMUEL S. PAINE.
Ward 3—BENJAMIN F. BROWNELL.
Ward 4—SIMEON DOANE.
Ward 5—PELEG S. MACY.
Ward 6—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALL.

WARDENS.

Ward 1—CHARLES H. CHURCH.
Ward 2—GEORGE W. PAINE.
Ward 3—THOMAS H. SOULE, Jr.
Ward 4—WILLIAM K. TALLMAN.
Ward 5—FREDERICK HOMER.
Ward 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—IRA S. NEGUS.
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.
Ward 3—WILLIAM A. SEARELL.
Ward 4—DAVID B. MAXFIELD.
Ward 5—CHARLES S. KELLEY.
Ward 6—PELEG PEASE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Ward One.

BENJAMIN H. ARNOLD,
GEORGE P. MACOMBER,
WILLIAM A. DAVIS.

Ward Two.

DAVID W. HOLMES,
ROBERT S. LAWTON,
CHARLES C. SIMMONS.

Ward Three.

WILLIAM C. PARKER, Jr.,
JAMES D. ALLEN,
HENRY B. ALMY.

Ward Four.

EDWARD T. CHAPMAN,
GEORGE D. GIFFORD,
NATHAN C. HATHAWAY.

Ward Five.

OBED N. SWIFT,
ORVILLE W. CRANSTON,
SAMUEL IVERS.

Ward Six.

CHARLES H. HOWLAND,
WILLIAM W. BONNEY,
CHARLES H. SHERMAN.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office in City Hall Building.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—JOHN E. BROWN.
Second Assistant—CHARLES W. DYER.
Third Assistant—ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.
Fourth Assistant—WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* President.
HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*
JOSEPH KNOWLES, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, *ex officio.*
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., for three years.
JAMES B. CONGDON, for three years.
GEORGE F. KINGMAN, for two years.
J. WINGATE FROST, for two years.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, for one year.
THOMAS H. KNOWLES, for one year.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in Library Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* President.
HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*
WILLIAM W. CRAPO.
WARREN LADD.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.
Superintendent and Engineer — GEORGE B. WHEELER. Office in City Hall Building.
Clerk — JAMES B. CONGDON.
Water Registrar — JAMES B. CONGDON.

Surveyors of Highways — The MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
City Solicitor — THOMAS M. STETSON.
Superintendent of Streets — SETH BRYANT.
Superintendent of Street Lamps — ANDREW M. BUSH.
Superintendent of Burial Grounds — HENRY M. BONNEY.
Sealer of Weights and Measures — EDWARD COGGESHALL.
Sealer of Coal Baskets — EDWARD COGGESHALL.
Superintendent of City Clock — JAMES S. KELLEY.
City Bell Ringer — ISAAC BARNES.
Surveyor of Land — GEORGE B. WHEELER, elected April 11.

CITY MARSHAL.

Office Central Police Station, South Second Street.
ORRICK SMALLEY.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

First Assistant — SAMUEL C. PERRY.
Second Assistant — LUTHER M. DAYTON.
Third Assistant — JAMES L. WILBER.
Fourth Assistant — FREDERICK A. SOWLE.
Fifth Assistant — FREEMAN R. HATHAWAY.
Sixth Assistant — BENJAMIN HILLMAN.

CONSTABLES.

City Marshal and Assistants as above.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE POLICE COURT.

ORRICK SMALLEY, SAMUEL C. PERRY.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

JAMES D. BUTLER, LUTHER M. DAYTON,
FREDERICK A. SOWLE.

OFFICERS TO HAVE THE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

JAMES D. BUTLER,
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent of Schools, *ex officio.*

NIGHT WATCH.

Officer of the Night Watch — SAMUEL C. PERRY.

Lewis G. Allen,
Abraham Allen,
Daniel Carney,
Samuel B. Coggeshall,
Joseph Cook,
Geo. W. Drumwright,
Henry C. Farnham,
George T. Fisher,
Samuel P. Gammons,
Albert G. Gould,
Stephen Hafford,
William H. Hathaway,
Reuben M. Haskins,
Nathan J. Knight,
Joseph D. Manchester,
Daniel Murphy,
Daniel C. Morey,
Alvin Mosher,
Frederick A. Plummer,
Joseph Peeling,
Henry J. Paine,
David J. Shepherd,
Samuel G. Swain,
John Savage,
Stephen D. Stacy,
George Taber,
Edwin M. Tilton,
Silas Taber,
John Welch,
John Wilson.

SUBSTITUTES FOR NIGHT WATCH.

Daniel C. Briggs,
George C. Clark,
Edward Dugan,
Eugene Finn,
Charles W. Hammond,
George Luscomb,
John Marble,
Aberdeen Oliver,
Henry Stevens,
Michael Stevens,
Alfred A. Smith,
John Tower.

POLICE OFFICERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

Thomas T. Allen,
Charles A. Bonney,
Leonard B. Brownson,
Frederick P. Chase,
Benjamin Cushman,
William G. Dunham,
William Ellison,
Patrick Gibbons,
James I. Harper,
John R. Holt,
Ebenezer Jenney,
Edw. Johnson, 2d,
John W. Kingsbury,
Russell Maxfield,
Charles S. Paisler,
James A. Russell,
Daniel D. Saley,
Charles H. Sherman,
Caleb Spooner,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
William W. Thomas,
Stephen S. Tobey,
Otis C. Underwood,
Charles H. Westgate,
Stephen Y. Dunham,
John McAfee,
Anthony Baker,
Charles A. Borden,
Frederick S. Case,
George H. Clark,
Thomas Davis,
James M. Dwyer,
Henry Field, Jr.,
Oliver E. Gifford,
James S. Hathaway,
Henry Howard,
John H. Jenifer,
Felix Kane,
George R. Long,
Charles W. Mendell,
John O'Neil,
John B. Paulding,
James P. Prior,
James B. Russell,
Warren W. Sampson,
Eber C. Simmons,
Charles T. Spooner,
Francis H. Swift,
Joseph Tillinghast,
Isaac B. Tompkins,
John Valentine,
Charles N. Wood,
Anthony Peirce, Jr.,
Maurice Walsh,
William H. Bliss,
Luther Brownell,
Abram Chase,
John Cranston,
William Duffy,
Christopher E. Dyer,
Daniel Findlan,
John L. Gould,
Alfred Hiller,
Thomas A. Howland,
Edward Johnson,
Benjamin F. King, Jr.,
George McNeil,
Edward Milliken,
Nathan L. Paine,
James M. Peck,
Chancey Russell,
John T. Russell,
William A. Searell,
James D. Slocum,
Stephen J. Stratton,
William Tallman,
Joseph G. Tirrell,
Charles W. Underwood,
Frederick H. Vinal,
George B. Macomber,
Robert T. Barker.

Also the members of the Protecting Society to serve at fires and alarms of fires, viz.:

F. L. Porter,
Edmund Rodman,
David S. Bliss,
Andrew G. Pierce,
Wm. P. S. Cadwell,
Edward R. Gardner,
Charles Taber,
George F. Kingman,
William H. Willis,
Charles H. Gifford,
William F. Potter,
Charles Chandler,
Dennis Wood,
William C. Macy,
William Howe,
Alden Wordell,
Jas. H. C. Richmond,
Charles B. Hillman,
James Robinson,
John P. Knowles, 2d,
Henry A. Ricketson,
Charles M. Haskell,
Edward Russell,
George R. Phillips,
Edward Knights,
Joshua C. Hitch,
Edward H. Allen,
H. A. Gifford, Jr.,
S. Hutchinson,
George L. Brownell,
Edward D. Mandell,
Gilbert Allen,
George D. Gifford,

Wm. R. N. Silvester,
Samuel P. Burt,
Jonathan Handy,
B. Penniman, Jr.,
Alfred Wilson,
C. B. H. Fessenden,
Ezra Holmes,
F. L. Gilman,
Gideon Allen, Jr.,
Charles H. Lawton,
Wendell H. Cobb,
O. N. Swift,
Alfred G. Wilbor,
William T. Smith,
Ebenezer Hervey,
Charles Almy,
William H. Bartlett,
Charles S. Cummings,
C. W. Haskins,
Nathaniel S. Cannon,
Henry J. Taylor,
Wm. H. H. Allen,
Samuel H. Cook,
Gardner T. Sanford,
William G. Wood,
William C. Taber, Jr.,
Abram Russell,
George F. Parlow,
John W. Macomber,
Otis N. Pierce,
Robert B. Taber,
Leonard B. Ellis,
Humphrey S. Kirby,
Wm. O. Woodman,
Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
Charles S. Kelley.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Isaac C. Sherman,
George Perry,
Stephen W. McFarlin,
Samuel N. Pollard,
George F. Brownell,
P. B. Sherman,
Hartley A. Sparrow,
Robert Luscomb,
Ira M. Chace,
James S. Staples,
Edward Milliken,
George G. Jenney,
Wm. B. Lawton,
Isaac B. Tompkins.

CITY WEIGHERS.

Salmon F. Perry,
William Hammond,
Joseph W. Lumbard,
Anthony Peirce, Jr.,
John S. Perry,
Robert Brownell,
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,
Henry Howard,
Peleg S. Macy,
Isaac T. Francis,
Charles E. Jenney,
John A. Lee,
Lot B. Bates,
George G. Jenney,
John Notter,
Ira M. Chace,
Humphrey S. Kirby.

COAL WEIGHERS.

Frank H. Allen,
Michael Dugan,
Albert W. Holmes,
Peleg S. Macy,
Frank M. Swift,
John Bryant,
William Hammond,
Stephen W. Jennings,
Eber C. Simmons,
Harry F. Seymour,
Ira M. Chace,
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,
Joseph W. Lumbard,
Charles T. Spooner.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Seth K. Akin,
Aaron Davis,
Thomas W. Croacher,
Charles Briggs,
Leonard Jenney,
Noah H. Wilbour,
Timothy D. Cook,
Charles N. Wood.

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

Charles Briggs,
Aaron Davis,
John W. Howland,
Timothy D. Cook,
Leonard Jenney,
Abram Chase,
George G. Jenney.

Surveyor of Shingles and Clapboards — Seth K. Akin.

CULLERS OF HOOPS AND STAVES.

John W. Peirce,
Lloyd N. Peirce.

FENCE VIEWERS.

Moses H. Bliss,
William H. Jenney.

FIELD DRIVERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

George W. Peckham,
Silas Cook,
Caleb A. Thomas,
Felix Kane,
John Sadler,
William H. Johnson.

POUND KEEPERS.

Jeduthan Jenney,
William P. Doty,
Stephen Peckham,
Silas Cook.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

Ira M. Chace,
Charles Phillips,
William Prynn.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor and Aldermen.

Health Officer — Orrick Smalley. Office Central Police Station.

Quarantine Physician and Physician to the Board of Health.
Charles D. Prescott. Office Liberty Hall Building.

Inspector of Petroleum and its Products — Henry Taber, 2d.
Office in City Hall Building.

1872.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

City of New Bedford,
In Finance Committee, March 29th, 1872.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in compliance with the Ordinance of the city, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1872, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including balance on hand March 1st, 1871, have been seven hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and seventeen and $\frac{80}{100}$ dollars ($753,217.80); that the expenditures have been seven hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and two and $\frac{57}{100}$ dollars ($731,902.57); leaving a balance in the treasury March 1st, 1872, of twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifteen and $\frac{23}{100}$ dollars ($21,315.23).

The receipts into the treasury have been as follows, viz.:

Balance of last year,	$48,965.74
From the Collector of Taxes,	284,879.77
State Treasurer for Corporation Tax,	23,393.17
Unappropriated Taxes,	3,711.64
Real Estate Taxes,	238.09
Cemetery Fund,	300.00
Bush Street School-House,	123.93
Incidentals,	3,287.71
Fire Department,	182.78
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	7,539.00
Repairs of Highways,	3,725.76
Poor Department,	5,060.74
Repairs of Public Property,	10.00
Alteration in City Hall Building,	6.80
Lighting the Streets,	11.61

Repairs of Bridge account,	184.46
New Bedford Water Works,	21,324.20
Tripp's Brook Sewer,	751.57
Salaries, for bill to Incidentals,	300.00
Free Public Library,	652.66
New Bedford School Committee,	6,535.22
Trustees Free Public Library,	4,527.67
School Department, Pay of Teachers,	82.60
School Department, Incidentals,	1,595.96
Special Appropriations 1869,	14,000.00
Liquor Agency, of Agent,	15,680.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,048.32
Rural Cemetery,	876.07
Temporary Loan,	300,000.00
City Debt,	4,222.23
Total Receipts,	$753,217.80

The payments have been:

For Support of the Poor,		$33,040.69
Liquor Agency,		14,869.11
Watch,		18,622.75
Fire Department,		17,402.15
Repairs of Public Property,		11,364.54
Lighting Streets,		10,940.82
Salaries,		17,995.48
Repairs of Highways and Streets,		41,505.26
Repairs of Bridge and pay of Draw-tender,		2,268.44
New Bedford Water Works,		84,973.51
Support of Public Schools, Incidentals,	$17,337.20	
Support of Public Schools, pay of Teachers,	51,482.60	68,819.80
Rural Cemetery,		1,735.73
Free Public Library,		3,652.47
Commmowealth of Massachusetts, State Aid,		7,818.09
Special Appropriation 1871,		337.11
City Debt, Bonds and Coupons,		70,326.33
Oak Grove Cemetery,		1,408.10
Incidental Expenses,		24,295.82
Middle Street Sewer,		1,985.30
New Engine House, Purchase Street,		11,002.30
New Bedford School Committee,		13,609.42
Alterations in City Hall Building,		2,603.48
Tripp's Brook Sewer,		21,356.57
Bush Street School-House,		3,098.76
Trustees Free Public Library,		5,914.00
Fire Alarm,		12,000.00
Real Estate Tax account,		152.24
Temporary Loan,		220,000.00
Mill Street Sewer,		1,669.98
Lincoln Street Sewer,		2,680.92
Howland Street Sewer,		10.00
Ray Street Sewer,		4,443.40
Total payments,		$731,902.57
Balance of Cash on hand,		21,315.23
		$753,217.80

The amount of Bonds outstanding, March 1st, 1871,	$861,050.00
Paid in 1871,	18,950.00
Amount outstanding March 1st, 1872,	$842,100.00

Herewith are presented the reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and of the City Clerk, also of the Committee appointed to prepare a schedule of the City property.

For the Committee,

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
3d mo. 29th, 1872.

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
March 29th, 1872.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3d mo. 16th, 1872.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN, — Annexed I send you, in accordance with the laws and ordinances of the city, a statement showing the operations of this office for the past year.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTOR.

FINANCIAL YEAR.	Unpaid March 1, 1871.	Paid and remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1872.
1859,	17.34		17.34
1860,	67.50		67.50
1862,	23.23	2.00	21.23
1863,	250.05	2.00	248.05
1864,	50.20		50.20
1865,	27.80		27.80
1868,	2,112.90	59.00	2,053.90
1869,	1,780.57	159.10	1,621.47
1870,	9,852.33	4,102.56	5,749.77
	$14,181.92	$4,324.66	$9,857.26

TAXES FOR 1871.

Tax bills,			378,030.00
State tax,		49,425.00	
County tax,		22,705.48	
City tax,		293,300.00	
Overlay,		12,599.52	378,030.00

PAYMENTS.

State treasurer,	49,425.00		
County treasurer,	22,705.48	72,130.48	
City treasurer:			
Bank tax, whole amount,	29,900.46		
City tax,	250,822.50	280,722.96	
Discount for prompt pay:			
On city's proportion bank tax,	1,573.70		
On city tax,	16,601.94	18,175.64	
Remittances,		1,042.64	372,071.72
Balance unpaid,			$5,958.28

NOTE. — The unusually large amount of unpaid taxes for 1870, arises from the fact that the assessments of that year included the taxes upon the shipping of non-residents. These taxes amounted to about $5,500. Of this amount there was paid about $2,500, when the agents ceased to pay, owing to the fact that they were advised that the assessments were not legally made. Measures are about being taken to test the correctness of this opinion. The balance unpaid of the taxes of 1871 is unusually small, being but about 1½ percent of the assessment; and of this balance, which is about $6000, (nearly $4000 less than at the corresponding period last year,) one eighth part is in one tax, the payment of which is resisted on the ground of illegality in the assessment.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3d mo. 1, 1872.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 16, 1872.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN, — Annexed you will receive a statement of the operations of this office for the financial year 1871–2.

Connected with it you will find a balance sheet from my books; and a table, showing the amount of the bonded debt, the annual payments of principal and interest thereupon, and the aggregate of both.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

The receipts into the city treasury for the financial year ending March 1st, 1872, have been as follows:

Balance in the treasury March 1st, 1871,		48,965.74

RECEIPTS.

From the collector of taxes,		
1862,	2.00	
1863,	2.00	
1866,	2.00	
1867,	10.00	
1868,	59.00	
1869,	148.45	
1870,	3,933.36	
1871, bank tax,	29,900.46	
1871, city tax,	250,822.50	284,879.77

APPROPRIATIONS 1871.

Of State treasurer, corporation tax,	23,393.17

UNAPPROPRIATED TAXES.

Of State treasurer, tax on bank stock out of city,	3,711.64

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

A. Williams,	1870,	11.70	
J. C. Warren,	1869,	8.40	
Sarah Johnson,	1869,	6.65	
Henry Ryder,	1869,	163.95	
Manuel Vera,	1868,	8.40	
Domingo Carter,	1868,	38.99	238.09

CEMETERY FUND.

Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	
Jonathan Howland,	150.00	300.00

BUSH STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

Sturtevant & Sherman, lumber,	123.93

INCIDENTALS.

Rents:			
Market,	91.00		
T. P. Terry,	6.00		
Police Court,	250.00		
City Hall,	114.40	461.40	
Police Court:			
Of clerk, for fees and fines,		1,250.08	
Licenses:			
Liberty Hall,	142.00		
City Marshal, including fees,	380.52		
City Clerk,	315.00	837.52	
Pine Grove Cemetery:			
Sale of lot,		15.00	
Collector of Taxes:			
Interest and summonses,		200.51	
Of Commonwealth:			
Armory rent,		500.00	
Of J. Buckminster:			
License,		2.00	
Entering sewer,		20.00	
Error in bill,		1.20	3,287.71

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Potomska Mills, hose,	65.00	
Bill poor department,	92.15	
Sales by engineer,	25.63	182.78

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Of State treasurer, on account State aid,	7,500.00	
State aid allowed and not paid,	39.00	7,539.00

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Sundry persons, stone and dirt,		28.32
James Doull,		11.25
Superintendent of streets,	113.00	
	104.00	
	109.00	
	170.00	
	100.00	
	31.00	627.00

Bills against poor department,	142.60		
	79.50		
	215.78	437.88	
Of George W. Lobdell,		201.00	
Of W. Greene,		2.50	
Errors in sundry bills,	45.50		
	.88		
	3.50		
	2.13	52.01	
Bills against sewers:			
Ray Street,	107.31		
Ray Street,	114.49		
Middle Street,	13.40		
Mill Street,	5.35		
Tripp's Brook,	105.07		
Lincoln Street,	65.12	410.74	
William P. Coggeshall, harness,		17.00	
Flour Mill,		52.00	
Bush Street school-house,		7.25	
A. Shaw,		6.12	
N. B. & T. Railroad,		32.75	
Gifford & Allen,		30.55	
N. B. Gas Light Co.,		3.00	
William Jordan,		4.75	
B. H. Waite,		8.50	
N. B. Water Works,		190.73	
Public buildings,		209.41	
Public buidings,		38.50	
Sundries, dirt,		10.10	
W. T. Luce,		5.00	
N. Moulton,		10.00	
N. B. & Fairhaven bridge,		1,313.65	
E. Maxfield,		15.75	3,725.76

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Sundry towns and cities:	
Nantucket,	353.54
Acushnet,	88.48
Mattapoisett,	148.00
Sandwich,	20.75
Fall River,	196.85
Yarmouth,	40.32
Plymouth,	36.00
Dartmouth,	672:90
Swanzey,	44.00
Weymouth,	39.75
Edgartown,	116.20
East Bridgewater,	37.16
Hanson,	36.00
West Roxbury,	37.75
Boston,	12.91
Charlestown,	116.44
Harwich Port,	142.31
Lakeville,	68.05
Chilmark,	2.20

Westport,	503.43		
Taunton,	4.13		
Fairhaven,	60.40		
Rochester,	6.38		
Falmouth,	69.04		
Middleborough,	30.00		
Barnstable,	31.00	2,913.99	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,		539.30	
Overseers,		6.00	
H. W. Coggeshall & Co.,		6.00	
Earl C. Briggs,		1,288.43	
Bills to fire department,		143.10	
Bills to highways,		163.92	5,060.74

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Rent,		10.00

CITY HALL REPAIRS.

Allen & Robinson,		6.80

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Of superintendent,	9.36	
Sale tools,	2.25	11.61

BRIDGE.

Of Thomas West, draw-tender,	10.00	
Of superintendent of streets, plank,	174.46	184.46

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

B. Spooner, sale land,		62.50	
C. M. Peirce, stone,		22.28	
James Groat,		18.00	
Jones Robinson, old barn,		50.00	
J. R. Wing, old buildings,		125.00	
Received for rents,	35.00		
	17.50		
	60.00		
	50.00	162.50	
W. Jordan,		26.00	
B. S. Pierce,		46.88	
T. S. Corson,		60.00	
B. Spooner,		5.00	
Simeon Hawes, tannery,		350.00	
Duplicate bill,		4.25	
Of water takers, for services,		6,458.01	
Of water takers, for water,		13,933.78	21,324.20

SEWERS.

Ray street, highways,		109.60	
North Street, abuttors:			
E. Kempton's estate,	131.84		
James Cook,	19.77		
C. C. Gifford,	26.36	177.97	

Hazard Street, abuttors:			
R. Arrigan,	52.20		
W. Wilkinson,	52.20	104.40	
Tripp's Brook:			
Sale brick,	115.35		
Lincoln Street sewer,	233.75		
Error in roll,	10.50	359.60	751.57

SALARIES.

Bill to incidentals,	300.00

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Of county treasurer, one half received for dog licenses,	636.16	
Bill incidentals,	16.50	652.66

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Over audit on roll,	61.85	
Error in audit,	1.30	
Error in audit,	4.63	
Sundry sums audited and not paid,	2,095.78	
Nine months interest on S. A. Howland Ed. Fund,	2,025.00	
Proportion of interest received of E. D. Mandell, Administrator,	2,346.66	6,535.22

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Nine months interest on S. A. Howland Library Fund,	$2,025.00	
Twelve months interest on Geo. Howland, Jr., Fund,	96.00	
Twelve months interest on Chas. W. Morgan Fund,	60.00	
Proportion of interest received of E. D. Mandell, Administrator,	2,346.67	4,527,67

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.

Of H. F. Harrington,		82.60

INCIDENTALS.

Duplicate bill,	2.12	
H. A. Kirby, sale furniture,	101.99	
Of Commonwealth, school fund,	855.70	
Of County, one half dog licenses,	636.15	1,595.96

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION 1869.

A part of the amount received of E. D. Mandell, Admr., on the final settlement with him,	14,000.00

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Of George Perry, agent,	15,680.00

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Of superintendent, sale lots,	1,000.00	
Of same, hay,	40.00	
Bill to public property,	8.32	1,048.32

RURAL CEMETERY.

Of superintendent, sale lots,	785.00	
Bill Ray Street sewer,	30.00	
Bill Oak Grove Cemetery,	30.00	
Bill C. Potter,	11.00	
Of J. Buckminster,	12.80	
For stone,	1.50	
Duplicate on roll,	5.77	876 07

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received for money borrowed,	300,000.00

PUBLIC DEBT.

A part of the interest received of E. D. Mandell, Admr., on final settlement of the Sylvia Ann Howland bequests,	4,222.33
	$753,217.80

PAYMENTS.

Warrants have been drawn by the Mayor on the City Treasurer, and paid as follows:

Support of the poor,		33,040.69
Liquor agency.		14,869.11
Watch,		18,622.75
Fire department,		17,402.15
Repairs of public buildings,		11,364.54
Light department,		10,940.82
Salaries,		17,995.48
Highways and streets,		41,505.26
New Bedford & Fairhaven Bridge,		2,268.44
New Bedford Water Works,		84,973 51
Schools, incidentals,	17,337.20	
Teachers,	51,482.60	68,819.80
Rural Cemetery,		1,735.73
Free Public Library,		3,652.47
Commonwealth, State aid,		7,818.09
Special appropriation 1871,		337.11
City permanent debt, bonds and coupons,		70,326.33
Oak Grove Cemetery,		1,408.10
Incidental expenses,		24,295.82
Middle Street sewer,		1,985.30
New engine-house,		11,002.30
New Bedford school committee,		13,609.42
Repairs City Hall,		2,603.48
Tripp's Brook sewer,		21,356.57
Bush Street school-house,		3,098.76
Trustees Free Public Library,		5,914.00
Fire alarm,		12,000.00
Real estate tax account,		152.24
Temporary loan,		220,000.00

Mill Street sewer,	1,669.98	
Lincoln Street sewer,	2,680.92	
Howland Street sewer,	10.00	
Ray Street sewer,	4,443.40	731,902.57
Balance, cash in the treasury,		21,315.23
		$753,217.80

BALANCES, MARCH 16, 1872.

Dr.

Appropriations 1871,	2,577.04	
Appropriations, special, 1871,	103,931.11	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	9,420.12	
Real estate tax account,	377.36	
Investment fund,	100,000.00	
Middle, Ash, and Elm Street sewers,	2,893.26	
Tripp's Brook sewer,	1,609.13	
Lincoln Street sewer,	430.92	
Ray Street sewer,	333.80	
Middle Street sewer,	71.50	
Mill Street sewer,	19.98	
Cash in treasury,	21,315.23	242,979.45

Cr.

Middle Street Sewer,	533.90	
Howland Street sewer,	3,490.00	
George Howland, Jr., Fund,	1,600.00	
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	50,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,	11,192.10	
New Bedford school committee,	5,425.80	
New Bedford Water Works,	38,446.16	
Liquor agency,	726.49	
Cemetery Fund,	565.00	
Temporary loan,	80,000.00	$242,979.45

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer's Office, March 16, 1872.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

NOTE.

This year a final settlement has been made with the legal representative of Sylvia Ann Howland.

The amount received of him was		$22,915.66
Balance of the principal of the bequest, less $6,000 paid U. S. Government,	14,000.00	
Balance of the income,	8,915.66	22,915.66

The above sum will be found credited in the preceding account as follows:

Appropriations 1869,	14,000.00	
Public Debt,	4,222.33	
New Bedford School Committee,	2,346.66	
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,346.67	22,915.66

In the City Treasurer's Statement for March, 1871, there were the two following credits:

"Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, Principal,"	180,000.00
"Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, Income,"	50,000.00
	230,000.00

This sum in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance was entered as follows:

Special Appropriations 1869, Water, Principal,	90,000.00	
Special Appropriations 1869, Educational and Library, Principal,	90,000.00	
Special Appropriations 1869, Water, Income,	6,000.00	186,000.00
Public Debt, Income,	19,000.00	
New Bedford School Committee, Income,	12,500.00	
Trustees Free Public Library, Income,	12,500.00	44,000.00
		$230,000.00

CITY DEBT.

The City Debt is all in the form of bonds, coupon and registered, payable from 1872, to 1909. the following table exhibits the amount; the amount of bonds payable each year; amount due each year for interest; and the aggregate of both principal and interest.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS AND INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
1872.	$18,450.00	$48,389.00	$66,839.00
1873.	19,150.00	47,335.50	66,485.50
1874.	21,500.00	46,240.00	67,740.00
1875.	20,000.00	45,050.00	65,050.00
1876.	20,000.00	43,950.00	63,950.00
1877.	30,000.00	42,850.00	72,850.00
1878.	25,000.00	41,300.00	66,300.00
1879.	25,000.00	40,000.00	65,000.00
1880.	27,000.00	38,700.00	65,700.00
1881.	25,000.00	37,300.00	62,300.00
1882.	25,000.00	36,000.00	61,000.00
1883.	25,000.00	34,700.00	59,700.00
1884.	31,000.00	33,400.00	64,400.00
1885.	25,000.00	31,800.00	56,800.00
1886.	25,000.00	30,300.00	55,300.00
1887.	25,000.00	28,800.00	53,800.00
1888.	25,000.00	27,300.00	52,300.00
1889.	25,000.00	25,800.00	50,800.00
1890.	25,000.00	24,300.00	49,300.00
1891.	20,000.00	22,800.00	42,800.00
1892.	20,000.00	21,600.00	41,600.00
1893.	20,000.00	20,400.00	40,400.00
1894.	20,000.00	19,200.00	39,200.00
1895.	20,000.00	18,000.00	38,000.00
1896.	20,000.00	16,800.00	36,800.00
1897.	20,000.00	15,600.00	35,600.00
1898.	20,000.00	14,400.00	34,400.00
1899.	20,000.00	13,200.00	33,200.00
1900.	20,000.00	12,000.00	32,000.00
1901.	20,000.00	10,800.00	30,800.00
1902.	20,000.00	9,600.00	29,600.00
1903.	20,000.00	8,400.00	28,400.00
1904.	20,000.00	7,200.00	27,200.00
1905.	20,000.00	6,000.00	26,000.00
1906.	20,000.00	4,800.00	24,800.00
1907.	20,000.00	3,600.00	23,600.00
1908.	20,000.00	2,400.00	22,400.00
1909.	20,000.00	1,200.00	21,200.00
	$842,100.00	$931,514.50	$1,773,614.50

Amount of outstanding bonds March 1st, 1871,		861,050.00
Paid, 1871,		18,950.00
Amount now outstanding,		$842,100.00
Water Bonds,	500,000.00	
War Bonds,	175,000.00	
Other purposes,	167,100.00	$842,100.00

CITY CLERK'S ACCOUNT FOR 1871-72,

IN DETAIL.

City of New Bedford,
In Committee, March 29th, 1872.

The Sub-Committee on Finance to whom was referred the examination of the accounts of the City Clerk and City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1872, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report that they have examined the books and accounts of the officers above referred to, and find them correct. Herewith are presented copies of the accounts in detail.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
WM. H. MATHEWS, Committee.
ROBERT ALLAN,

In Common Council,
3d mo. 29th, 1872.

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen,
March 29th, 1872.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Mayor,	800.00
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,	3,000.00
City Clerk,	1,400.00
Assessors at Large,	1,200.00
Superintendent of Streets,	1,200.00

City Marshal,	1,200.00	
1st Assist. Marshal and Officer of the Watch,	1,150.00	
5 Assist. Marshals, each $1000,	5,000.00	
City Messenger,	700.00	
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	550.00	
City Solicitor,	400.00	
Superintendent of Street Lamps,	400.00	
Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200.00	
Clerk of the Common Council,	200.00	
City Bell Ringer,	200.00	
Clerk of the Market, (office abolished,)	30.48	
Superintendent of City Clock,	50.00	
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00	
Total Expenditure,	17,995.48	
To balance transferred,	69.52	$18,065.00

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	17,765.00	
By transfer to Incidental Expense account,	300.00	$18.065.00

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To paid Groceries and provisions at Alms-house,	3,957.15
Labor on farm and nursing in “	2,310.70
Physician's Salary and Medicines,	1,412.16
Fuel,	6,088.49
Groceries, provisions, &c., outside supt.,	9,418.91
Salary of Overseers,	1,000.00
Salary of Superintendent of Alms-house,	1,000.00
Corn and meal,	1,397.77
Carting fuel,	730.65
Clothing and dry goods,	965.82
Boots, shoes, leather and findings,	475.27
Undertakers, for coffins, graves, &c.,	645.50
Repairs at Alms-house.	615.77
Repairing steam apparatus,	340.70
Oxen,	361.00
Repairing wagons and shoeing horses,	245.28
Manure and phosphates,	282.94
Supt. of Alms-house for sundries paid by him,	220.54
Services of Chaplain,	162.00
Tools, hardware, nails, &c.,	155.96
Soap and soap stock,	156.32
Crockeryware, &c.,	127.99
Grass seed,	106.20
Sawing and splitting wood,	114.14
Hay caps,	87.50
Liquors,	81.07
Fitting up Overseers' room,	78.57
Lamps, shades, oil, &c.,	63.07
Hats and caps,	61.92
Printing and advertising,	46.50
Slaughtering pigs,	42.00

Repairing harnesses,	38.75	
Oil,	27.10	
Books and stationery,	29.72	
Glassware, brushes, &c.,	24.22	
Railroad fares,	26.80	
Threshing oats,	25.00	
Pigs,	20.00	
Hack hire,	20.00	
Repairing pumps,	16.57	
Furniture,	18.34	
Travelling expenses by Sec'y of Board,	14.00	
Iron,	12.50	
Postage stamps $5.00, blankets, combs and brushes $8.10,	13.10	
Examining records $1.50, cash paid by F. R. Hathaway $1.20,	2.70	$33.040.69

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	$26,000.00	
Amount received from sundry cities and towns for support,	2,919.99	
Amount received from Commonwealth for support of State paupers,	539.30	
Amount received from E. C. Briggs, Supt., for sales of produce,	1,288.43	
Amount received from sales of hay to Highway and Fire Department,	307.02	
Amount received from Overseers of Poor,	6.00	
Amount transferred from city debt,	1,000.00	
Amount transferred to balance account,	979.95	$33,040.69

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

To paid teachers' salaries,		$51,482.60

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	50,000.00	
By special appropriation,	1,400.00	
By amount received of superintendent of schools,	82.60	$51,482.60

INCIDENTALS.

To paid one year's salary of supt. of schools,	2,000.00
Alterations and repairs of school-houses,	1,970.28
Cleaning and sweeping and ringing bells,	2,688.10
Fuel,	2,240.74
Repairs of stoves and pipes, and new stoves,	1,166.61
Drawing-school expenses,	1,679.55
Fitting up drawing schoolroom,	800.05
Books and stationery,	858.63
Furniture and repairs,	781.18
Expenses of evening schools,	515.51
Window curtains, hardware, furnishings, &c.,	551.32
Printing and advertising,	411.07

Rent of halls, and ground rent,	375.83	
Railroad tickets, express, postage, &c.,	185.76	
Clocks, and repairs of do.,	159.92	
Horse and carriage hire,	209.40	
Blackboard pointers and rubbers,	153.59	
Salary of secretary of school board,	112.50	
Travelling expenses of committee on teachers,	99.73	
Hire of musical instruments,	85.19	
Railroad freight,	62.47	
Carting,	58.20	
Gas,	36.07	
Repairs and tuning pianos,	20.35	
Fitting chair backs,	15.05	
Cleaning school-house yard,	10.50	
Liberty Hall Association, use of hall,	18.00	
Tools and hardware 9.87, baskets 3.54,	13.41	
Bells and keys, and repairing do.,	8.45	
Zinc and sink 7.50, posting notices 7.00,	14.50	
Filling diplomas 7.50, frames 7.27,	14.77	
Music and cover for globes 2.80, chemicals 5.70,	8.50	
Gas fixtures 6.42, painting coat of arms, and book, 5.55,	11.97	
Total expenditure,	$17,337.20	
To amount transferred to balance,	402.76	$17,739.96

Credit.

By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
Special appropriation,	4,144.00	
Amount received from commonwealth, school fund,	855.70	
Amount received from county treasurer, dog fund,	636.15	
Amount received from school committee, sales of furniture,	101.99	
Amount received for duplicate bill and error in audit,	2.12	$17,739.96

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

To Paid Interest on Temporary Loan,	$3,199.43
Support of sundry persons at Insane Asylum,	2,813.68
Fourth of July Celebration,	2,803.31
Extra services of Assessors, and office expenses,	1,579.36
Printing and advertising,	1,468.35
Police service,	1,349.20
Rent of halls for armories,	800.00
Coal for City Hall, Police Stations, and City offices,	794.68
Gas for City Hall, Library, Police Stations, and City offices,	780.92
Election expenses, pay of Ward officers, &c.,	723.50
Care of Police Stations,	540.00

Sarah Taber for house,	491.67
Horse hire, conveying prisoners, &c.,	467.75
Ellis Ames for counsel fees,	408.00
John Wing for injuries to wife,	400.00
Salary of Inspector of Petroleum,	342.22
Land bought near the entrance to bridge,	327.50
Revising and making new sets of Voting Lists,	306.00
Appropriation for Grand Army of Republic,	300.00
Six months' service of Officer of Neglected Children,	300.00
Appropriation for Brass Band Concerts,	300.00
Sundry expenses, railroad tickets, &c., by City Treasurer,	287.32
Recording births, marriages and deaths,	266.90
Carpet, desk and furnishings, Mayor's office,	240.13
Making out and distributing tax bills,	238.00
Salary of Health Officer,	225.00
Abatement of tax to E. C. Jones,	209.75
Sundry expenses paid by City Marshal,	184.99
Assistance in City Clerk's office,	182.03
Feeding prisoners, washing, getting in coal, &c.,	151.16
Horse and carriage hire,	139.50
Wm. H. Bliss' bill, hose couplings,	143.00
Books, paper, stationery, &c., City Clerk's and Treasurer's offices,	126.01
Board at reform school,	117.05
Services of Physician to Board of Health,	100.00
Wm. Howland for injuries to horse from defect in highway,	115.00
Sundry expenses in City Clerk's office,	99.58
Interest on Trust Funds in City Library,	78.00
Attending to the delivery of coal,	71.06
Ice for Police Station and City offices,	72.47
Repairing stoves and pipes,	69.14
Collecting manufacturing statistics,	55.00
Undertakers' returns of deaths,	48.10
City Surveyor for surveying,	42.70
Truant Officers' services,	40.00
Cleaning City Hall,	39.30
Maps of City and State,	39.00
Conveying truants to reform school,	31.50
Thos. Bennett for lantern-irons,	25.00
Medical attendance on small-pox case,	25.00
Repairing ladders for watchmen,	26.13
English sparrows,	20.00
Carting music stand,	20.00
Opening, lighting, &c., City Hall,	17.50
Furnishings at Police and City offices,	18.44
City Directories,	18.00
Medical service atPolice Station,	16.00

Tin boxes for filing bills and papers,	16.00	
For lumber,	14.97	
Pilot bread at Police Station,	13.63	
Table for office of Supt. of Burial Grounds,	13.31	
Matches,	12.25	
Housing coal at Library building,	11.73	
Subscription to papers for Police offices,	11.20	
Soap,	10.84	
Liquors for meters, &c.,	10.80	
Expenses to Boston to General Court, and legal advice,	8.50	
Binding papers and making bill files,	9.80	
Fitting boards to City Hall steps, $6.20, posting notices, $3.00,	9.20	
Labor in old cemetery, $6.13, cleaning vault, $3.00,	9.13	
Gas fixtures, $4.85, lanterns, $5.51,	10.36	
Expenditures from Cemetery Funds, $3.38, repairing furniture, $6.09,	9.47	
Care and feeding horse in pound,	8.10	
Repairing furniture,	7.00	
Repairing surveying instruments,	6.00	
Sifting ashes, $4.80, hay, $3.40, coffee, $2.00,	10.20	
Total expenditures,	$24,295.82	
To balance transferred,	1,037.68	$25,333.50

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	$22,045.79	
Amount received of Clerk of Police Court for fees, &c.	1,250.08	
Amount received of Commonwealth for Armory rent,	500.00	
Amount received of City Clerk for use of City Hall, licenses, &c.,	449.40	
Amount received of City Marshal for licenses, fees, &c.,	380.52	
Amount received of Clerk Police Court for rent,	250.00	
Amount received of Collector of Taxes for summonses and interest,	200.51	
Amount received of Liberty Hall for licenses,	142.00	
Amount received for rent of market stalls,	91.00	
Amount received for sales of lots in Pine Grove Cemetry,	15.00	
Amount received for rent, of Terry,	6.00	
Amount received of J. Buckminster for license,	2.00	
Amount received for allowance on bill for 4th of July celebration,	1.20	$25,333.50

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To paid Salary of Chief Engineer,	$500.00
Salaries of four Assistant Engineers, $100 each,	400.00
Salary of Clerk of Board of Engineers,	100.00
Salaries of engineers of steamers and engine men and stokers,	7,013.66
Services of hostlers and drivers,	2,174.70
Hay and straw,	928.11
New wagons and repairs of do.,	699.38
Repairs of engine houses,	768.98
Grain and feed,	592.86
Repairs of engines and hose,	471.25
Harnesses and repairing do.,	307.56
Gas for engine-houses,	285.74
Fitting and furnishing Engineers' office,	272.23
Gong-striker at Police Station,	250.00
Washing hose, bedding, and cleaning off snow from hydrants,	249.31
Expenses on Fire Alarm Telegraph,	232.37
Coal and wood,	244.00
Shoeing horses,	172.54
Bedsteads and bedding,	164.47
Ground rent of hook and ladder house,	150.00
Stove pipes and repairs of do.,	119.58
Sundry expenses paid by Chief Engineer,	112.78
Torch boys,	108.33
Ringing fire alarm bells,	107.90
Water gauges for engines,	100.00
Services of Assist. Supt. Fire Alarm,	100.00
Rope,	95.53
Printing and advertising,	94.75
Tools and hardware,	72.42
Furnishings, curtains, &c.,	50.47
Horse-hire,	39.55
Soap and sponge,	36.53
Stewards of engine companies,	36.00
Clocks and keys,	34.20
Flag-staff and making same for No. 9,	30.79
Horse blankets,	33.00
Blacksmithing,	30.85
Gas fixtures and fitting,	26.15
Rent of shed for wagon,	25.00
Badges for engineers,	25.00
Dry goods,	18.67
Cotton waste,	19.00
Sperm and petroleum oil,	17.10
Rubber hose,	12.75
Coal bags,	12.55
Neatsfoot oil,	11.50
Firemen's fines,	11.17
Paper and stationery,	10.87
Looking glass and frame,	9.50
Firemen's hats, $7.50, grinding axes, $2,	9.50

Repairing pipes and cans, $5.30, Express, $3,	8.30	
Painting, $2.43, alcohol, $2.82,	5.25	
Total expenditure,	$17,402.15	
To balance transferred,	1,080,63	$18,482.78

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	$18,300.00	
Amount received of Potomska Mills,	65.00	
Sales of manure to Poor department,	75.77	
Received of Engineer for sales,	25.63	
Bill erroneously entered,	16.38	$18,482.78

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To paid Labor and team work per pay-rolls,	$30,327.11
Flagging and other stone,	4,235.72
Grain and feed,	1,035.40
Hay and straw,	1,179.57
Tools and repairing and sharpening do.,	855.09
Repairing wagons and harnesses,	571.44
Gravel and sand,	529.01
Horse,	350.00
Plank walk, Kempton street,	317.72
Plank walk, Willis street,	85.80
Repairs on stone crusher,	293.49
Sprinkling cart,	287.50
Cement and brick,	214.39
Tools and hardware,	217.28
Coal for engine and office,	166.41
Cement pipe,	165.60
Sperm oil,	99.65
Pigs,	63.80
City Surveyor, laying out streets, and measuring stone,	57.50
Labor on sand-catchers,	53.52
Carpenter work,	47.13
Mason work,	45.25
Use of horse,	36.00
Belts for engine,	32.17
Lumber,	27.95
Repairs of boiler,	28.40
Bedding,	28.42
Gas,	27.11
Books and stationery,	17.49
Water casks,	15.69
Horse collars,	12.00
Boiler iron,	11.22
Cotton waste,	9.50
Trimming trees,	8.47
Gas fixtures,	7.73
Liquors,	7.50
Lantern and repairs,	5.90
Plow beam,	5.00
Castile soap,	4.13
Land rent,	4.76

Baskets,	4.26	
Duck,	3.85	
Railroad freight,	2.73	
Doctoring horse,	3.50	
Lance poles,	2.10	
Brooms,	1.00	
Total expenditure,	$41,505.26	
To balance transferred,	220.50	$41,725.76

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	38,000.00	
Sales of stone, dirt, &c., to bridge and sundry persons,	2,069.92	
Labor and carting for sewers, &c.,	1,057.63	
Carting fuel for Poor department,	333.10	
Sales of manure to Poor department,	104.78	
Sale of horse,	75.00	
Sale of old harness,	17.00	
Sale of old iron,	16.32	
Error in pay-rolls,	49.88	
Duplicate bill,	2.13	$41.725.76

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

To School-houses,		$6,576.78	
Library building,		1,709.30	
City Hall building,		767.92	
Police Stations,		576.06	
Shed in North Pound and repairing fences in do.,		153.99	
New Engine-house, Purchase street,		136.18	
City Stables,		119.21	
Alms-house,		111.51	
Urinary,		62.68	
Pumps,		17.04	
Chairs and cushions,		14.00	
Cleaning off snow at Common and City Hall,		38.50	
Horse-hire for Committee,		7.50	
Repairing surveying instruments,		8.52	
City Common,		6.10	
Trimming trees,		4.50	
Carting coal,		4.75	
Paid Supt. of Common, 1 year,	$600.00		
Paid Supt. of Common, 1 month,	50.00	650.00	
Paid Janitor of Library building,		400.00	
Total expenditure,		$11,364.54	
To amount transferred to special appr. 1872,		2,000.00	$13,364.54

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	$12,000.00	
Amount received for rent,	10.00	
Amount transferred from City Debt,	1,000.00	
Balance transferred,	354.54	$13,364.54

TEMPORARY LOAN.

To Amount paid Merchants' National Bank,	$220,000.00	
Balance to new account,	80,000.00	$300,000.00

Credit.

By Amount borrowed of Merchants' Nat. Bank,	$220,000.00	
Amount borrowed of Merchants' Nat. Bank,	25,000.00	
Amount borrowed of First Nat. Bank,	25,000.00	
Amount borrowed of Mechanics' Nat. Bank,	15,000.00	
Amount borrowed of Nat. Bank Commerce,	15,000.00	$300,000.00
By balance brought down,		$80,000.00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To pay rolls of accounts audited,	84,973,51	
Balance transferred to new account,	38,446.16	$123,419.67

Credit.

By balance from last year's account,	40,095.47	
Annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
Special appropriation,	50,000.00	
Amount received for water and services,	20,396.04	
Amount received for sale of tannery and other buildings,	530.00	
Amount received for sale of stone,	147.16	
Amount received for rents,	145.00	
Amount received for sale of land,	62.50	
Amount received for labor,	26.00	
Amount received for sale of brick,	17.50	$123,419.67
By balance from old account,		$38,446.16

EXTENSION OF OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

To paid Labor,	941.59	
Fence pickets,	119.94	
Painting fence, &c.,	102,01	
Labor on fence, &c.,	99.30	
Police service,	28.00	
Stone,	34.00	
Lumber,	25.52	
Horse and carriage hire,	22.50	
Cement pipe and cement,	74.99	
Pump,	10.00	
Nails,	5,00	
Advertising reward,	5.25	
Total expenditures,	1,408.10	
To transfer to extension of Rural Cemetery,	200.00	$1,608.10

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	1,500.00	
Transfer from Oak Grove Cemetery sales act.,	108.10	$1,608.10

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To balance from old account,	9,141.03	
To amount paid State aid,	7,818.09	$16,959.12

CREDIT.

By amount received on account of State aid,	7,500.00	
By amount audited but not paid,	39.00	
By balance transferred to new account,	9,420.12	$16,959.12
To balance from old account,	9,420.12	

EXTENSION OF RURAL CEMETERY.

To paid labor,	1,544.00	
Surveying and staking out lots,	43.00	
Horse and carriage hire,	36.00	
Lumber,	29.49	
Stubs for staking out lots,	27.76	
Printing and advertising,	11.50	
Iron,	7.31	
Police duty,	23.62	
Painting,	4.94	
Rope,	2.50	
Nails and measuring tape,	1.74	
Oil carpeting,	1.67	
Sundries,	2.20	
Total expenditures,		$1,735.73

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	1,500.00	
Amount transferred from extension of Oak Grove Cemetery,	200.00	
Amount duplicated on pay roll,	5.77	
Transfer of bal. from Rural Cemetery, sales acct.,	29.96	$1,735.73

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid for books from Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	5,669.00	
Geo. Howland Jr. Fund,	145.00	
Chas. W. Morgan Fund,	100.00	
Total expenditures,		$5,914.00
To balance to new account,		11,192.10
		$17,106.10

CREDIT.

By balance from old account,	78.43	
Amount of income from the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	14,846.67	
Interest on S. A. Howland Fund, 9 months, $45,000,	2,025.00	
Interest on Geo. Howland Jr. Fund, 1 year,	96.00	
Interest on Chas. W. Morgan Fund, 1 year,	60.00	$17,106.10
By balance brought down,		11,192.10

NEW ENGINE-HOUSE AND LOT, PURCHASE STREET.

To paid for land,	1,000.00	
Contract for mason work,	4,186.00	
Extra mason work,	1,231.86	
Contract for carpenter work,	2,720.00	
Extra carpenter work,	1,253.56	
Piping for water and gas fixtures,	207.61	
Galvanized iron pipe,	112.05	
Gas fixtures and pipes,	110.20	
Plans and specifications,	90.00	
Weather vane,	24.00	
Stove and pipe,	31.12	
Furniture,	35.90	
Total expenditure,		$11,002.30

CREDIT.

By amount appropriation,	10,000.00	
By special appropriation,	1,000.00	
By balance transferred,	2.30	$11,002.30

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To balance from last year,	463.21	
To amount real estate sold for taxes,	152.24	$615.45

CREDIT.

By amount received for taxes collected,	238.09	
By balance transferred to new account,	377.36	$615.45
To balance from old account,	377.36	

REPAIRS OF BRIDGE AND PAY OF DRAW-TENDER.

To paid broken stone, flagging stone, sand, carting, &c.,	1,242.55	
One year's salary of supt. of draw,	800.00	
Labor and stock for repairs,	119.32	
Labor,	32.50	
Clearing off snow,	37.00	
Sperm oil,	8.45	
Coal chest,	5.00	
Coal,	1.75	
Iron,	9.50	
Carting,	4.05	
Saw, nails and brooms,	4.47	
Lead,	1.93	
Repairing stove,	1.92	$2,268.44

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	1,800.00	
Sales of plank,	174.46	
Amount received for damage to draw,	10.00	
Balance transferred,	283.98	$2,268.44

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To paid schedules of expenditures,	13,609.42	
To balance to new account,	5,425 80	$19,035.22

CREDIT.

By income from the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	14,846.66	
Nine months' interest on S. A. Howland Fund,	2,025.00	
Bills in schedules audited and not paid,	2,095.78	
Errors in schedules,	63.15	
Amount received of M. B. White for error,	4.63	$19,035,22
By balance from old account,		5,425.80

ALTERATIONS ON LOWER FLOOR OF CITY HALL BUILDING.

To paid carpenter work per contract,	815.00	
Extra carpenter work,	384.33	
Mason work per contract,	292.73	
Extra mason work,	66.48	
Painting,	253.51	
Water and gas fitting,	598.25	
Marble work,	75.78	
Iron columns,	93.20	
Cleaning,	16.20	
Sawdust,	8.00	
Total expenditure,	$2,603.48	
To balance transferred,	304.56	$2,908.04

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	2,000.00	
By transfer from account of addition to Bush Street school-house,	901.24	
By amount received for duplicate bill,	6.80	$2,908.04

ADDITION TO BUSH STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To paid contract for carpenter work,	1,830.00	
Extra carpenter work,	475.63	
Mason work,	609.79	
Painting,	167.93	
Marble work,	15.41	
Total expenditure,	3,098.76	
To amount transferred to account of alterations on lower floor of City Hall building,	901.24	
To balance transferred,	123.93	$4,123.93

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	4,000.00	
By amount received of Sturtevant & Sherman,	123.93	$4,123.93

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

To paid contract for constructing same,	$12,000.00

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,		$12,000.00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

To paid gas,	5,118.26	
Naptha,	461.29	
Lanterns, lamp-post, and repairs of lanterns,	1,963.24	
Lamplighters,	3,096.00	
Glass for lanterns,	187.50	
Gas burners, tips, and repairs,	41.00	
Ground rent for oil house,	15.00	
Matches,	16.85	
Dusters and wicking,	15.30	
Repairing gas pipes,	7.47	
Repairing ladders,	7.00	
Sperm oil,	6.70	
Iron work,	3.70	
Gas-burner saws,	1.20	
Hinges,	.31	
Total expenditure,		$10,940.82

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	10,000.00	
Amount transferred from city debt,	600.00	
Amount received of superintendent,	9.36	
Amount received of T. L. Gallaway, tools, &c.,	2.25	
Balance transferred,	329.21	$10,940.82

NIGHT WATCH.

To paid pay-rolls of watchmen,		$18,622.75

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	18,500.00	
By balance transferred,	122.75	$18,622.75

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid salary of librarian, nine months,	1,025.00	
Salary of assistant librarian, one year,	300.00	
Books,	1,693.75	
Printing,	82.53	
Binding,	69.80	
Expenses of librarian and clerk of board of trustees to purchase books,	62.35	
Assistance in library,	51.05	
Paper,	31.85	
Frames, and repairing do.,	22.57	
Janitor of library building for services,	12.60	
Brushes,	3.00	

Expenses of Natural History Society Rooms:

To paid six months rent,	150.00		
Services of janitor,	26.00		
Hanging pictures,	14.00		
Gas,	7.97	197.97	
Total expenditure,		3,652.47	
To balance transferred,		.19	$3,652.66

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	3.000.00	
Received of county treasurer one half dog licenses,	636.16	
Bill wrongfully entered,	16.50	$3,652.66

MIDDLE STREET SEWER—EAST END.

To paid Ellis Ames as counsellor in the case of Edward P. Haskell vs. city of New Bedford,	233.70	
Labor,	24.00	
Copying records,	4.70	
Horse hire,	1.40	
Total expenditure,	263.80	
To balance transferred to new account,	533.90	$797.70

CREDIT.

By balance from last year's account,	$797.70
By balance to new account,	533.90

RAY STREET SEWER.

To paid labor,	$2,482.25	
Brick,	972.84	
Cement,	413.70	
Stone,	134.00	
Sand,	108.30	
Carting brick, &c.,	82.55	
Tools and repairing,	68.90	
Carpenter work,	97.53	
Cement pipe,	40.00	
Lumber,	36.01	
Surveying for grade, &c.,	6.00	
Twine,	1.32	
Total expenditure,		$4,443.40

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	$4,000.00	
Sales of cement and pipe to highways,	109.60	
Balance to new account,	333.80	$4,443.40
To balance brought down,	333.80	

TRIPP'S BROOK SEWER.

To paid labor,	14,187.43	
Brick,	3,856.57	
Cement and clay,	1,435.78	
Sand and gravel,	423.40	
Tools, and repairing and sharpening do.,	536.08	
Powder and fuse,	300 93	
Carting,	259.17	
Lumber,	110.53	
Carpenter work and stock,	83.88	
Surveying for grade, &c,,	44.25	
Wood,	39.25	
Setting glass,	19.86	
Rubber hose,	19.60	
Scuttles for sand catchers,	14.35	
Rope for falls, &c.,	10.00	
Wheelbarrow,	7.50	
Repairing pumps,	4.52	
Twine,	2.47	
Repairing damage,	1.00	
Total expenditure,		$21,356.57

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	18,000.00	
Labor, &c., on Lincoln Street sewer,	188.75	
Sales of brick,	160.35	
Error in pay roll,	10.50	
Amount transferred,	1,387.84	
Balance transferred to new account,	1,609.13	$21,356.57
To balance brought down,	1,609.13	

MIDDLE STREET SEWER, FROM CEDAR TO SUMMER STREET.

To paid labor,	964.56	
Bricks, and wharfage on do.,	391.88	
Cement,	140.70	
Tools and repairs,	85.85	
Sand and gravel,	61.55	
Carting,	35.55	
Lumber,	14.92	
Blocks, hooks, &c.,	10.85	
Powder and fuse,	7.25	
Rope,	3.89	
Chain,	3.00	
Setting glass,	1.50	
Total expenditure,		$1,721.50

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	1,650.00	
By balance to new account,	71.50	$1,721.50
To balance brought forward,	71.50	

MILL STREET SEWER, FROM CEDAR TO SUMMER STREET.

To paid labor,	610.20	
Cement pipe,	891.72	
Tools, and repairing do.,	87.66	
Cement,	33.60	
Blocks, &c.,	10.85	
Scuttles for man-holes,	10.00	
Surveying,	8.00	
Carting,	7.35	
Sand,	5 77	
Rope,	4.83	
Total expenditure,		$1,669.98

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	1,650.00	
By balance to new account,	19.98	$1,669.98
To balance brought from old account,	19.98	

LINCOLN STREET SEWER.

To paid labor,	1,526.09	
Brick,	605.25	
Cement,	268.80	
Sharpening tools,	67.58	
Carting brick, cement, &c.,	51.36	
Sand and carting,	65.12	
Sand and gravel,	50.20	
Lumber,	16.50	
Pine limbs,	12.94	
Coal-hods,	7.00	
Surveying,	6.00	
Pails and dippers,	4.08	
Total expenditure,		$2,680.92

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,	2,250.00	
By balance to new account,	430.92	$2,680.92
To balance from old account,	430.92	

HOWLAND STREET SEWER.

To paid surveying,	10.00	
To balance to new account,	3,490.00	$3,500.00

CREDIT.

By special appropriation,		$3,500.00
By balance brought down,		3,490.00

LIQUOR AGENCY.

To paid salary of agent,	1,000.00	
Salary of clerk,	391.44	
Rent of store,	250.00	
Liquors,	12,877.93	
Railroad freight,	189.09	

Insurance,	52.50	
Gas,	28.93	
Fuel,	21.57	
Corks,	19.78	
Sales-book and stationery,	10.92	
Whitewashing and cleaning store,	8.65	
Subscription to daily paper,	7.00	
Wrapping paper,	4.65	
Setting glass,	2.25	
Glass and duster,	1.35	
Faucet and keys,	1.30	
Basin and soap,	.90	
Measures,	.85	
Total expenditure,	$14,869.11	
To balance from old account brought down,	84.40	
To balance to new account,	726.49	$15,680.00

Credit.

By amount received from agent for sales,	$15,680.00
By balance from old account,	726.49

CITY DEBT.

To paid bonds Oct. 1st,		18,950.00	
Coupons, and interest on registered bonds,		47,248.33	
Paid 9 mos. interest, $45,000, of Educa. Fund,		2,025.00	
Paid 9 months' interest, $45.000, of Free Public Library Fund,		2,025.00	
Paid 6 months' interest Geo. Howland Jr. Fund,		48.00	
Paid 6 months' interest C. W. Morgan Fund,		30.00	
Total payments,		$70,326.33	
To transfer to poor department,	1,000.00		
Transfer to repairs of pub. property,	1,000.00		
Transfer to lighting the streets,	600.00	2,600.00	
Balance transferred,		296.00	$73,222.33

Credit.

By annual appropriation,		50,000.00	
One half of the amount received as income from legacies from S. A. Howland's estate,	25,000.00		
Less amount credited to special appropriation 1869,	6,000.00	19,000.00	
By balance of interest on S. A. Howland legacy for introduction of water,		4,222.33	$73,222.33

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

By one half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland for the support of liberal education and the enlargement of the Free Public Library,	$50,000.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND.

By one half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland for the support of liberal education and the enlargement of the Free Public Library,		$50,000.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FUND.

To amount credited special appropriation 1869 received on account of water bequest,	90,000.00	
For amount received on account liberal education,	90,000.00	$180,000.00

CREDIT.

By amount received of administrator on account of her bequests to the city,		$180,000.00

INVESTMENT FUNDS.

To amount credited Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
To amount credited Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	50,000.00	$100.000.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND INCOME FUND.

To amount credited to special appropriation 1869 applied to the payment of the interest on the water loan,	6,000.00	
To amount credited city debt,	19,000.00	
To income credited to N. B. school committee,	12.500.00	
To income credited to Free Public Library,	12,500.00	$50,000.00

CREDIT.

By amount received from the administrator on account of the income,		$50,000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION 1870.

To balance from old account,	$3,889.21

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	$3,889.21

CEMETERY FUND.

By deposit in the treasury by Borden Wood,	50.00	
By Emeline Colesworthy,	15.00	
For Paul Spooner,	100.00	
By Edward R. Gardner,	100.00	
By Jonathan Howland,	150.00	
By Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	$565.00

APPROPRIATIONS 1871.

To amount appropriated for city purposes by order of City Council,		$318,300.00

Credit.

By amount received of collector of taxes,	280,694.44	
Amount received of collector of taxes, bal. of bank tax,	28.52	
Amount received for corporation tax,	23,393.17	
Amount transferred from overlay and abatement account,	10,000.00	
Balance transferred,	1,606.83	
Balance transferred to new account,	2,577.04	$318,300.00
To balance to new account,	2,577.04	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS 1871.

To appropriation for Ray Street sewer,	4,000.00	
School-house lot on Clinton street,	337.11	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,000.00	
Tripp's Brook sewer,	18,000.00	
Addition to Bush St. sch.-house,	4,000.00	
New Bedford Water Works,	50,000.00	
Middle Street sewer,	1,650.00	
Mill Street sewer,	1,650.00	
New engine-house, Purchase st.,	1,000.00	
Howland Street sewer,	3,500.00	
Lincoln Street sewer,	2,250.00	
Sup. pub. schools, pay of teachers,	1,400.00	
Support pub. schools, incidentals,	4,144.00	
Total expenditure,		$103,931.11

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION 1869.

To balance from old account,		$200,000.00

Credit.

By bequest of S. A. Howland, Water and Educational Funds,	180,000.00	
By income from water fund, S. A. Howland bequest,	6,000.00	
By received of E. D. Mandell, administrator,	14,000.00	$200,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS 1870.

To balance brought down,		$8,399.75

Credit.

By amount of taxes received of collector,	3,933.36	
By balance transferred,	4,466.39	$8,399.75

GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND.

By donation to Free Public Library,		$1,600.00

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

By bequest to Free Public Library,		$1,000.00

UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

To amount transferred,		$3,935.09

CREDIT.

By received of State treasurer for taxes on banks out of the city,	$3,711.64	
Received of collector of taxes for 1867 taxes,	6.00	
Received of collector of taxes for 1868 taxes,	18.00	
Received of collector of taxes for 1869 taxes,	193.90	$3,935.09

ABATEMENT AND OVERLAY 1871.

To amount transferred to credit of appropriations 1871,		$10,000.00

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,		$10,000.00

EXTENSION OF RURAL CEMETERY, SALES ACCOUNT.

To balance transferred per order City Council,	840.34	
To bal. transferred to extension of Rural Cemetery,	29.96	$870.30

CREDIT.

By sales of lots,	785.00	
Sales of stone,	61.50	
Sales by superintendent of burial grounds,	12.80	
Labor on lot 1869,	11.00	$870.30

OAK GROVE CEMETERY, SALES ACCOUNT.

To balance transferred by order of City Council,	940.22	
To bal. trans. to extension of Oak Grove Cemetery,	108.10	$1,048.32

CREDIT.

By sales of lots,	1,000.00	
Sales of hay,	40.00	
Sales of stone,	8.32	$1,048.32

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

City of New Bedford,
In Committee March 29, 1872.

The sub-committee appointed by the finance committee to appraise the city property have attended to their duty, and submit the following report, viz.:

ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY.

New Alms-house and out-buildings,	30,000.00	
Old Alms-house and out-buildings,	1,400.00	
Small-pox hospital,	400.00	
Farm containing 76 acres,	20,000.00	
Furniture in keeper's department,	150.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00	
Furniture in small-pox department,	25.00	
Tools and farming utensils,	450.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	325.00	
Carts, gears, and lumber-wagons,	530.00	
Light wagon,	385.00	
Farm stock,	2,413.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	1,275.00	
Woodshed in city yard,	500.00	$59,853.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Steam engine and stone crusher,	1,500.00	
Nine horses,	2,500.00	
Four double and four single carts and two stone gears,	1,550.00	
One water cart,	300.00	
Harnesses,	300.00	
Tools, shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, and tool-houses,	1,200.00	$7,350.00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Lamp-posts, lanterns, and lamps,	10,990.00	
Lighters' house and tools,	500 00	
Tools for inspector of petroleum oil,	50.00	$11,540.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall and lot,	75,000.00	
City Library building,	44,000.00	
City common,	40,000.00	
Land on William street, and library lot,	12,000.00	

Old Town Hall and lot,	15,000.00	
Volumes in City Library,	25,000.00	
City stable, out-buildings, and lot,	7,000.00	
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	40,000.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	20,000,00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00	
Powder magazine,	450.00	
Land on Clark's Point,	200.00	
South pound lot,	200.00	
Land at Clarks Cove,	100.00	
One acre of land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00	
Watch house and lot, Willis street,	350.00	
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	500.00	
Land near P. Terry's,	300.00	
Windmill lot,	250.00	
South station-house, ✓	350.00	
Land opposite D. Ricketson's,	150.00	
Old mill-pond lot,	1,000.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass field pieces,	1,500.00	
Muskets, and other equipments,	100.00	
Land near J. D. Thompson's,	100.00	$284,975.00

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS.

North school-house and lot,	800.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Rockdale school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	18,000.00	
Parker Street school-house and lot,	25,000.00	
Cedar Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Maxfield Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
High Street school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Kempton Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
High Street school-house and lot,	35,000.00	
William Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Arnold Street school-house and lot,	900.00	
Bush Street school-house and lot,	7,000.00	
Fifth Street school-house and lot,	35.000.00	
Sixth Street school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Griffin Street school-house and lot,	500.00	
Dartmouth Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Clark's Point school-house and lot,	800.00	
Apparatus in High school-house,	800.00	$157,700.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house at Acushnet,	400.00
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	500.00
Engine-house and land, Hillman street,	12,000.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	12,000.00

Engine-house and land, Purchase street, north,	11,000.00	
Engine-house and land, cor. Sixth and Bedford sts.,	12,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	500.00	
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00	
Hook and ladder house,	250.00	
Steam engine Onward, and hose reel,	4,300.00	
Steam engine Progress, and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Steam engine Excelsior, and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Steam engine Cornelius Howland, and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Hand engines,	1,200.00	
Hook and ladder carriages and ladders,	900.00	
Horses and harnesses,	5,300.00	
Hose,	11,000.00	
Wagons,	700.00	
Tank,	100.00	
Sundries,	2,000.00	
Fire alarm telegraph,	12,250.00	$100,200.00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

$700,000.00

$1,321,618.00

RECAPITULATION.

Alms-house property,	59,853.00	
Highway department,	7,350.00	
Lighting the street department, and tools for inspector of petroleum oil,	11,540.00	
Public buildings and land,	284,975.00	
School-houses and lots,	157,700.00	
Fire department,	100,200.00	
New Bedford water works,	700,000.00	$1,321.618.00

JOB ALMY,
B. FRANK HOWLAND, Committee.
I. D. HALL,

In Common Council,
3d mo. 29, 1872.

Received and ordered to be printed.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen,
March 29th, 1872.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

1872.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—The Overseers of the Poor respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending Feb. 29th, 1872.

Relative expense of each department at the Alms-house as follows:

Paupers,	6,994.42	
Farm school,	5,856.12	
Work-house,	1,952.04	
Total expense,		$14,802.58
Total expense for outside relief,		18,238.11
Total,		$33,040.69
Average expense for each person,		2.83

Receipts have been as follows:

Appropriation,	26,000.00	
Cities and towns,	2,925.99	
Commonwealth,	539.30	
Products of farm,	1,288.43	
Hay to fire department,	143.10	
Hay to street department,	163.92	
Transfer from city debt,	1,000.00	
Transfer to balance account,	979.95	
Total,		$33,040.69
Whole number in Alms-house,		91

Average number supported in Alms-house per month as follows:

Paupers,	44	
Farm school,	35	
Work-house,	12	91

Number admitted during the year:

Paupers,	35	
Farm school,	15	
Work-house,	36	
Total,		86

Number discharged during the year:

Paupers, (10 by death,)	41	
Farm school,	15	
Work-house,	37	
Total,		93

Number of families who have received outside relief,		671
Comprising females,	1,117	
Comprising males,	603	
Number of persons,		1,720

Detailed account as follows:

City.	Number of families,		237	
	Comprising females,	378		
	Comprising males,	257		
	Number of persons,		635	
Cities and towns.	Number of families,		117	
	Comprising females,	170		
	Comprising males,	74		
	Number of persons,		244	
State.	Number of families,		317	671
	Comprising females,	569		
	Comprising males,	272		
	Number of persons,		841	1,720

Of the above the register of colored persons is as follows:

City families,	36	
Town families,	11	
State families,	89	136

Number of persons:

City.	Females,	49	
	Males,	30	79
Towns.	Females,	18	
	Males,	4	22
State.	Females,	150	
	Males,	58	208
State.	American white families,	13	
	Number of persons,		29

Burial of State paupers as follows:

Male white,	16	
Female white,	12	
Male colored,	8	
Female colored,	9	
Total,		45
Expense of burial,		$408.25
Reimbursed by the State,		345.00

Number of persons sent to the State Alms-house:

Males,	19	
Females,	11	
Total,		30

Number of patients visited by the city physician,	156
Number of visits,	1,037
Cost of medical attendance and medicine,	$1,185.84
Average cost of each patient,	7.60
Total expense of 237 families belonging to this city,	8,358.48
Total expense of 117 families belonging to other towns,	3,254.37
Total expense of 317 families belonging to the State,	5,343.34
Average weekly expense for each family belonging to the city,	68½ cts.
Average weekly expense for each family belonging to other towns,	53½ cts.
Average weekly expense for each family belonging to the State,	32⅓ cts.
Average weekly expense for each person belonging to the city,	25⅓ cts.
Average weekly expense for each person belonging to other towns,	25½ cts.
Average weekly expense for each person belonging to the State,	12 1-5 cts.

The amount of $3,254.37, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

The amount charged to the commonwealth for the support of those unable to be removed to the State Alms-house, including the burial of State paupers, is	832.29

PRODUCTION OF THE FARM.

Pork, 11,090 lbs; beef, 4,902 lbs.; veal, 396 lbs.; hay, 100 tons; milk, 24,100 quarts; cabbages, 1,200 heads; potatoes, 1,040 bushels; beets, 228 bushels; turnips, 240 bushels; carrots, 28 bushels; onions, 18 bushels; oats, 262 bushels; corn, 25 bushels.

For and in behalf of the Board,

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary,

And one of the Overseers of the Poor.

In Board of Aldermen,
April 11th, 1872.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
April 11th, 1872.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1871—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,

1871.

Chief Engineer's Office,
City Hall, December 31st, 1871.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — In accordance with the requirements of section 8th of the City Ordinance establishing a fire department, I herewith respectfully submit my annual report of the condition and operations of said department for the year ending December 31st, 1871.

I also annex for your information a complete list of its members, their age, rank, occupation and residence; a list of the location of the fire alarm signal boxes, and to whom keys have been distributed; a list of hydrants and reservoirs where water is available when needed; a list of fires and alarms; the loss and insurance upon the same as far as it could be obtained; also an inventory of property in charge of the department.

By virtue of the concurrent vote of your honorable body in session January 2d, 1871, appointing me Chief Engineer of the fire department, I notified Chief Engineer

Tillinghast P. Tompkins of my readiness to assume charge of said department, and in compliance therewith received from him the records, rolls, keys, &c., belonging thereto.

Upon assuming the responsible duties incumbent upon the office, I must acknowledge that under the influence of the excitement caused by so unanimous a change in the administration of the department I apprehended some disastrous results; but after the lapse of nearly a year I feel much gratified in being able to present to you so favorable a record of the condition and workings of the department during the year.

The department, as at present organized, consists of a chief engineer, four assistant engineers, and one hundred and twenty-one members, divided into six companies, viz., four steam fire engine companies, one hook and ladder company, and one hand engine company, the latter stationed at Acushnet.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount of bills contracted and approved by me as chief engineer during the year commencing January 5th, 1871, to the present time, is $15,335.20, and the amount of receipts is $23.43, a detailed account of which will probably be presented among the disbursements of the city treasurer.

FIRES.

During the past year the department has been called out twenty times for actual fires, and once by my permission for the purpose of testing the workings of the fire alarm telegraph, and partake of the hospitality of ex-Engineer Henry H. Fisher in the form of a bounteous collation. We have been much favored as regards fires and the amount of loss by the same during the year, having had but a few where any considerable amount of property was destroyed. The first and most disastrous one during the year, occurring so soon after the organization of the board and in the midst of the excitement consequent upon the change in the administration of the department, caused much apprehension as to what would be the result; but by the energies of the members and the liberal aid of friends it was overcome with as favorable a conclusion as the most sanguine friend of the department could have predicted. The loss of necessity was large, there being no insurance.

The fires at the stores of B. Allen & Co. and C. Jackson, the grapery of E. C. Jones, paint mill of T. W. Cook & Co., Mansion House, and T. D. Cook's, although causing a considerable loss, I trust were extinguished with as favorable results as the circumstances would permit.

ENGINE-HOUSES.

The houses where the steamers are kept are in good condition, and well taken care of by those in charge, except the one where steamers one and two are stationed. The doors, windows, and internal arrangements need renewing, and the stable, which is a stifling, unhealthy place for horses, poorly ventilated, dark and unhandy arrangement, needs some alterations and improvements made therein.

The new engine-house which has been built and put in charge of the department during the year is a well arranged and ornamental building, containing commodious and well devised apartments well adapted to the business for which it was intended.

HORSES.

The horses attached to the department are in good condition, and under the charge of able hostlers. There has been added during the year a pair of dark chestnut horses, and assigned to steamer No. 1, which have proved themselves thus far perfectly kind and gentle, and in every way adapted to the use of the department.

HOSE.

During the year there has been no new hose purchased, and the cotton hose now in use is on an average in fair condition, and I do not anticipate the immediate purchase of any new. The old leather hose which has been used several years for filling cisterns and vessels has become very rotten and not worth the expense of repairs, and if the department is expected to attend to the filling of cisterns and vessels with water some other hose will have to be substituted for that now in use.

APPARATUS.

The engines, hose reels, and hook and ladder truck, are apparently in good condition, and I apprehend no extensive repairs at present. The wagons have been put in good condition, and with the usual care will need no large outlay for some time. There is in process of completion a new wagon to be assigned steamer No. 1, when stationed in the new house on Purchase street.

The engine stationed at Acushnet being an old machine and requiring considerable attention and expense on account of having leather valve packings, I would recommend that the No. 6 now in the house on Third street be placed there, being in every way a superior machine, and at present becoming dilapidated for the want of proper care.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

This society, which is composed of seventy-five members, and receiving as compensation for their services two dollars per annum each, and as at present organized and conducted being of so trivial value to the efficiency of the department, I would recommend that it either be abolished or reorganized with a membership of perhaps twenty energetic working members, with a foreman and assistants, and equipped with all the necessaries for the protection and removal of goods, and made subject to the same rules and regulations as other members of the department.

I would also recommend that every member of the department be furnished with a suitable badge, and required to wear the same whenever performing the duties of firemen, in order that the persons having charge of the entrances to premises on fire can readily distinguish them, and thereby obviate the necessity of inquiring of each one whether he is a member or not, and at the same time of being liable to imposition from parties desirous of gaining admission for improper purposes.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

There has been put into operation during the year one of Messrs. Gamewell & Cos. Automatic Fire Alarm Telegraphs, at an expense of $12,000, consisting of three automatic repeaters, three galvanometers, one switch board, one hundred and sixty cups of battery, twenty-four signal boxes, four bell strikers, five engine-house gongs, five engineers' gongs, about nine miles of wire properly insulated, with all the usual fixtures necessary for a first class telegraph line; and I confidently believe that it will fully warrant the large outlay of money caused by its introduction, and in the future will prove to be one of the best investments our city has ever consummated. The new system of alarm was put into commission upon the evening of September 23d, 1871, at nine o'clock, and since that time the department has been called out thereby several times, and has each time assembled with far more promptness and unity than with the old system.

ACCIDENTS, &c., AT FIRES.

The first and by far the most lamentable case to which I will call your attention is that of the death by suffocation of Captain James Shepherd, who it is supposed set fire to his own house while suffering from mental aberration, to which he had been subject for several days before his death. Bold attempts were made by David J. Shepherd, Henry H. Fisher and others, assisted by the department, te save his life, but owing to the density of the smoke and the remote corner in which he had concealed himself, their efforts were of no avail.

At the fire which occurred October 12th at the planing mill on Rivet street, several of the firemen received severe burns from handling slaking lime, and were thereby detained from their usual avocations several days. Among those who suffered the most severely were Assistant Engineer Chapman, James A. Murdock, Hugh McDonald, H. C. Smith, J. Cavanaugh, John H. Judson, and James Doull.

In conclusion I desire to return my thanks to the Board of Engineers and the officers and members of the department for their able support, and for the prompt, faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

To the City Marshal and his assistants I feel indebted for their successful exertions in preserving good order in times of fire, and for which I hereby tender my thanks.

Finally, I desire to return my thanks to the committee on fire department for their interest and labor in behalf of the department, and to your honorable body for the favorable and prompt manner with which you have acted upon the requirements of the department whenever introduced to your notice.

As a whole, I feel very thankful for the gratifying results which have attended this my first year as Chief of the Board of Engineers, and hope that our beautiful city may be as favorably protected in the future as it has been during the year now about to close.

Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,
Chief Engineer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD—1871.

Chief Engineer, Abraham H. Howland, Jr. Office, City Hall. Hours from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Residence, 104 County street.

First Assistant Engineer, John E. Brown. Residence, 80 Mill Street.

Second Assistant Engineer, George P. Read. Residence, 59 Cypress street.

Third Assistant Engineer, Charles W. Dyer. Residence, 50 Mill street.

Fourth Assistant Engineer, Alfred M. Chapman. Residence, 53 Elm street.

Clerk of the Board of Engineers, Alfred M. Chapman.

ONWARD STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

House on Purchase street, cor. Mechanics Lane.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
James G. Harding,	Foreman,	38,	99 North Second,	Shipwright.
Benjamin F. King, Jr.,	Asst. Foreman,	32,	17 Third,	Blacksmith.
James S. Hathaway,	"	41,	59 South Second,	Shipwright.
Charles S. Paisler,	Clerk,	30,	146 Kempton,	Accountant.
Peter Nelson,	Hoseman,	36,	67 South Second,	Rigger.
James D. Allen,	"	35,	53 Hill,	Marble Worker.
John H. Richards,	"	26,	151 Grinnell,	Shoemaker.
Clarfaus Vansant,	"	37,	75 North Second,	Blacksmith.
Philip Dollard,	"	20,	4 Hall's Court,	Carriage Painter.
Edward C. Spooner,	"	37,	77 Ray,	Teamster.
John S. Southwick,	"	27,	98 North Second,	Sawyer.
Clark Leavitt,	"	47,	No. Second and Hillman,	Teamster.
Charles Westgate,	Engineman,	33,	8 Spring,	Machinist.
Adoniram J. Negus,	Stoker,	21,	68 Kempton,	"
Andrew E. Hathaway,	Driver,	24,	87 Third,	Clerk.
John S. Perry,	Reel Driver,	26,	17 Elm,	Stable Keeper.
Moses L. Dean,	Torch Bearer,	17,	128 Purchase,	Blacksmith.
Osman H. Washburn,	"	20,	17 Third,	Polisher.

PROGRESS STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

House on Purchase street, cor. Mechanics Lane.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Franklin Shaw,	Foreman,	43,	57 Summer,	Wheelwright.
Charles L. Gifford,	Asst. Foreman,	35,	7 Campbell,	Stablekeeper.
Henry T. Southwick,	"	33,	98 North Second,	Blacksmith.
Philip E. Colby,	Clerk,	33,	77½ Purchase,	Clerk.
Thomas B. Rowe,	Hoseman,	29,	9 South Second,	Teamster.
John Olstein,	"	42,	36 Elm,	Rigger.
John Downey,	"	35,	75 North Second,	Laborer.
John Duffy,	"	39,	10 Emerson,	Cooper.
Loring T. Parlow,	"	29,	147 State,	Currier.
William J. Marr,	"	34,	158 No. Pleasant.	Harness Maker.
George J. Chadwick,	"	37,	163 Kempton,	Painter.
George F. Brown,	"	22,	68 Pleasant,	Clerk.
Charles H. Wood,	Engineman,	38,	Engine-house,	Engineer.
W. F. Manchester,	Stoker,	19,	64 Mill,	Blacksmith.
William P. Sowle,	Hostler,	40,	Engine-house,	Hostler.
Alfred Studley,	Reel Driver,	20,	113 Elm,	"
George F. Bumpus,	Torch Bearer,	20,	126 Cedar,	Tinman.
Herbert F. Hubbard,	"	19,	81 North Second,	Plane Maker.

EXCELSIOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

House cor. of Hillman and County streets.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Job H. Gifford,	Foreman,	34,	117 Kempton,	Mason.
Rufus A. Gifford,	Asst. Foreman,	38,	39 Smith,	Shipwright.
Henry M. Gifford,	"	31,	229 County,	Photographer.
Charles A. Gifford,	Clerk,	33,	150 Mill,	Housewright.
Joseph Hafford,	Hoseman,	50,	21 Hillman,	Painter.
Joseph T. Hafford,	"	26,	21 Hillman,	"
William T. King,	"	32,	235 County,	Upholsterer.
Isaiah H. Wilcox,	"	36,	96 Ray,	Painter.
Roland B. Brown,	"	24,	73 Hillman,	Housewright.
Orando F. Bly,	"	24,	110 Maxfield,	Photographer.
Frederick F. Moulton,	"	22,	50 Smith,	Blacksmith.
William W. C. Smith,	"	21,	80 Purchase,	Gas Fitter.
Martin Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineman,	25,	Engine-house,	Engineer.
Gilbert D. Gammons,	Hostler,	36,	"	Hostler.
Horace M. Plummer,	Stoker,	31,	29 Willis,	Confectioner.
Arthur M. Gifford,	Reel Driver,	21,	38 Kempton,	Gas Fitter.
Reuben Taber,	Torch Bearer,	17,	93 Hillman,	Hostler.
Frank Maxfield,	"	17,	99 Hillman,	Housewright.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4.

House cor. of Bedford and South Sixth streets.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
John Murdock,	Foreman,	40,	48 Middle,	Shipwright.
Hugh McDonald,	Asst. Foreman,	28,	67 South Water,	Blacksmith.
James A. Murdock,	"	26,	48 Middle,	"

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Henry A. Barker,	Clerk,	29,	20 Bush,	Wheelwright.
James M. Tripp,	Hoseman,	36,	87 Third,	Housewright.
John A. Thompson,	“	34,	9 Cedar,	Carriage Trim'r.
Henry C. Smith,	“	27,	48 High,	Blacksmith.
William E. Macomber,	“	32,	29 County,	Trader.
John McCarty,	“	26,	48 High,	Sailmaker.
William A. Gibbs,	“	21,	64 Bedford,	Cabinetmaker.
Joseph B. Wing,	“	25,	10 Bedford,	Painter.
John B. Peckham,	“	30,	15 County,	Hostler.
Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineman,	32,	Engine-house,	Engineer.
Sylvester Paul,	Stoker,	45,	66 Forest,	Blacksmith.
George H. W. Tripp,	Hostler,	35,	Engine-house,	Hostler.
Charles W. Borden,	Reel Driver,	33,	30 Bedford,	“
Benjamin Groves,	Torch Bearer,	18,	108 Fifth,	Coal Weigher.
Charles S. Wing,	“	16,	10 Bedford,	Clerk.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.

House City Hall Square.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Philip M. Tripp,	Foreman,	33,	31 Pleasant,	Teamster.
John H. Judson,	Asst. Foreman,	30,	123 Third,	Saddler.
Eben A. Butts,	“	34,	101 Cedar,	Shipwright.
Charles E. Pierce,	Clerk,	24,	27 Elm,	Printer.
James S. Conway,	Axeman,	33,	11 Bush,	Teamster.
Lysander W. Davis,	“	37,	29 Cypress,	Shipwright.
Edward Jennings,	“	33,	72 Ray,	Teamster.
Samuel H. Mitchell,	“	40,	9 South Second,	Boat Builder.
William Clymonts,	Ladderman, &c.,	37,	41 North Sixth,	Blacksmith.
Benjamin Card,	“	29,	145 Union,	Painter.
Charles M. Corson,	“	34,	Sears Court,	Teamster.
Nathaniel Caswell,	“	25,	Cor. Walnut and South Second,	Blacksmith.
Christian Dantsizen,	“	45,	191 Elm,	Cabinetmaker.
Alexander Doull,	“	39,	114 Fourth,	Blacksmith.
James Doull,	“	46,	201 Purchase,	Housewright.
Charles L. Davis,	“	21,	29 Cypress,	Painter.
Herbert B. Gardner,	“	25,	4 Sears Court,	Printer.
Martin L. Hathaway,	“	42,	38 Kempton,	“
William W. Hatch,	“	37,	4 Bush,	Laborer.
Charles M. Hathaway,	“	33,	1 Mill,	Teamster.
Charles J. Johnson,	“	41,	122 Orchard,	Sparmaker.
Henry F. James,	“	31,	2 Maxfield,	Laborer.
William H. Knights,	“	44,	48 North,	Cabinetmaker.
Revere G. Lindsey,	“	41,	4 Walnut,	Printer.
Thomas Manley,	“	50,	26 Kempton,	Painter.
Alexander G. Myrick,	“	47,	4 Cheapside,	Cooper.
James McCluskey,	“	28,	65 Ray,	Teamster.
Charles Ruberg,	“	42,	45 Foster,	Printer.
Henry Shiverick,	“	48,	5 Fifth,	Painter.
Frank H. Slocum,	“	40,	31 Pleasant,	Teamster.
James W. Warren,	“	35,	152 No. Second,	Boat Builder.
Augustus A. Wood,	“	23,	106 Fourth,	Boxmaker.
Charles N. Wood,	“	30,	Division,	“

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Charles H. Walker,	Ladderman, &c.,	43,	30 Elm,	Teamster.
Abraham Luscomb,	Steward,	31,	50 Mill,	Grocer.
James F. Slocum,	Torch Bearer,	18,	31 Pleasant,	Clerk.
Edmund Robbins,	"	17,	60½ Mill,	"

HANCOCK HAND ENGINE COMPANY, No. 9.

House on Belleville Road, Acushnet.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.
Reuben Washburn,	Foreman,	55,	Trader.
Seth Hoard,	Asst. Foreman,	40,	Laborer.
Charles E. Howland,	"	46,	Teamster.
George A. Cobb,	Clerk,	29,	Trader.
Jireh B. Gifford,	Steward,	40,	Butcher.
Frank P. Washburn,	Hoseman,	27,	Sawyer.
Joseph H. Lawrence,	"	35,	Blacksmith.
Asa Reynolds,	"	61,	Laborer.
Arthur C. Brooks,	"	36,	"
Alfred Williams,	"	48,	Peddler.
William R. Washburn,	"	24,	"
John Sylvia,	Brakeman,	28,	Shoemaker.
Howard Pittsley,	"	38,	Teamer.
George G. Jenney,	"	29,	Trader.
George W. Bennett,	"	24,	Blacksmith.
John A. Russell,	"	22,	Farmer.
William Perry,	"	31,	Teamster.
Andrew B. Grinnell, Jr.,	"	32,	"
Charles Crane,	"	58,	Tinman.
George W. Randall,	"	34,	Sawyer.
Valentine Parker,	"	42,	Mariner.
Samuel Weston,	"	46,	Laborer.

The ordinance provides that there shall be two or more suction hosemen, and three or more leading hosemen.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—1871.

Superintendent, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., Chief Engineer.

Assistant Superintendent, DANIEL D. BRIGGS. Residence, Engine-house, northwest corner of Bedford and South Sixth streets. Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On Engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On Engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On Engine-house northwest corner of Purchase street and Mechanics Lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On store northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, southwest cor. of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast corner of Walnut and So. Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On Engine-house northwest cor. of Bedford and So. Sixth sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission Chapel northeast cor. of Leonard and So. Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.

RECORD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF KEYS TO THE FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No.	To whom distributed.
1	Edgar H. Gammons.
2	Lot B. Bates.
3	William Sharples.
4	Engine-house near foot of Franklin street.
5	George A. Bourne.
6	William P. Doty.
7	Silas D. Dammon.
8	Engine-house, County street.
9	Gosnold Mills Corp. (office.)
10	Henry H. Fisher.
11	Alvid M. Chace.
12	Brownell & Wheaton.
13	Otis A. Sisson.
14	Engine-house, cor. Mechanics Lane and Purchase street.
15	House of Correction, Court st.
16	James D. Thompson.
17	Doane, Swift & Co.
18	William H. Sherman.
19	John H. Perry & Co.
20	Henry Taber.
21	Engine-house, Bedford street.
22	Thomas J. Cobb.
23	Samuel Leonard & Co.
24	Charles H. Sherman.
25	George Delano & Co.
26	Seth C. Caldwell.
27	David Cook.
28	George L. Dyer.
29	Samuel C. Moore.
30	George Snow.
31	Joshua B. Ashley.
32	John Murdock.
33	Nicholas Davis.
34	John M. Hathaway & Son.
35	George Perry.
36	Jireh Swift, Jr.
37	Martin Wheeler.
38	Joseph R. Read.
39	Edmund Anthony & Sons.
40	Charles M. Peirce, Jr.
41	
42	
43	John Clare.
44	John Clare.
45	Antone L. Sylvia.
46	William A. Robinson & Co.
47	George D. Davis.
48	N. B. Flour Mill Corp. (office.)
49	Samuel C. Hart.
50	In possession of the police department.
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	John E. Brown.
57	Charles W. Dyer.
58	Henry H. Fisher.
59	Alfred M. Chapman.
60	George P. Read.
61	Benjamin F. H. Reed.
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78	Benjamin Hillman.
79	Samuel C. Perry.
80	Orrick Smalley.
81	James L. Wilber.
82	Rufus A. Soule.
83	William H. Sherman.
84	Freeman R. Hathaway.
85	Luther M. Dayton.
86	Frederick A. Sowle.
87	Hiram Kilburn.
88	Samuel H. Pollock.
89	Charles S. Paisler.
90	Daniel T. Gifford.
91	Henry C. Farnham.
92	Samuel G. Swain.
93	Joseph D. Manchester.
94	George T. Fisher.
95	Lewis G. Allen.
96	Daniel Murphy.
97	John Welch.
98	Stephen J. Stacy.
99	Abram Allen.
100	Wesley Furlong.

No.	To whom distributed.
101	John Wilson.
102	John Savage.
103	Samuel B. Coggeshall.
104	Daniel C. Morey.
105	Alvin Mosher.
106	John B. Manchsster.
107	Daniel Bessey.
108	William H. Hathaway.
109	George Taber.
110	Edwin M. Tilton.
111	Joseph Cook.
112	Silas Taber.
113	Daniel Carney.
114	Albert G. Gould.
115	Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
116	Daniel D. Perry.
117	Nathan J. Knights.
118	George W. Drumwright.
119	Stephen Hafford.
120	Daniel D. Briggs.

The keys not having any names affixed are in the possession of the Chief Engineer.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS & RESERVOIRS,

1871.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen street, S. E. corner Bonney.
Ashland street, head of Linden.
Bedford street, S. W. corner Fifth.
" S. E. corner County.
" S. E. corner Orchard.
Bonney street, N. W. corner Grinnell.
Bush street, S. W. corner First.
Cheapside, S. W. corner Market Square.
Chestnut street, S. W. corner North.
Cannon street, opposite No. 15½, south side,
Cedar street, S. W. corner Kempton.
" N. W. corner Elm.
Cottage street, N. W. corner Hawthorn.
" S. W. corner Arnold.
" S. W. corner Union.
County street, N. W. corner Locust.
" N. W. corner Parker.
" S. W. corner Smith.
" S. W. corner Maxfield.
" S. W. corner North.
" S. W. corner Middle.
" S. W. corner Morgan.
" N. W. corner Union.
" Head of School.
" N. W. corner Bush.
" S. W. corner Hawthorn.
" N. W. corner Allen.
" S. W. corner Grinnell.
" Head of South.
Court street, S. W. corner Orchard.
" Head of Cedar.
" Head of Emerson.
" Front of Tannery.
Cypress street, N. W. corner Hillman.

Elm street, opposite Forbes's Carriage Factory.
" S. W. corner Pleasant.
Fifth street, opposite No. 56.
First street, between School and Walnut.
" Between School and Union.
Foster street, S. W. corner Maxfield.
" N. W. corner High.
Fourth street, opposite W. H. Sherman's stable.
" Opposite No. 73.
Front street, head of Merrill's wharf.
" N. W. corner Shepherd's Lane.
" S. W. corner Centre.
" West side head of Hazard's wharf.
Grove street, S. W. corner Anthony.
Hawthorn street, S. E. corner Page.
Hillman street, S. W. corner North Second.
Hazard street, opposite entrance to Hazard Court.
" S. W. corner Pleasant.
High street, opposite No. 34.
" Front Job Almy's.
Hillman street, S. E. corner Hill.
Kempton street, opposite Pleasant.
" Opposite Hill.
" S. W. corner Summer.
" Opposite Cypress.
Mechanics Lane, between Sixth and Eighth streets.
Morgan street, S. W. corner Cottage.
Maple Place, front John Hopkins's.
Maxfield street, S. E. corner Chestnut.
Middle street, opposite No. 218½.
" S. E. corner North Second.
" S. E. corner North Sixth.
Mount Pleasant street, S. E. corner distributing reservoir.
" Front Joseph Clark's.
" N. W. corner Durfee.
North street, S. W. corner Foster.
Orchard street, opposite Bush.
Pleasant street, near M. E. church.
" S. W. corner Willis.
Parker street, S. W. corner contemplated Summer.
Prospect street, N. W. corner Grinnell.
" Front Mount Washington Glass Works.
Purchase street, near pumping engine-house.
" Opposite Clark.
" Opposite Logan.

Purchase street, N. W. corner Austin.
" N. W. corner Merrimac.
" N. W. corner Pope.
" S. W. corner Pearl.
" S. W. corner Campbell.
" Opposite No. 209, C. R. Kelley's.
" S. W. corner Hillman.
" S. W. corner Mill.
" N. W. corner Middle.
" Front engine-house No. 2.
" N. W. corner Union.
Ray street, N. W. corner Maxfield.
" Opposite Gosnold Mills.
" N. W. corner Willis.
" Between Pearl and Seneca.
" Opposite N. B. & T. R. R. blacksmith shop.
" Opposite Wamsutta Mill No. 4.
Robeson street, S. W. corner County.
Russell street, opposite No. 52, Charles H. Leach.
Summer street, N. W. corner Hillman.
South street, S. W. corner Prospect.
Spring street, S. E. corner Fifth.
South Second street, opposite No. 10, G. W. Furber's.
" N. W. corner Coffin.
North Sixth street, S. W. corner William.
South Sixth street, S. W. corner school.
" N. W. corner Bush.
" S. W. corner Russell.
South street, S. W. corner Third.
" S. W. corner South Second.
Spring street, S. W. corner Seventh.
State street, N. W. corner Sycamore.
Sycamore street, S. W. corner Thomas.
" S. W. corner Summer.
Third street, opposite Howland.
" S. W. corner Timothy.
" N. W. corner School.
" N. W. corner Bush.
" N. W. corner Russell.
" N. W. corner Bedford.
Thomas street, N. W. corner Hillman.
Willis street, S. W. corner State.
Union street, S. W. corner Water.
" S. E. corner South Second.
" S. W. corner Third.

Union street, S. W. corner Sixth.
Walnut street, S. W. corner South Second.
“ S. E. corner Fourth.
“ S. W. corner Seventh.
Walden street, S. W. corner Maxfield.
Water street, S. W. corner Hillman.
“ Front Hayes' Stave Mill.
“ N. W. corner Middle.
“ Front S. P. Burt's office.
“ N. W. corner School.
“ N. W. corner Walnut.
“ N. W. corner Coffin.
“ Opposite Leonard.
“ N. W. corner Howland.
“ N. W. corner Grinnell.
“ N. W. corner South.
South Water street, opposite No. 255.
Wamsutta street, opposite entrance to Wamsutta Mills office.
Washington street, S. E. corner Crapo.
William street, S. W. corner Eighth.
“ Opposite 26½, Hathaway's stable.
“ S. W. corner Bethel.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Durfee street, S. E. corner New County Road.
Linden street, N. E. corner Ashland.
Franklin street, S. W. corner State.
Purchase street, N. W. and S. W. corners Pope.
Willis street, N. E. corner State.
Campbell street, west side Purchase.
Smith street, S. E. corner Cypress.
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, S. E. corner Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, S. W. corner North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, S. W. corner Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near N. E. corner Foster.
Middle street, near N. W. corner Purchase.
“ Near S. E. corner Purchase.
“ West of High School.
County street, front of M. E. church.
North Second street, N. W. corner William.

City Hall Square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, S. W. corner County.
" S. E. corner Fourth.
South Sixth street, N. W. corner Spring.
Third street, S. W. corner Spring.
School street, N. W. corner Fourth.
South Second street, N. W. corner Walnut.
South Sixth street, N. W. corner Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Third street, S. E. corner Cannon.
Bedford street, S. E. corner Fifth.
South Sixth street, S. W. corner Wing.
Howland street, corner Third.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Third street, S. E. corner Grinnell.
Washington street, N. E. corner Crapo.
South First street, S. W. corner South.

FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1st, 1872.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1871. Jan. 2,	Acushnet Iron Foundry,	Bird & Greene,	South Water street.	Trivial.		Sparks from chimney. Extinguished without the aid of the fire department.
7.	Mrs. J. C. Smith,	Walter F. Clark,	South Second street.	$10,500		Burning of a livery stable and other buildings.
	Zenas Whittemore,	Zenas Whittemore,		1,200	$700	
	John M. Foster,	John M. Foster,		2,100	300	
	George W. Furber,	Geo. W. Furber and others.		267	267	
13,	James Shepherd,	Jas. Shepherd and nephew.	126 Summer street.	400		Partial burning of house.
Feb. 5,	Edward C. Jones,	Edward C. Jones.	Rear 110 County street.	1,100	1,100	Partial burning of grape-house and conservatory.
8,	Nathan Chase,	Mrs. B. Allen & Co.,	28 Purchase street.	4,000	3,000	Partial destruction of building, and damage of goods by fire, smoke, and water.
		Charles Jackson,		3,500	2,000	
		Doane & Pierce,		400	300	
		A. S. Leighton,		50		
		Emily Booth,		200		
		William Howe,		350		
		Pardon Devoll,		100		
22,	Stephen D. Stacy,	Stephen D. Stacy,	34 Howland street.	30		Slight fire in cellar.
28,	William J. Norton,	William J. Norton,	North Water street.	Trivial.		Slight fire on roof. No general alarm.
Mar. 14.	Samuel I. Tilghman,	John Gillispie,	97½ South Water street.	Trivial.		Fire in rubbish box.
29,	B. H. Waite,	B. H. Waite,	38 Purchase street.	525	525	Burning of goods in window.
Apr. 6,	Silas C. Sherman,	Silas C. Sherman,	Pilot-boat Vision.	150		Partial burning of cabin.
15,	Mary Johnson,	Barton Ricketson, Charles H. Peirce,	17 Seventh street.	Trivial.		Slight fire upon the roof.
28,	N. B. & N. Y. Propeller Co.	N. B. & N. Y. Propeller Co.,	Commercial wharf.	Trivial.		Slight burning of hemp in store-house. No general alarm.
May 15,	Domingo Cardozo,	Tenants,	23 Howland street.	Trivial.		Slight fire on roof. No general alarm.
June 9,	O. H. P. Brown,	T. W. Cook & Co.,	School street, corner Front.	4,900	4,900	Partial destruction of paint-mill and dwelling-house.
	John B. Little,			100		
22,		Gillett & Brown,	Fairhaven.			Burning of several buildings.
July 4,	Isaiah C. Ray,	J. Eaton, Jr.,	113 Hillman street.	260	260	Partial burning of the porch to dwelling-house.
	N. B. & T. R. R. Corp.,	Fairhaven ferry station,	Foot of School street.	Trivial.		Slight fire on the roof. No general alarm.

	20,	Robert Gordon,	Frederick Knipe,	Cor. Walnut and First sts.			Burning of bedding in attic. No general alarm.
	25,	Charles E. Tillinghast,	Antone Frates,	155 South Water street.	Trivial.		Slight burning of combustibles in cellar. No general alarm.
Aug.	4,	Ward M. Parker,	T. W. Cook & Co.,	40 Union street.	Trivial.		Slight fire in shed adjoining.
	7,	J. B. Ashley,	David Twombly, Adelaide Dabney,	139 Purchase street.	25		Slight fire in stairway and attic.
Sept.	5,	Josiah Macy,	E. B. & F. Macy,	Front street.	Trivial.		Slight fire in blacksmith shop. No general alarm.
		John W. Peirce,	John W. Peirce,	99 South Water street.			Slight fire on the roof.
		Lewis Boutell,	Lewis Boutell,	87 Union street.			Burning soot in chimney.
Oct.	10,	William Hathaway, Jr.,	M. R. Kiff,	Walnut street.	Trivial.		Slight fire on roof of sheds. No general alarm.
	12,	Potomska Mill Corp.,	Potomska Mill Corporation,	Rivet street.	500		Fire in cellar, caused by the slaking of 1400 bbls. of lime.
	20,	Mary Stephens,	Nathan Tripp,	Rear of 63 South First street.			Burning of fireboard.
Dec.	16,	Mansion House,	Lewis Boutell,	87 Union street.	3,267	3,267	Partial burning of Mansion House and next building east. Fire undoubtedly set by an incendiary.
		Mrs. Zeno Kelley,	James S. Kelley,	83 Union street.	1,008	1,008	
			Hiram Webb,		Trivial.		
			Lewis Boutell,		*	*	
	21,	Timothy D. Cook,	Timothy D. Cook,	22 Bush street.	1,363	1,363	Caused by a defect in the chimney.
			Charles H. Gifford,		122	122	
	29,	James Doull,	James Doull,	Cor. Front and School sts.	Trivial.		
					$36,417	$19,112	

*Included in other loss.

INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT — 1871.

4 brick engine-houses.
4 wooden engine-houses.
4 steam fire engines.
4 hand fire engines.
4 horse hose reels.
4 hand hose reels.
One hook and ladder truck.
13,000 feet 2½ inch cotton hose.
1,250 feet leather hose.
800 feet leather hose, very poor.
142 feet 4½ inch suction hose.
200 feet hand hose.
13 horses.
4 pairs double harnesses.
5 single harnesses.
15 horse blankets.
4 horse brushes.
4 currycombs.
3 mane brushes.
1 card.
5 whips.
4 grain chests.
4 feed troughs.
13 pitchforks.
8 pails.
14 brooms.
1 hoe.
17 shovels.
12 pokers.
17 axes.
10 iron bars.
12 halters.
3 sets lead bars.
8 leather buckets.
50 chairs.
10 tables.
8 mirrors.
8 bedsteads.
16 mattresses.
14 pillows.
24 pillow cases.
36 sheets.
14 blankets.
12 bedquilts.
8 bedspreads.
9 carpets.
4 clocks.
5 dust-pans.
5 dust-brushes.
3 floor-brushes.
4 scrub-brushes.
2 tube-brushes.
4 mops.
3 feather dusters.
6 baskets.
4 wood-saws.
4 saw-horses.
3 grate patterns.
4 step-ladders.
20 settees.
2 American ensigns.
27 lanterns.
12 stoves and pipe.
4 coalhods.
1 iron water tank.
2 casks.
10 brass hydrant connections.
8 iron hydrant connect'n wrenches.
17 discharge pipes.
34 discharge nozzles.
50 leading hose wrenches.
8 hydrant wrenches.
44 engine wrenches.
6 monkey wrenches.
4 jackscrews and bars.
4 work-benches.
5 vises.
15 oil cans.
6 oil feeders.
4 waste boxes.
3 connections, 2½ to 4½.
10 pump-leathers, extra.
4 hose troughs.
9 hose brushes.
3 pipes for hand hose.
12 wrench belts.
8 wheel fenders.
4 kettles.
3 watering-pots.
14 grain measures.

8½ bars Castile soap.
17 chamois skins.
4 wagons, with poles and shafts.
35 coal bags.
125 tower ropes.
4 suction hose ropes.
4 extra wheels for engines.
2 extra wheels for hose reels.
1 gate wrench.
2 taps.
2 spare grates.
3 spare engine poles.
2 large oil cans for sperm and petroleum.
1 can tallow.
1 pump.
1 sack waste, 200 lbs.
20 torches.
1 set axles, extra.
2 sets tube tools.
2 sets reins, extra.
3 pairs hose couplings, extra.
1 can neatsfoot oil, 3 gallons.
3 spare horse collars.
3 spare saddles.
1 set wagon runners.
3 sets blocks and falls.
5 hammers.
33 ladders, from 10 to 48 feet.
10 fire hooks, ropes, &c.

In Board of Aldermen,
December 30th, 1871.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
December 30, 1871.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1871.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

New Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1872.

To His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — I herewith submit the annual report of the doings of the New Bedford Police Department, for the year 1871, viz.:

Whole number of prosecutions, 462; of which 359 were males and 103 were females, for the following offences, namely:

Drunkenness,	188	Profanity,	1
Assault and battery,	98	Trespass,	1
Larceny,	26	Interfering with an officer in discharge of his duty,	1
Violation of the liquor law,	100	Desertion from ship,	3
Idle and disorderly,	14	Polygamy,	1
Disorderly house,	8	Witness not appearing,	1
Disturbing the peace,	3	Pretending to be constables,	2
Gambling,	6	Street walking,	1
Contempt of court,	2	Adultery,	2
Keeping a saloon without a license,	1	Allowing a goat to run at large,	1
Rescuing a prisoner,	1	Violating the Sunday law,	1
Total,			462

I have received and accounted to the city treasurer for the assistant marshals' Superior Court witness fees, licenses, and other sources, the sum of $399.76. The expenses of the department, so far as under the control of the officers, have been as economical as possible and meet the demands of the citizens.

When I accepted the office of city marshal I believed that only an equal and impartial enforcement of the laws would give to the people that protection and safety which they desired. To this end I have labored, irrespective of *party* or *person*. The officers, in harmony with me, have so far succeeded in carrying out my views that there is not now one locality in the city less safe to travel than another, whether by night or day.

The partial suppression of the *rum shops*, that great source of discord and riot, has been the principal means whereby our city is as quiet and orderly as it is. My experience for the past two years convinces me that nine tenths of all the criminal offences are caused by and under the influence of intoxicating liquors. And it is to be regretted by every good citizen that we have among us affluent men who will persist in an illegal traffic in that which produces so much misery and crime, when if the same energy and adroitness were exercised by those men in some legitimate business they would stand among our foremost men for enterprise and prosperity, and add materially to the happiness of those for whom now they produce only misery.

I have endeavored to be impartial in the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and wherever I have had evidence that intoxicating liquors were kept for sale contrary to law, and from which I believed the courts would sustain a complaint, I have not hesitated to prosecute. It is true there has been more or less murmuring at the supposed immunity of the apothecaries. It is, however, but supposition, as every illegal sale of intoxicating liquor made by them that has come to my knowledge, and of which I could get a witness to testify, has been prosecuted. And yet the business of the apothecaries, and the position which they hold in the community, give them an opportunity, if so disposed, to violate the spirit of the liquor law with impunity more than any other class of dealers, from the fact that their business is such that the keeping of alcoholic liquors is a necessity for the purpose of compounding medicines; and hence, if alcoholic liquors must be kept for medicinal purposes for the people, then I am of the opinion that respectable apothecaries should be allowed to furnish them under such restrictions that the first violation would have a penalty so serious that none would dare do otherwise than comply with the restrictions.

To the assistant marshals I am under many obligations for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them, and the general interest they have taken in the suppression of crime and the promotion of good order in the city. I am under obligations also to the night watchmen for the faithful manner in which they, as a whole, have performed their duties, and the readiness with which they have complied with the good order and excellent discipline established by the captain of the night watch, than whom it would be difficult to find one that would give more strict attention to duty.

To the superintendents of the Wamsutta Mills and Mt. Washington Glass Works I tender my thanks, for their cooperation with this department in behalf of the interest of the city and well-being and best interest of those employed by them.

And in conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express my sincere thanks to your honorable bodies for your confidence in, and willingness at all times to cooperate with me in matters concerning this department.

Respectfully submitted.

ORRICK SMALLEY, City Marshal.

In Board of Aldermen,
December 30th, 1871.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
December 30th, 1871.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT OF OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

City of New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1871.

To His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report as officer of the night police, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The whole number of arrests is 155, (which as usual are included in the city marshal's report,) for the following offences:

Drunkenness,	113	Assault and battery,	15
Idle and disorderly,	12	Keeping disorderly houses,	6
Larceny,	3	Violation liquor law,	3
Indecent assault,	1	Rescuing prisoner,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1		

Three hundred and forty-six persons have been furnished with food and lodgings during the year. Of these two hundred and eighty-two were males, and sixty-four females.

Two vacancies have occurred during the year in the number of the night police, — one discharged for sleeping in hours of duty, and one resigned, having removed from the city. There had been a number of substitutes appointed at the beginning of the year, sufficient to fill all temporary and permanent vacancies without requiring any new appointments.

The number of cases of drunkenness, assaults, disturbance, and carousing by night, has been constantly declining during the past two years, and after nine o'clock in the evening the streets are generally deserted by loungers and common night-walkers, leaving those who have been out at public assemblies and entertainments, or on business or social calls, to pursue their way homeward in peace and quiet.

The practice in regard to arrests has been to take charge of all vagrants, noisy and disorderly persons, and all who were so far intoxicated as to be unable or unwilling to proceed with facility to their homes; and all the parties arrested have been prosecuted in the Police Court, with two or three exceptions, where peculiar circumstances called for unusual leniency. It is not believed that these exceptions have injured the general interests of the citizens.

No unprejudiced observer can doubt that the unusual good order of the city for the last two years has been largely dependent on the systematic efforts to check the sale of intoxicating liquors, in which the state and local police have for the first time actively joined. These efforts have been reasonably successful. It is not expected that any class of offences can be wholly prevented, however vigilant may be the police; but the driving of the baneful traffic into by and secret places, where nobody but inveterate tipplers would find it unaided, has exerted a remarkably good influence toward insuring the tranquillity of the city, and added to the average morality, decency, and happiness of the inhabitants; and while this is no place to enlarge on the pecuniary benefit to be derived to the community by the suppression of the liquor traffic, I may be pardoned for some pride in the present good reputation of our city, as compared with what it was a few years ago.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the readiness and heartiness with which my subordinates have obeyed all instructions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL C. PERRY,
Officer of the Night Police.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
December 30th, 1871.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 30, 1871.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1872—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF

NEW BEDFORD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1872.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
December 30th, 1871.

Read and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 30th, 1871.

Concurred.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor of the City.

HENRY F. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Common Council.

JOSEPH KNOWLES, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,	for three years,	at large.
J. WINGATE FROST, Esq., GEORGE F. KINGMAN, Esq.,	for two years,	
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, Esq., THOMAS H. KNOWLES, Esq.,	for one year,	

President of the Board of Trustees — HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
JAMES B. CONGDON, S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN.

ON THE BUILDING.

J. WINGATE FROST, HENRY F. THOMAS.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS.

GEORGE F. KINGMAN, JOSEPH KNOWLES.

ON THE MUSEUM.

JAMES B. CONGDON, J. WINGATE FROST,
THOMAS H. KNOWLES.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

SOPHIA E. ALMY.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
American Antiquarian Society,			1
American Colonization Society,			1
American Philosophical Society,			2
American Unitarian Association,		1	1
Ames, Ellis,			1
Baird, Henry C.,			8
Barney, Edwin L.,	1		
Baylies, John B.,			3
Beaman, Charles C., Jr.,	1		
Boston Public Library,			6
Brayton, David,	4	1	4
Brownell, T. Frank,	1		
Buffalo Young Men's Association,			1
Buffinton, James,	15		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Chisholm, Elijah H.,		3	
Cincinnati Public Library,	1		1
Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association,			1
Congdon, Charles,	16	4	1
Congdon, James B.,	3	2	204
Cornell, Joseph H.,		3	
Cowell, David L.,			1
Cutter, Abram E.,			50
Dexter, Franklin B.,			1
Eliot, Mrs. Thomas D.,	31		
Fall River Public Library,			1
Farrington, William H.,		5	18
Fessenden, C. B. H.,		2	
Fessenden & Baker,			1
Harper, James,			1
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			1
Hough, George T.,			33
Lansing Library and Literary Association,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Lowell City Library,			1
McCarthy, P.,			1
Manchester City Library,			1
Massachusetts Agricultural College,			1
Massachusetts Board of Health,	1	1	
Merrill, Edward B.,			14

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
DONORS.	Bound.	Unbound.	
Michigan State Library,			2
Minnesota Historical Society,			1
Morissey, John,	1		1
New Bedford Young Men's Debating Society,			1
Newton Free Library,	1		
New York Mercantile Library Association,			3
New York State Library,			1
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,		1	1
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Pease, Richard L.,			1
Perkins Institute for the Blind,			1
Perry, Ellis,		6	
Pitman, Robert C.,	1		2
Pleasanton, A. J.,		1	
Robertson, Charles A.,			1
San Francisco Mercantile Library Association,			1
Smithsonian Institution,	1		
Spooner, Thomas,	1		
Standish, Miles,			1
State of Massachusetts,			1
State of Maine,			3
Sumner, Charles,	9		8
Taunton Public Library,			2
Taylor, Thomas J.,	1		
Thomas, Moses G.,	40	1	148
Union for Good Works, New Bedford,			1
University of Michigan,			1
Van Nostrand, D.,			1
Walker, Francis A.,		1	
Watertown Public Library,			1
Waterbury, Silas Bronson Library,			1
Wesleyan University,		1	24
Wheeler, George W.,			1
Willey, H.,	1		3
Williams, A. & Co.,			1
Williams, J. Otis,			
Wilmington Institute,			1
Winchester, C. T.,			1
Worcester Public Library,			1
Worcester Young Men's Christian Association,			1
Worth, Benjamin,	2		
	132	33	581

NEWSPAPERS, CHARTS, ETC.

American Unitarian Association. — The Christian Register, 1871; The Religious Magazine and Monthly Review, 1871.

Anthony, Edmund. — Republican Standard, Vols. 1–5; Daily Evening Standard, 1858.

Baylies, John B. — Chart of Nantucket, 1790.

Ladd, Warren. — The New Bedford Medley, No. 119.

Slocum, Edw. F. — Lieut. Church's Commission, 1775.

Waldron, J. C. — The Leisure Moment, Vol. 1, Nos. 6–10, 1871.

Wheaton, Walter F. — The Free Press, Vol. 1, Nos. 1–12, 1871.

REPORT.

To His Honor the Mayor, and to the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and to the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

In accordance with the provision of the ordinances of the City, the Trustees of the Free Public Library now present to the City Council their TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The statistics of our Librarian with regard to the number of takers, the number of volumes taken and the number of visitors to our rooms, bear testimony to the fact that the inhabitants of our city continue to regard their Free Public Library as a source of rational recreation and intellectual cultivation and improvement. The numbers are larger than have ever been before reported.

For the last year the number of volumes taken has been forty thousand two hundred and seventy.

The daily average of deliveries has been one hundred and thirty.

The increase of cards has been four hundred and ninety-six.

The number of cards issued has now reached ten thousand six hundred and twenty.

ACCESSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

During no year since the opening of the Library have the accessions to our collection been so numerous and valuable. The increase has been about twenty-five hundred volumes, making the whole number of volumes now upon the shelves of the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW BEDFORD, about twenty-six thousand.

The ability which has allowed of this important addition has been, as you well know, derived from the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Library Fund. In another part of this report, in accordance with the ordinance providing for the investment of that fund, and for the distribution of its income, we shall lay before you an account of the stewardship with which we have been intrusted. In this connection we would give expression to the feelings of gratitude and satisfaction with which we regard the result of this sagacious and benevolent addition to the income of the library.

The additions which we have thus been enabled to make to our collection, have been of a class of publications which, without this increase and while restricted to the ordinary income of the institution, it would have been impossible for us to have acquired. In a former report we have stated that visitors to our institution, whose familiarity with the literature of our language gives them the ability to judge, have often expressed the opinion that our collection, for its extent, embraces as large a proportion of valuable books as any library in the country.

The accessions of the past year have largely increased in magnitude the right to this commendatory notice. We have brought to our city, and placed within the reach of all our people, a class of publications which are noticeable, and rare even, in the collections of some of the largest libraries of the land.

The work has commenced which was alluded to in the last year's report from this Board to the City Government. "The library has already attained," says the report, "a position highly gratifying to every citizen of New Bedford, as well as to all who have been in any way connected with its management; and the prospect for the coming years is full of a most encouraging assurance that the same care and devotion on the part of its managers, and the same liberal support from the people and the people's representatives, will place it in the foremost rank among the depositories of learning in our country. With an increase of its means, will be demanded a corresponding increase of the diligence, skill and devotedness demanded for its management; and these secured, its progress must be steadily onward to a higher and still higher position of usefulness and reputation."

The increase of our means has placed within our reach those vast and invaluable stores of learning and knowledge which are to be found in the literature of our own and other languages of the world. We are no longer restricted in our accessions to the literature of the day. Hitherto a large part of the limited means at our disposal, has been necessarily devoted to the purchase of the publications which the press of our country and Great Britain is sending forth so constantly and abundantly. This we may now continue, gratifiying to some extent the commendable and universal desire of our visitors and takers for a knowledge of what is new and important in the literature of the world, while the work which we have commenced may be steadily continued, of filling the vacant spaces in our catalogue and upon our shelves with the books in which are treasured up the wisdom and learning of the past, and such more recent but rare and costly publications as have hitherto been wholly beyond our reach. We have said that this work has been commenced. It will take many years, applying to it all our present ability of increase, before the idea can be realized which every lover of learning and every one fully familiar with what is required for a completed library constantly entertains. Al_ though but a moiety of the means so liberally placed at our disposal has been expended, we have during the year added as many volumes as it has been in the power of our librarian, in addition to his other numerous and pressing duties, to catalogue, classify and arrange. To do this work faithfully, so that it may remain for all future time a perfect guide to and exponent of the contents of the library, requires a large amount of labor as well as rare bibliographical acquirements. In the gentleman who has from the beginning had charge of our library, we have had all the advantage which the most devoted industry and a most intimate knowledge of books can afford. But there are limitations to all kinds of labor, and it has not been considered expedient on the part of the Trustees, to make our accessions any faster than will allow of a careful inspection, and of a full and accurate record. Books heaped together in a library are like an individual work without an index; like the stock of a trader in whose premises the goods he may have to dispose of are promiscuously mingled. The labor bestowed upon a book that it may be so recorded, catalogued and placed that its contents may be readily made available, can never be dispensed with in an institution like ours. The character and contents of a book must, as far as is possible, be the subject of a readily accessible record, and its place so determined and described that no time may be lost in obtaining it. We have made these remarks in answer to inquiries which are frequently made, and because the facts stated have a bearing upon the course pursued by the Trustees with regard to the funds at their disposal.

Up to the present time the accessions to the library have been confined to the literature of our own language. This limitation must, of necessity, to a great extent continue for many years. The riches of that literature it will take a long time to appropriate. But we are of opinion that the time has come when the restriction to some extent may be removed, and the graduates of our schools be enabled to find upon our shelves the most desirable and important works in the foreign languages which they have been at so much pains to acquire.

A small beginning has already been made in this direction, by the purchase of a few valuable publications in the French language. The standard works in the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages should gradually find their way to our shelves, and some of the best periodicals from the French and German press should be placed within the reach of the visitors to the library.

Under this head we would advert to the fact that we have, during the year, made a large addition to the number of our periodicals. This we have long desired to do, but our former list was as large as the means we could devote to this branch of our operations would allow. Hitherto we have confined our subscriptions to the periodicals of our own country, and such foreign issues as have been here reprinted. We have discontinued the reprints: and while we have largely increased our list of American periodicals, we have, through the agency of Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, made arrangements for receiving direct from England and Germany, many of the most celebrated and desirable issues of the periodical press of Europe. The number now upon our list, all of which will be found upon our tables at the opening of the new year, is about sixty. A list of them will be found in another part of this report.

INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

This subject of an increase of space for our books naturally follows that of the increase of their number. In the last report mention was made of the fact that the room belonging to the library, but which had been for many years occupied by the officers of the Water Board, was greatly needed for the purpose for which it was originally intended.

During the year other and far more convenient rooms have been provided for the Water Board, and that of which we have spoken is now devoted to our use.

We would express our great satisfaction at the manner in which the work of preparing this room for library purposes has been executed.

Under the immediate direction of a committee of our own Board, with a zeal and liberality on the part of the gentleman of the Joint Standing Committee of your body on Public Property, which give them a claim to the respect and gratitude of every friend of the library, this room has been prepared for the service to which it has been designated, in a form in which are united the most perfect economy and convenient arrangement of space, with a most gratifying exhibition of good taste in the general plan and in the details of its execution. Connected with the main room of the library by opening a way into it through another room whose capacity for a useful occupation has been largely increased by the arrangement, it constitutes a beautiful and most useful and convenient portion of our library accommodations. It is well that this beautiful addition should be made to our rooms at the time when we were, after a long and anxious delay, to be placed in possession of the means by which to complement its beauty and convenience with the wisdom and knowledge contained in the rare and valuable volumes which will soon be found within its alcoves.

THE MUSEUM OF THE YOUNG MEN'S NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

In accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of the City Council, and with our own conviction with regard to what the best interests of the city required, measures have been taken during the year to place in possession of the city the valuable Museum and Collection in Natural History, gathered by the Young Men's Natural History Society, and formerly the property of that association. The property in this collection is now vested in the city of New Bedford, and it is under the control of the city authorities. The report of a Committee of our Board to whom was referred the petition of a Committee of the society asking that it might be transferred to the city, and its loss to our inhabitants prevented, with a copy of the bill of sale by which it was conveyed, will be found in another part of this report. We have seen no reason to doubt the propriety of the act on our part by which, as your agents, we were instrumental in placing this property into the possession of the city. The proceeding has given great satisfaction to the young men who have by it been stimulated into greater devotion to their favorite and praise-worthy pursuit, and no less gratification to the citizens who are admitted to the weekly exhibitions of the society. Its design, embracing as it does the intellectual growth of the young men who are no longer the occupants of seats at our schools, and that combined elevation and recreation which are united in the fundamental idea of our Free Public Library, in which all can participate, is in perfect harmony, as we fully believe, with that view of a wide and genial culture which lies at the foundation of all our legislation and municipal action in the great work of the education of the people.

The expenses of the Collection, the principal being the rent of the rooms it occupies, which amount to about four hundred dollars a year are, by our present arrangements, to be paid from the appropriations for the support of the Library. Believing that it will be the policy of the City Government to continue the arrangement by which the Trustees of the Free Public Library have the immediate custody and oversight of this valuable property, we have, in a revision we have recently made in the regulations of our Board, made provision for a more complete discharge of the duties which this custody and oversight requires. We have been promised by the President of the Young Men's Society, a statement of its proceedings and prospects, which we hope may be received in time to be included, in some form, in this report.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

As has already been intimated, a revision has been made in the regulations for the management of the Library. One reason for this has already been stated. Another may be found in the large increase in our collection, which has rendered necessary a corresponding increase in the arrangements for its management. Some trifling changes have also been made in the rules for the circulation of our books. In accordance with the provisions of the ordinance by which the library was established, these rules are now laid before you, subject to such action on your part as you may think it proper to institute.

BEQUEST OF SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND.

We have already, in connection with the subject of the accessions to the Library, spoken of the source of the increased means at our command for its enlargement. But the importance of this bequest, its peculiar character, and the notoriety which has been in one form and another given to the testament of which it made a part and to the action of your body, and of another branch of the City Government, appeared to demand from us a brief statement, at any rate, of the action which we have taken as the servants of the Council and of the people, under the authority which has been conferred upon us by your body.

It was not until March 30, 1871, that the ordinance was passed giving this Board the authority to act, and placing at its disposal the means of action.

On the 15th day of the following month, the subject was brought to the attention of the Trustees by the President, the Mayorof the City, who laid before them the following papers:

1. A copy of the "Ordinance in relation to the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland";

2. A copy of the "Ordinance in relation to the donation of George Howland, Junior, and the bequest of Charles W. Morgan";

3. A communication from the City Treasurer, setting forth the fact, that in accordance with the ordinance first above named, he had entered upon the books of the Treasurer, to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Whereupon it was —

Ordered, That so much of the Will of the late Sylvia Ann Howland as relates to the bequest of one hundred thousand dollars for the promotion of Public Education and the enlargement of the Free Public Library; and so much of the address of His Honor the Mayor to the City Council, January 3d, 1870, as relates to the same; the Report of the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council of 1870, upon the subject of an ordinance in relation to the same bequest; the ordinance of the City Council passed March 30th, 1871, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland"; the ordinance of the City Council passed March 30th, 1871, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the donation of George Howland, Junior, and the bequest of Charles W. Morgan"; and the communication of the City Treasurer dated April 3d, 1871, in which he informs the board of an entry upon his books to their credit, in accordance with the provisions of said first named ordinance, be entered in full upon our records.

The following resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the evidence now laid before us that the city has come into possession of the noble bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the education of the young and the diffusion of knowledge, is received by us with deep feelings of satisfaction and gratitude.

Resolved, That at this time, when all obstacles to the possession and enjoyment on the part of the people of New Bedford of this munificent and judicious bequest have been removed, and we have before us the evidence that the wise and beneficent designs of our benefactress have been consummated, we feel it to be our duty and our privilege, to give expression to the sentiments of grateful recognition which have ever been associated in our minds with this princely benefaction.

Resolved, That the City Council, in the ordinance which they have enacted in relation to this bequest, have taken a view, unquestionably correct, of the intentions of the testatrix, and of the proper methods by which they are to be carried into effect; and we would, as Trustees of the Free Public Library and as the agents of the people in the discharge of an important trust, for ourselves and for them, express to the gentlemen of the City Council our grateful thanks for this clear, sagacious and important act of municipal legislation.

Resolved, That we clearly recognize the magnitude and sacred character of the trust committed to us by the terms of the ordinance; and in accepting it, and in thanking the Council for the confidence reposed in us, we would pledge ourselves to faithfulness in its execution, and that we will make the provisions of the ordinance and the clearly declared wishes and intentions of the city's benefactress, our constant guide in the administration of her bounty.

Resolved, That while we regard with peculiar interest that part of the bequest, and those portions of the ordinance which are connected with the Free Public Library; and while we look upon the provision made for giving increased facilities for the education of the young, as in harmony with the increase and diffusion of knowledge through the agency of the library; we would also recognize the great obligations our city is under for the bounty that has aided us in bringing the pure water of the Acushnet to our doors, with their valuable contributions to the sanitary and material welfare of our city.

Resolved, That we are gratified at the action of the Council, by which the bounty of our friend and associate, George Howland, Junior, and our deceased friend, Charles W. Morgan, is permanently invested and the expenditure of its income made subject to the same conditions and restrictions contained in the ordinance in relation to the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland.

We shall give in another part of this report, the other documents which were ordered of record. We do this that there may be found in this report, all the action of your body and our own in connection with this important subject. Believing that the proceedings of the Council have been in harmony with the design of the bequest, and feeling assured that the duties of the agency with which we have been intrusted has been true to the letter and spirit of these proceedings, and in the highest degree beneficial to the institution under our care, we have deemed it due to the people and to all who have in any way been instrumental in bringing about this most satisfactory result, to bring together in this our first report since the completion of the arrangements, all the papers necessary for a full knowledge and understanding of the subject. We shall present you, in another part of this report, a statement showing the amount which has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees under the operation of the ordinance, the amount expended, and the balance in the treasury still available for the purposes of the library.

We feel much satisfaction in laying before you this account of the stewardship with which we have been intrusted, particularly as your agents in the execution of the trusts on behalf of the library which have been committed to us. We give you the title and cost of every book we have purchased; and we feel an assurance that no one can be found to question the accordancy of our action with the principles which governed the enlightened testatrix in the bestowment of her bounty, and the members of the City Council in providing for its diffusion.

At a recent meeting of the Board, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the erection, in some simple and permanent form, of a memorial of the bounty which has so greatly benefited the inhabitants of our city. The Committee have made their report, which will be found in the appendix to this communication. We approve of the plan and the inscription which they recommend for the unexpensive tablet which it is proposed to place in some prominent position in our Library Building.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY BOARD.

We are gratified to learn that the recommendation of the Board in its last report, in relation to an increase in the number of Trustees, has been favorably regarded by your body, and that it is probable that with the commencement of its labors the next year it will have the benefit of the proposed increase. That the affairs of our favorite institution have been wisely and zealously managed, its past history and present position bear ample testimony. The inhabitants of our city expect that there shall be no relaxation in the devotedness, no departure from the sagacious counsels which have been crowned with such success. The labor and the responsibility of the position of trustee are greatly increased; and the time has arrived when they should be shared by a larger number of our qualified and interested citizens.

DONATIONS.

Our list of donations will show you that we have continued to receive from our friends, old and new, the evidences of their interest in the prosperity of the Free Public Library.

One hundred and sixty-five volumes of books, five hundred and eighty-one pamphlets, and many newspapers, together with manuscripts, maps, etc., are seen upon the record as the contributions of the year. All these publications are valuable, many of them rare; and we would thus publicly convey to the benefactors of the library our thanks for their most welcome contributions.

From these sources we are gradually accumulating the matter which gives a faithful and lively interest in the affairs of the past; and the records of the passing day, which will give to coming generations the "form and pressure" of the present.

We would refer you to the papers accompanying this report for our statements with regard to the trust funds of the institution, and other valuable documents connected with the operations of the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

George B. Richmond,
J. Wingate Frost,
Charles M. Peirce, Jr.,
George Howland, Jr.,
George F. Kingman,
James B. Congdon,

Trustees
Free Public Library.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND BEQUEST.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred that part of the address of His Honor the Mayor that related to the bequests of the late Sylvia Ann Howland to the city, have attended to the duty with which they were charged, and respectfully ask leave to present to the Council the following

REPORT.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, George Howland, Junior, made a donation to the city of New Bedford, for the purposes of the Free Public Library, of the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, there was paid into the treasury of the city, the sum of one thousand dollars, a bequest from the late Charles W. Morgan.

George Howland, Junior, in the communication which he addressed to the City Council, upon the subject of his donation, clearly sets forth his wishes in relation to the expenditure of the income of the fund given by him to the city for the purposes of the library, by the following declaration:

"The class of books I would propose to be obtained from the above source, to be of a more expensive character, embracing some of the higher works of art and science, than the Trustees would feel themselves justified in procuring with the funds annually set apart and placed at their disposal by the City Government for the enlargement of the library."

In accordance with the wishes of the donor thus clearly expressed, the sum given by him to the city has been called the

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND,

and has by that title been entered upon the books of the city treasury.

The sum received by the city from the estate of the late Charles W. Morgan, has always been regarded by the City Government and the

Trustees of the Free Public Library, as a fund identical in character with that obtained through the enlightened liberality of George Howland, Jr.

The City Council, having a clear apprehension of the facts and circumstances herein set forth, and desirous to fulfil to the letter and to the spirit the obligations which these facts and circumstances imposed, has ordered that the sum received under the will of Charles W. Morgan shall be entered upon the books of the City Treasurer as the

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

In order that the purpose and design of these gifts to the city may be in the fullest manner carried into effect, the City Council has ordered that these funds should bear interest at the usual rate, and that semi-annually the interest shall be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, and has, in that order, clearly set forth the duty of said Trustees in the expenditure of said interest or income, to keep clearly in view the character of the funds, and the conditions, expressed and implied, connected with their possession by the city.

Sylvia Ann Howland, late of this city, by her will, dated the 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made to the city of New Bedford the munificent bequest of two hundred thousand dollars, as set forth in the following provisions of her testament:

" *Thirdly* — I give and bequeath to the city of New Bedford, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and I direct that the same sum shall be paid into the treasury of the city, and shall be used and expended under the direction of the City Council, towards the introduction of water into the city, or for the encouragement otherwise and more general introduction into the city of heavy manufactures which require the use of steam. I give this legacy to my city, because I believe that its prosperity depends much upon the establishment and encouragement of manufactures within the city.

" *Fourthly* — I give and bequeath to the city of New Bedford the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and direct that this sum shall be invested judiciously, under the direction of the City Council, and the income therefrom shall be expended and used for the promotion and support within the city of liberal education, and the enlargement, from time to time, of our Free Public Library."

The liberal and enlightened testatrix clearly and earnestly declared, in connection with the expression of her intent to bestow this rich gift upon her native city, for the promotion of the cause of education and for the enlargement of the Free Public Library, that institution so dear to the hearts of our people:

"That she desired it to be clearly understood that in the bestowment of this legacy, she had in view, not an exemption of the people from any part of the assessments which were required to sustain our public schools and public library in accordance with the plans and purposes which had been or might be considered as meeting the standard properly and reasonably required in consideration of the fact that the funds necessary for their maintenance are derived from an annual rate upon the property of the people; but that the means derived from the bequest should place within the reach of the inhabitants, educational opportunities and facilities for access to the higher and more expensive works in literature, science and art, which are reasonably considered as beyond the reach of a judicious expenditure of the public appropriation."

This clearly expressed interpretation of the wishes and expectations of the testatrix, should be regarded as constituting an important condition of the bequest, binding upon all who may be called upon to carry these provisions into effect; and is in entire harmony with the conditions that have ever been considered as connected with the former gifts to the Library.

In accordance with these statements and convictions in relation to these several trusts, we have prepared the ordinance which we now present to the Council for its consideration. The Committee feel warranted in stating that every part of the proposed ordinance has been carefully considered, and that no effort has been spared to give a right direction and a permanent position to the funds which have been placed under the control of the city, for such wise and beneficent purposes.

The true character of these funds has been the guide by which every provision of this ordinance has been arranged. It has been our aim to secure through all time, both with regard to the investment and the disposition of the income which the investment shall yield, a full, strict and unquestionable compliance with the intent of the honored individuals, both dead and living, to whom we are indebted for these important agencies for mental culture and moral elevation.

The character of these trusts is sacred; their purpose admits of no question; our duty with regard to them is to secure for them, through all coming time, a recognition of this character and purpose.

On behalf of the Committee,

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Chairman.

BEQUEST OF SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND.

Extract from the Inaugural Address of His Honor, George B. Richmond, Mayor, January 3d, 1870.

It is well known to you and our fellow-citizens that Sylvia Ann Howland, late of this city, bequeathed to the city of New Bedford the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. After years of doubt and delay, the legal impediments which withheld her bounty are about to be removed. Of the simple financial aspect of it, I have already spoken. The money will, as I have reason to believe, soon be received; and this assurance comes to us at a time when a feeling somewhat allied to embarrassment had begun to connect itself with our fiscal affairs.

I feel, gentlemen, that we have another duty to perform. Having received this munificent gift, with gratitude and admiration to her who has willed it, it is our duty to carry out her wishes to the fullest extent. Her desire for the introduction of the water-works has been realized by us; and her gift of one hundred thousand dollars anticipated; and the gift will be fulfilled when it shall be applied to the liquidation of the debt they have created.

The conditions connected with the other moiety of the bequest will call for great care and much thoughtful attention on the part of the Council. Here and at all times it should be borne in mind that this munificent gift was not given that we might thereby make a trifling saving in our annual appropriations.

The cause of education and of a high and extended intellectual culture, as I understand, called, in her view, for means and appliances beyond those which it has been usual to provide for in the annual appropriation. This sentiment, so enlightened and honorable, I understand, she expressed to those who had the charge of giving a legal validity to her wishes with regard to her property.

As soon as circumstances shall call for action on your part in relation to these bequests, it will become your duty to give a rightful and permanent direction, by ordinance, to the investment of the funds and the application of their income.

When this shall be done, I feel it will be your pleasant duty to have prepared, in some simple, expressive and enduring form, a memorial of this act of enlightened liberality.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE BEQUEST OF SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND.

Section 1. Upon the payment by the executor or administrator of the last will and testament of Sylvia Ann Howland, of the sum which may be due the city of New Bedford under said will and testament, the City Treasurer shall receive the same and place it in the treasury; and he is hereby authorized and empowered to give a receipt therefor, which shall bind the City to a full and strict compliance with the conditions of said bequest.

SECT. 2. A credit shall be entered upon the books of the City Treasury of one half the amount of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland to the City of New Bedford, "for the support, within the city, of Liberal Education, and the enlargement from time to time of our Free Public Library," when it shall be received by the Treasurer; and this credit, which is hereby considered and declared to be an investment, binding to the fullest extent upon the City, shall be forever designated and known as the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund.

This credit is hereby declared and ordained to be, and shall forever be known and held as an investment for the enlargement of the Free Public Library and for the extension of its sphere of usefulness, in accordance with the conditions and limitations under which this fund has come into the possession of the City.

SECT. 3. This investment, set forth in the preceding section, shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and upon the first days of January and July, of every year, the City Treasurer shall compute the interest as aforesaid upon the investment thus made for the benefit of the Free Public Library. And a statement of this computation in detail, shall be prepared by the City Treasurer, and placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. The amount of the interest thus found to have accrued, shall be placed upon the books of the City Treasury to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

SECT. 4. The funds thus placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Free Public Library shall be expended by them strictly in accordance with the object and intent of the donor from whom the fund was derived.

In the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, a statement in detail shall be made of the outlay authorized by that body from the income fund thus placed at their disposal; and the vouchers of such expenditure shall be exhibited whenever called for by the City Council or Joint Standing Committee on Accounts of that body.

SECT. 5. A credit shall be entered upon the books of the City Treasury, of one half of the amount of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, to the City of New Bedford "for the support, within the City, of Liberal Education, and the enlargement, from time to time, of the Free Public Library," when it shall be received by the Treasurer, and this credit, which is hereby considered, declared and ordained to be an investment binding to the fullest extent to the City, shall be forever designated and known as the Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund.

This credit, is hereby declared and ordained to be, and shall be forever known and held as an investment for the promotion and support, within the City of New Bedford, of Liberal Education, in accordance with the conditions and limitations under which this fund has come in possession of the City.

Sect. 6. The investment set forth in the preceding section shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and upon the first days of January and July of every year, the City Treasurer shall compute the interest as aforesaid, upon this investment, thus made for the "promotion and support within the City of Liberal Education." A statement of this computation in detail, shall be prepared by the City Treasurer and forthwith placed in the hands of the School Committee of the city. The amount of the interest thus found to have accrued from this fund, shall be placed upon the books of the City Treasury to the credit of the New Bedford School Committee.

Sect. 7. The funds thus placed to the credit of the New Bedford School Committee, shall be expended by that body strictly in accordance with the purpose and intent of her by whose bequest the fund has come into the possession of the City.

In the Annual Report of the School Committee, there shall be made a statement in detail of the outlay authorized by that body from the income fund thus placed at its disposal; and the vouchers for any such expenditure shall be exhibited whenever called for by the City Council or the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts of that body.

Sect. 8. The School Committee, and the Trustees of the Free Public Library, may make such regulations for the discharge of their respective duties under this Ordinance as they may deem expedient, not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth or the Ordinances of the City; which regulations shall be reported to the City Council, and may be changed or abrogated at its pleasure. Provided, however, that no payment shall be made from either of the income funds established and provided for by this Ordinance, unless said expenditure shall have been authorized by a vote at a legal meeting of the School Committee or of the Trustees of the Free Public Library respectively; a majority of the members of each body being present and voting in the affirmative; — and provided, further, that no authorization, as aforesaid, nor any act of either of the bodies last named, shall allow the application of any part of the income from the Educational or the Library Funds hereby established to supply any deficiency which may at any time exist in the appropriations of the City for the ordinary purposes of the Public Schools or the Free Public Library; or for any purpose, temporary or permanent, which is not clearly in accordance with the original design and intent for which the said Educational and Library Funds were established.

Sect. 9. All payments on account of either of these funds shall be made upon the order of the Chairman of the School Committee for the Education Fund; and upon the order of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the Library Fund, drawn upon the Treasurer of the City; such order to have attached thereto a schedule of the several demands included therein, with the amount and character of each. Said schedule shall contain also a certificate of the Secretary or Clerk of the Board, that all the demands contained therein have been authorized in the manner require in the eighth section of this Ordinance; and no order drawn in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be approved by the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts of the City Council, unless there shall be attached thereto a schedule as herein provided; and no such order shall be paid by the City Treasurer until the same has been approved by said Committee in the usual manner, and a warrant drawn by the Mayor therefor.

SECT. 10. Provisions shall be made in the order at the annual City appropriations, for the interest that may accrue and be allowed upon these several funds under this Ordinance, and the amount appropriated shall be included in the item of appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

SECT. 11. The sum which may be received by the City Treasurer, under the will of Sylvia Ann Howland, as a legacy "towards the introduction of water," and the sum which may be received by him under said will as a legacy "for the promotion and support within the City of liberal education and the enlargement of the Free Public Library," shall be applied by him to meet the special appropriations for the New Bedford Water Works, made by the City Council during the year 1869, in accordance with the provisions of said will and the arrangement for investment to the Educational Fund and the Library Fund contained in this Ordinance; and any further sums which may be received by the City Treasurer from the same source by way of income or interest shall be disposed of by him as follows:

The income or interest upon the water legacy shall be applied to the payment of the interest upon the Water Bonds issued by the City, after deducting therefrom a sum sufficient to make the whole amount placed to the credit of the Water appropriations for 1869, two hundred thousand dollars; and the income or interest upon the other legacy of one hundred thousand dollars shall be equally divided, and one half shall be placed upon the books of the City Treasurer to the credit of the New Bedford School Committee, and the other half to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library; it being understood that the sums by this section placed to the credit of said Committee and said Trustees respectively, shall be subject to all the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in this Ordinance in relation to the expenditures of the income of the investments, herein provided for, of the bequest contained in said will.

Passed March 30, 1871.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE DONATION OF GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, AND THE BEQUEST OF CHARLES W. MORGAN.

SECTION 1. The funds in the City Treasury, derived from the donation of George Howland, Junior, shall there continue, and shall be designated the

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND.

And the funds in the City Treasury, derived from the bequest of Charles W. Morgan, shall there continue, and shall be designated the

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

SECT. 2. The *third*, *fourth*, *eighth*, *ninth* and *tenth* sections of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland," as far as they relate to the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund, shall be applicable to the income of the funds designated in the foregoing section, as fully as if the same were herein fully set forth.

Passed March 30, 1871.

STATEMENT

OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Cr.

1871.		
3d mo. 1.	Balance to the credit of the account,	$78.43
4th mo. 3.	Received of E. D. Mandell, administrator, on account of income on the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland—½ of $25,000,	12,500.00
7th mo. 1.	Interest for 3 months on the S. A. H. Free Public Library Fund,	675.00
	Interest for 6 months on the G. Howland, Jr. Fund,	48.00
	Interest for 6 months on the C. W. Morgan Fund,	30.00
1872.		
1st mo. 2.	Interest for 6 months on the S. A. H. Fund,	1,350.00
	Interest for 6 months on the G. Howland, Jr., Fund,	48.00
	Interest for 6 months on the C. W. Morgan Fund,	30.00
	Amount of E. D. Mandell, administrator, being one half the balance of "income" on Sylvia Ann Howland's bequest, on final settlement,	2,346.67
		$17,106.10

Dr.

1871.			
9th mo. 6.	Order of the President of the Board of Trustees,	$5,471.35	
12th mo. 12.	Order of the President of the Board of Trustees,	442.65	
1872.			
1st mo. 2.	Balance in the Treasury,	11,192.10	$17,106.10

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer's Office, 1st, mo. 2, 1872.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND.

The Amount of this fund is			$1,600.00
1871.			
1st mo. 1.	6 months' interest,	$48.00	
7th mo. 1.	6 months' interest,	48.00	
1872.			
1st mo. 2.	6 months' interest,	48.00	$144.00

Paid part of Scribner, Welford & Co.'s bill, $145.00

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

The amount of this fund is			$1,000.00
1871.			
1st mo. 1.	6 months' interest,	$30.00	
7th mo. 1.	6 months' interest,	30.00	
1872.			
1st mo. 2.	6 months' interest,	30.00	$90.00
Paid for a part of D. Van Nostrand's bill,			$100.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

The amount of this fund is now			$50,000.00
1871.			
7th mo. 1.	3 months' interest on $45,000,	$675.00	
1872.			
1st mo. 2.	6 months' interest on $45,000,	1,350.00	$2,025.00

This amount to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

[NOTE.—This fund was increased $5,000, 1 mo. 2, 1872, by the payment of the balance of the bequest, by E. D. Mandell, administrator.]

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND'S BEQUEST.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1871.			
4th mo. 3.	Received of E. D. Mandell, administrator, on account of income from funds in his hands, amount received,	$25,000.00	
	½ to Educational Fund,	12,500.00	$12,500.00
1872.			
1st mo. 2.	Received of E. D. Mandell, administrator, balance of income as above,	$4,693.33	
	½ to Educational Fund,	2,346.66	$2,346.67
			$14,846.67

This amount to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND INCOME FUNDS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Income from Library Fund,	$2,025.00	
Income paid by administrator,	14,846.67	$16,871.67

Paid for sundry bills of books, as follows:

Bills of William H. Piper & Co.,	$979.50	
Bill of A. L. Luyster,	541.98	
Part of bill of D. Van Nostrand,	484.86	
Part of bill of Scribner, Welford & Co.,	3.220.01	
Bill of A. L. Luyster,	442.65	$5,669.00
Balance unexpended,		$11,202.67

BALANCE STATEMENT.

Amount to the credit of the Sylvia Ann Howland Library Fund,		$11,202.67
Overpaid on income of G. Howland, Jr., Fund,	$1.00	
Overpaid on income of C. W. Morgan Fund,	10.00	11.00
		$11,191.67
Add unexpended balance on last year's account,		.43
Balance unexpended as per City Treasurer's Account,		$11,192.10

JAMES B. CONGDON, Clerk Board Trustees.

City of New Bedford,
Office of Trustees Free Public Library, 1st mo. 5, 1872.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ON THE APPLICATION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees to whom was referred a communication bearing date June 22, 1871, of a Committee of the Young Men's Natural History Society, on the subject of the Collections of said Society, ask leave respectfully to report.

The following is a copy of the communication:

"NEW BEDFORD, June 22, 1871.

"*To the Trusteee of the Free Public Library:*

"GENTLEMEN, — At a meeting of the Young Men's Natural History Society, held Wednesday evening, June 21, 1871, it was

"*Voted*, 'That the Museum of the Young Men's Natural History Society be offered to the Trustees of the Public Library under the same conditions which we made to the City Government.'

"In pursuance of this vote, we the undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, ask you to accept of the Museum with these conditions only:

"You to keep the Museum in some suitable place, where the members of the Young Men's Natural History Society can have free access to it; and

"To have it open free to the public as often as once a week.

"We will continue to make additions to the Museum as in years past.

"Notwithstanding the editorials which have been published in the daily papers, we still consider the Museum a valuable one, and are desirous of retaining it in our city.

"It has grown so large that we are unable to handle it without help, and this is our only reason for wishing to dispose of it.

"We value the collection at *five thousand* dollars, and we have it insured for two thousand dollars.

"Hoping to have a favorable answer from you at your earliest conconvenience, we remain

"Yours very respectfully,

"LUTHER G. HEWINS, Jr.,
JAMES C. BRIGGS,
E. V. MCLEOD,
Committee."

The Committee to whom this communication was addressed, gave immediate attention to the subject referred to them.

To enable the committee the better to judge as to the character, extent and value of the collection, the hall in which it is now kept was visited, in company with two of the young gentlemen whose names are attached to the communication. Although not prepared to form an opinion as to the exact position which it holds as a natural history collection, in comparison with such collections in other parts of our country, or to fix upon it a money value, as such collections are generally appraised, the Committee found a large number of valuable specimens in the various branches of natural history, carefully classified and neatly arranged.

Whatever may be its defects as a collection calculated to meet the wants of the student in that branch of the domain of knowledge, it is evident that what has been gathered and arranged is in the right direction, and that a foundation has been laid of the right kind of material for assisting the student in this delightful branch of knowledge, and for building up a collection which shall meet the wants of the most advanced inquirers into the secrets of nature.

We mean these remarks to apply strictly to the specimens in natural history.

There are a large number of articles in the Museum, many of them rare and valuable, and all worth preserving, which have no immediate connection with the pursuit of this branch of knowledge.

All that we need to say of these is, that they serve to increase the interest in the general visitor to the Natural History Room; that they are arranged in perfect taste; and that as far as they are of a character to illustrate the manners and customs of other nations, they may be considered as having an educational value. Some of them have a value in the estimation of the local antiquary, as illustrating the history of our own municipality.

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that this collection of curiosities and specimens in natural history is, in any light in which it may be viewed, a valuable one, and that it is very desirable that it should be retained among us, and so placed that the student may be assisted by its specimens, and the public at large gratified by having access to the many interesting objects which it contains.

Thus far the subject has no difficulties. It is an easy matter to state that here is a fine collection, a valuable collection, and a collection which it is very desirable to retain in our city.

The question is How can it be retained?

Those who now hold it, by whose labors it has been gathered, and for whose benefit as students of natural history it is primarily intended, tell us in the communication before us that they cannot hold it longer. Their statement is that it has grown so large that they are unable to handle it without help. In their interview with the Committee, through the young men who had been commissioned to communicate with the Trustees, they have shown us most clearly that it is utterly out of their power to meet the expenditure demanded to keep the collection together, and in such a condition as to allow of its use by the members and of its exhibition to the public. If kept together, and so arranged as to answer the end of its collection, it must be by individuals or associations of greater resources than the members of the Young Men's Natural History Society.

It is well known to the Board, that various means have been resorted to, hitherto, without success, to secure on the part of the Society the means of meeting the necessary expenditures.

An effort was made, and for a time it was successful, to obtain the help of individuals not members. These subscribers have gradually fallen away so that this source of supply has failed.

An application was made to the city for the necessary aid from the city treasury. This application was not successful; the refusal of the City Council being based upon the ground that it was not within its province to make appropriations of such a character.

Another effort was made to obtain the necessary help through a contribution from that part of the income of the Howland fund that was placed at the disposal of the School Committee.

This proposition did not succeed; the School Committee taking the ground that neither by the will of Sylvia Ann Howland nor by the Ordinance of the City, could they devote any portion of this income to the purposes of sustaining the Young Men's Natural History Society.

It should be borne in mind that the City Council, by a concurrent vote, recommended to the School Committee to make the appropriation asked for by the Society.

The subject has now been brought before this Board by the communication of the Committee of the Young Men's Natural History Society which was received at our last meeting, referred, and upon which this report is introduced.

Two questions are prominent in the inquiry as the subject now stands before this body.

Is it in the power of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, from any funds which are under their control, to aid the Young Men's Natural History Society in the manner proposed?

If it is in our power legally to do this, is the object to be attained one that commends itself to our judgment as within the scope of the plan of the Free Public Library?

We come to the consideration of this subject with two facts of importance connected with it.

First. The City Council have, by a very decided vote, expressed their desire that this Society should be sustained.

Second. The New Bedford School Committee have, with great unanimity, declared that to grant this relief does not come within the range of the authority vested in that body.

We are of opinion that any action of this body, clearly in accordance with the proceedings of the City Council in relation to this request, would meet with the sanction of that body.

But it is the duty of this Board to act upon its own convictions of what is required of us by the laws, the ordinances of the city, and the conditions set forth in the donations whose income has been placed in our charge.

There are, connected with our position as Trustees of the Free Public Library, duties and obligations of the gravest character, and it becomes us on this and on all occasions, clearly to recognize and faithfully to meet them.

It is allowed to us, however, to take a comprehensive view of the field of labor which we occupy, and to interpret its duties and obligations by a liberal construction of these directions which it is our duty to observe.

The Free Public Library is a great educational institution. In all our reports we have held it up before the public as the complement of our free public school system. The principal purpose of its establishment is, certainly, to collect a library and provide for the circulation of our books; but books are not the only instrumentalities for the education of the people, and it is clear that anything that adds to the ability of the books to communicate instruction, comes clearly within the province of our trusteeship and the purpose for which the library was established. Maps, charts, pictures, statues, plans, specimens of natural history, all aid to give life and power to the information contained in books, and greatly to add to their value.

We have in our library, a large number of the most valuable works in natural history ever published, and we expect to go on increasing the number of books in this most interesting and valuable branch of knowledge.

Suppose we had the text only of Audubon's celebrated works, would it not be a valuable acquisition to have placed within the reach of the student and the general reader, a preserved specimen of every bird and every beast described by him?

Enough has been said to give a general idea of this subject. The Committee are aware that there must be a limit set to this method of proceeding; and they do not wish even to be too positive in the opinion that the collection of the Young Men's Natural History Society would come within the range of the principle.

The Committee are not prepared to make any specific proposition at this time. It has seemed enough for them to state the general principles, and the principal facts connected with the request of the Young

Men's Natural History Society, and leave it for the Board to decide, in view of all the facts before us, and in view of the important obligations which are resting upon us, what course it is our duty to take.

On behalf of the Committee,

JAMES B. CONGDON.

New Bedford, 7th mo. 1, 1871.

BILL OF SALE

OF THE MUSEUM OF THE YOUNG MEN'S NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

Whereas, The Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, a body corporate under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the city of New Bedford, is the holder and possessor of a Collection or Museum, consisting of specimens in Natural History and other rare and valuable articles; and

Whereas, An arrangement has been made for a sale and conveyance of said Museum or Collection to said city of New Bedford:

Now, therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, in consideration of one dollar paid to them by the city of New Bedford, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for divers other good and valid considerations, does hereby give, grant, sell, convey, transfer and assign unto said city of New Bedford, for the purposes of the Free Public Library, all the articles contained in said Museum or Collection as they now may be found in the room in the building in said New Bedford, called Cummings Block, which room has been hired and prepared for this purpose, hereby intending to convey to said city, all the specimens in natural history, such as minerals and zoological preparations, and all works of art, together with all the fixtures, shelves, cases, drawers, and all other articles used for the classification and arrangement of the said Collection or Museum; and all the stoves, gas fixtures, and all other articles belonging thereto or used in connection therewith, or with the use and occupancy of the room in which it and they are contained; it being understood that there is conveyed to said city of New Bedford by this bill of sale, all the property of the said Young Men's Natural History Society contained in said Museum or Collection in the room in which it is now situated, and further understood, that all the specimens, preparations, works of art, &c., which constitute said Museum, and all the furniture, stoves, fixtures, &c., are the property of said Society.

In witness whereof, the said Young Men's Natural History Society, by Luther G. Hewins, Jr., James C. Briggs, and E. V. McLeod, a Committee duly authorized by a vote of said corporation for that purpose, have hereunto set their hands and the seal of the said corporation, this 24th day of July, 1871.

New Bedford Young Men's Natural History Society,

By L. G. Hewins, Jr.
James C. Briggs.
E. V. McLeod.

AGREEMENT.

Whereas, The members of the Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, have this day conveyed to the Trustees of the Free Public Library for the city of New Bedford, the Museum or Collection of Natural History and other valuable articles, collected, held, and owned by them, as by their bill of sale of this date; and

Whereas, It is the purpose and intent of the parties to this conveyance, that the said Museum or Collection shall be kept, preserved and enlarged for the mutual benefit of the members of said Society and of the inhabitants of said city of New Bedford, and for the promotion of an interest in the subject of Natural History, generally, in said city:

Therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, George Howland, Jr., J. Wingate Frost, and James B. Congdon, a Committee of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, representing said Trustees and the inhabitants of said City, and Luther G. Hewins, Jr., James C. Briggs, and E. V. McLeod, a Committee of the Young Men's Natural History Society, representing the members of said Society, both said Committees being authorized hereto, do agree as follows:

The Trustees of the Free Public Library do agree, that the Museum or Collection purchased by them for the City as aforesaid, shall be kept in a place convenient for its arrangement, increase, preservation, and exhibition; that it shall be at all proper times accessible to the members of the Young Men's Natural History Society for such use thereof as will enable them to avail of its contents for the purposes of study and for making additions thereto; that once a week, upon such day and at such time of the day as may be agreed upon, the room or rooms containing the Collection shall be opened to the public under such regulations as may be required for the comfort and convenience of the visitors and the preservation and safety of the articles contained in it; that it shall be, on the day it may be thus opened to visitors, properly warmed and lighted; and that all the expenses attending the provision of a suitable room, for warming and lighting the same, and for such care thereof as shall be required for keeping it clean, shall be paid by the said city of New Bedford.

The Committee of the Young Men's Natural History Society do agree, that the members thereof shall continue to pursue the study of natural history as heretofore; that all the care and labor necessary for the arrangement, preservation and increase of the said Collection shall be bestowed by them; that they shall be diligent in the work of increasing the natural history specimens of the Collection and adding thereto all such articles as may be calculated to increase its value and interest; and that said City shall not be called upon to pay for any expenditures but such as are specifically set forth and agreed to on the part of the Trustees as above, unless the City Council or the Trustees of the Free Public Library shall authorize an expenditure for other purposes.

Witness the signatures of the parties above named, this 24th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

L. G. Hewins, Jr., James C. Briggs, E. V. McLeod,	Committee of the Young Men's Natural History Society.
George Howland, Jr., James B. Congdon, J. Wingate Frost,	Committee of the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Organization and Duties of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. The Mayor of the city shall be President of the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 2. When he shall be absent a presiding officer shall be chosen for the meeting, who for such meeting shall exercise all the anthority of the President.

SECT. 3. The Clerk shall preside pending such choice.

SECT. 4. When President and Clerk shall both be absent, any member may call the meeting to order and preside at the choice of a President *pro tempore.*

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The Board shall have four Standing Committees, to wit:

On the Library, to consist of four members, of whom the President shall be one and its Chairman.

On the Building, to consist of two members.

On Binding and Blanks, to consist of two members.

On the Museum, to consist of three members.

These Committees shall be appointed by the President at the first meeting in the year, unless a vote shall be passed for their election by the Board. If not then appointed or chosen, it can be done at any subsequent meeting.

SECT. 2. Vacancies in any Standing Committee can be filled at any meeting.

SECT. 3. Special Committees shall be appointed by the President.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The first meeting in the year shall be held on the next Saturday after the election of the Trustees; which meeting shall be called by the Clerk under the direction of the Mayor, by written notices to each member.

SECT. 2. Meetings shall be held on the first Saturday of every month.

SECT. 3. Notices of all meetings shall be sent under the direction of the Clerk, to the members through the post-office, or delivered at their respective residences, and in the first-named case they shall be sent the day previous to the meeting.

SECT. 4. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk upon the request of any member, such meeting not to be called sooner than the next day after such request shall be made.

SECT. 5. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. The Standing Committee on the Library shall

Purchase all books;

Subscribe for the periodicals;

Prepare the Annual Report; and

Direct the Librarian as to what books shall not be allowed to be taken from the Library.

SECT. 2. The Standing Committee on the Building shall have the oversight of the rooms, their cleaning, warming, lighting, ventilating, and repairs; and shall direct with regard to the fixtures, furniture, and pictures.

SECT. 3. The Standing Committee on Blanks and Binding shall direct in relation to the binding of books and periodicals and their preparation for use; provide all necessary books and blanks for the use of the Librarian; and decide all doubtful questions as to fines and the injury or loss of books taken from the library.

SECT. 4. The Standing Committee on the Museum shall have in charge the Museum of Natural History, and shall take all such measures for its security, usefulness and growth as may be deemed by them advisable, within the limitations ordered by the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 5. The several Standing Committees shall, in all matters connected with their respective duties, conform to all directions which may be given by a vote of the board.

ARTICLE V.

SECT. 1. Connected with the management of the library there shall be

A Clerk;

A Superintendent;

A Librarian;

One or more Assistant Librarians.

SECT. 2. The Clerk shall be the recording officer of the Board of Trustees, and shall certify to all bills which shall be approved by them.

All the records and papers of the Board shall be in his possession, subject to its order. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, the President shall appoint a Clerk *pro tempore.*

SECT. 3. The Superintendent of the Library shall have a general oversight of the operations of the Library not connected with the arrangement, custody and circulation of the books and other publications or any other part of its management belonging to the office of Librarian; he shall perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or either of its Standing Committees; he shall conduct all the correspondence of the Board; examine all bills and keep an exact account of all authorized expenditures, placing under different heads the demands allowed and ordered to be charged to the account of the general expenditure and to the several Trust Funds whose income is expended under the direction of the Board. He shall, at every meeting of the Board, lay before them in writing any subject which he may consider as calling for their attention. It shall be his duty to receive and act upon all requests for leave to take from the Library any book not intended for general circulation. He shall receive, from time to time, from the Librarian, an account of any books which may be missing and advise with him as to the necessary measures for their recovery, and in relation to any other department of the operations of the institution.

The Superintendent shall have charge of the Museum and Collections in Natural History belonging to the city of New Bedford, and shall, under the direction of the Trustees or the Standing Committee on the Museum, take all such measures for its preservation, increase, and profitable arrangement and exhibition, as may be called for, that the design of its establishment and of its purchase by the city may be accomplished.

SECT. 4. The Librarian shall have the charge of all the rooms occupied by the Library, and the custody of all the property connected with it, contained in them. He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the faithful discharge of his duties. All the books, periodicals, maps, charts, manuscripts and pictures shall be catalogued and arranged by him; and in all matters connected with their use, preservation, and circulation, he shall see that the rules and regulations of the Trustees are complied with. It shall be his duty to preserve order in the Library-rooms, and to do whatever may be required to facilitate the examination and perusal of the books and periodicals, and the convenience of all visitors and takers of books for circulation. The Librarian shall from time to time, and as often as once in three months, make out a list for the Superintendent of all the books missing, and such measures may be taken by these two officers as they may consider best calculated for their recovery.

He shall receive all fines, keeping a record of the same, and may from any funds in his hands meet any petty expenditures necessary in his department.

Sect. 5. The Assistant Librarians shall perform their duties under the direction of the Librarian; and when the last named officer is absent, the Library shall be under the charge of the Assistant he may designate, unless the Trustees otherwise order.

Sect. 6. The Superintendent, Clerk, Librarian and Assistant Librarians, and all other officers they may think proper to employ, shall be appointed by the Trustees; they shall receive such compensation as the Board shall allow, payable quarterly, and shall hold their respective places during its pleasure. Should the Superintendent be absent, or should there be a vacancy in the office, the Clerk shall perform the duties of that office during such absence or vacancy.

Library Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

WHEN OPEN.

Sect. 1. The Library shall be open every day, Sundays, New Year's Day and the Legal Holidays excepted.

Sect. 2. From April 1st to August 31st, both inclusive, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

Sect. 3. During the other months, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. and from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VISITORS.

Sect. 4. All persons resident in New Bedford, of 16 years of age and upwards, shall have the right to visit the rooms, and to use therein the books, periodicals, &c., subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Committee on the Library may from time to time institute with the approbation of the Board.

Sect. 5. Measures shall be taken to guard against loss or damage by reason of such use of the Library property, and to insure quiet and decorum in all the rooms.

Sect. 6. A failure to meet any pecuniary liability, or to conform to the rules, shall be considered a forfeiture of the right to the use of the Library property in any form.

Sect. 7. Strangers, introduced by a Trustee or a member of the City Council, may be allowed the privileges of residents for four weeks.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

Sect. 8. Books may be taken from the Library by all resident adults, and by all resident married minors.

SECT. 9. A delivery upon the order of a resident shall be considered a delivery to him in person.

SECT. 10. All orders for books shall name the person to receive them, and the books shall be delivered to no other. There shall be an order for each delivery.

SECT. 11. Minors 16 years old or upwards, resident in the city, may be allowed the rights of adults as takers of books, by filing with the Librarian a certificate signed by their parent or guardian or some other responsible person, also a resident, by which the signer shall become to the same extent responsible for said minor as he would be for himself. A deposit to the full value of the volume called for or of the set to which it belongs may take the place of such certificate.

SECT. 12. All persons having the right to take books shall, before exercising such right, enter into an obligation in writing that they will observe all the Rules and Regulations instituted for the government and safety of the Library, which obligation shall be in such form as the Committee on the Library shall direct, care being taken that it shall recognize a pecuniary obligation, on the part of such taker, to the City of New Bedford, for all fines, forfeitures, loss, or damage.

SECT. 13. No person shall be allowed to take a book from the Library, who appears by the records to be accountable for a book previously taken or for a fine or forfeiture imposed.

SECT. 14. Books intended for general circulation, with such exceptions as the Committee on the Library may direct, shall be properly lettered and numbered, having on the outside a label stating the time they may be kept and the fine for retaining them longer.

SECT. 15. All the books, as well as the periodicals, manuscripts, &c., shall be stamped with the words, "NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY," the number being written on the inside of the cover.

SECT. 16. All the books of the Library shall be prepared for general circulation, except such as the Trustees shall order to be kept in the rooms.

SECT. 17. One volume only can be taken at one time.

SECT. 18. No book can be retaken unless returned to the Library.

SECT. 19. Books taken can be used in the family of the taker only.

SECT. 20. All books taken may be retained two weeks unless a shorter time is named on the cover.

SECT. 21. A book may be retaken unless an application for it has been made to the Librarian in writing.

SECT. 22. The Committee on the Library may order a new book to be retained in the rooms for a short time after its purchase, and they may, if they shall think proper, shorten the time it may be kept out.

SECT. 23. Every person entitled to take books from the Library shall receive from the Librarian a printed card, having on it the name of the applicant. The catalogue number of the book asked for should be written in the blanks left for the purpose, and this card presented to the Librarian or his assistant as the mode of obtaining any book that may be wanted.

Sect. 24. Books returned must be delivered to the Librarian or his assistant.

Sect. 25. The fines for retaining books beyond the allowed period shall be one cent a day; and for books damaged or lost, the actual loss sustained.

Sect. 26. All holders of books beyond the regulation period shall be required to pay the expense of sending for the same, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to send for all books held two weeks beyond the allowed time, and if not then delivered they shall be considered as lost.

Sect. 27. Books not intended for general circulation may be taken from the Library, for a limited period, upon an order in writing signed by the Superintendent, a receipt being given by the taker therefor.

Donations.

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. 1. A record shall be kept by the Librarian of all donations made to the Library, which record shall be placed before the Board at each monthly meeting, when it shall be read, and if it be approved such approval shall be certified upon it by the Clerk.

Sect. 2. All books presented to the Library shall have the name of the donor placed upon them, and a list of all the donations for the year shall be contained in the annual report.

Amendments.

ARTICLE VIII.

These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the members of tho Board; but a majority may amend at any meeting, if each member shall have been notified of the proposed change and of the time and place of the proposed action thereupon.

MEMORIAL TO SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, appointed to take into consideration the subject of a memorial to be placed in the Library Building, to commemorate the liberality of Sylvia Ann Howland, made a report, recommending that a plain marble tablet be placed in a conspicuous position in the principal room of the Library, bearing an inscription somewhat as follows:

THIS TABLET
commemorates the enlightened liberality of
SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND,
who bestowed upon the city of
NEW BEDFORD,
the noble sum of
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS:
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
in aid of the effort to supply the city with
PURE WATER;
and
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
as a fund for the promotion of the cause of
LIBERAL EDUCATION
by extending to the
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
the means of a wider and more generous culture,
and by the enlargement of the
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

12th mo. 30, 1871. No action was taken upon this report.

LIST OF PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

The letters following the figures denoting the size of the periodical, signify respectively, Y. yearly, ½Y. half-yearly, Q. quarterly, M. monthly, ½M. semi-monthly, D. daily, UN. uncertain.

Academy, The. London.	4°	M.
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.		
— Journal.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	M.
— American Journal of Conchology.	8°	UN.
Advocate of Peace. *See* American Peace Society.		
Allgemeine Zeitung. Augsburg.	4°	D.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.		
— Memoirs.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	UN.
American Annual Cyclopædia. New York.	8°	Y.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.		
— Transactions and Collections.	8°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	½Y.
American Chemist. New York.	*sm.* 4°	M.
American Entomological Society, Philadelphia.		
— Transactions.	8°	Y.
American Journal of Conchology. *See* Academy of Natural Sciences.		
American Journal of Science and Arts, [Silliman's Journal.] New Haven.	8°	M.
American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular. *See* Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular.		
American Peace Society, Boston.		
— Advocate of Peace.	8°	M.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.		
— Transactions.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	UN.
American Quarterly Church Review. New York.	8°	Q.
American Social Science Association, New York.		
— Journal of Social Science.	8°	UN.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History. London.	8°	M.
Annual of Scientific Discovery. Boston.	12°	Y.
Annual Register. London.	8°	Y.
Art, Pictorial and Industrial. London.	4°	M.

Art-Journal, The. London.	4°	M.
Athenæum, The. London.	4°	W.
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.	8°	M.
Bibliotheca Sacra and Theological Eclectic. Andover.	8°	Q.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh.	8°	M.
Boston Society of Natural History, Boston.		
— Annual.	18°	Y.
— Memoirs.	4°	Y.
— Proceedings.	8°	Y.
Boston. *See* American Academy of Arts and Sciences.		
— *See* American Peace Society.		
— *See* Massachusetts Historical Society.		
— *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.		
— *See* New England Historical, Genealogical Society.		
Botanische Zeitung. Leipzig.	4°	W.
British Almanac and Companion. *See* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.		
British Journal of Photography. London.	8°	M.
British Quarterly Review. London.	8°	Q.
Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science. Montreal.	8°	Q.
Catholic World. New York.	8°	M.
Chemical News. London.	4°	W.
Christian Register. Boston.	*fo.*	W.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle and Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. New York.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Congregational Quarterly. Boston.	8°	M.
Contemporary Review. London.	8°	M.
Daily Evening Standard. New Bedford.	*fo.*	D.
Dublin University Magazine. Dublin.	8°	M.
Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh.	8°	Q.
Engineering. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Entomologische Zeitung. Stettin.	8°	M.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.		
— Bulletin.	8°	M.
— Historical Collections.	8°	UN.
Every Saturday. Boston.	8°	W.
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.		
— Journal of the Franklin Institute.	8°	M.
Fraser's Magazine. London.	8°	M.
Friends' Review. Philadelphia.	8°	W.
Galaxy, The. New York.	8°	M.
Geological Society, London.		
— Quarterly Journal.	8°	Q.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip. London.	8°	M.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. New York.	8°	M.
Historical Magazine. New York.	4°	M.
Journal fuer die reine und angewandete Mathematik. Berlin.	4°	Y.
Journal of Social Science. *See* American Social Science Association.		
Journal of Speculative Philosophy. St. Louis.	8°	Q.
Journal of the Franklin Institute. *See* Franklin Institute.		
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. *See* Royal Geographical Society.		
Literary World, The. Boston.	4°	M.
Littell's Living Age. Boston.	8°	W.
London. *See* Geological Society.		
— *See* Royal Geographical Society.		
— *See* Royal Society.		
— *See* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.		
Macmillan's Magazine. London.	8°	M.
Maine Historical Society, Portland.		
— Collections.	8°	UN.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.		
— Collections.	8°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	Y.
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals, Boston.		
— Our Dumb Animals.	4°	M.
Methodist Quarterly Review. New York.	8°	Q.
Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographisches Anstalt. Gotha.	4°	Q.
Nation, The. New York.	4°	W.
Nature. London.	8°	W.
New Bedford Daily Mercury. New Bedford.	*fo.*	D.
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston.		
— New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal.	8°	Q.
New Englander and Congregational Review. New Haven.	8°	Q.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.		
— New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.	8°	Q.
New York. *See* American Social Science Association.		
North American Review. Boston.	8°	Q.
Notes and Queries. London.	*sm.* 4°	W.
Old and New. Boston.	8°	M.
Our Dumb Animals. *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals.		

Overland Monthly. San Francisco.	8°	M.
Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.		
— American Naturalist.	8°	M.
— Memoirs.	*imp.* 8°	UN.
Philadelphia Photographer. [Including the Photographic Times, New York.] Philadelphia.	8°	M.
Philadelphia. *See* Academy of Natural Sciences.		
— *See* American Entomological Society.		
— *See* American Philosophical Society.		
— *See* Franklin Institute.		
Photographic World. Philadelphia.	8°	M.
Popular Science Review. London.	8°	Q.
Portland. *See* Maine Historical Society.		
Providence. *See* Rhode Island Historical Society.		
Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular. [Including American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.] New York.	8°	W.
Publishers' Circular. London.	8°	½M.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. London.	8°	Q.
Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. London.	8°	Q.
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. *See* Geological Society.		
Quarterly Review. London.	8°	Q.
Radical, The. Boston.	8°	M.
Religious Magazine and Monthly Review. Boston.	8°	M.
Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence.		
— Collections.	8°	M.
Royal Geographical Society, London.		
— Journal.	8°	Y.
Royal Society, London.		
— Philosophical Transactions.	4°	Y.
— Proceedings.	8°	M.
Salem, Mass. *See* Essex Institute.		
— *See* Peabody Academy of Science.		
Saturday Review. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Scientific American. New York.	*fo.*	W.
Scribner's Monthly. New York.	8°	M.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.		
— Contributions to Knowledge.	4°	UN.
— Miscellaneous Collections.	8°	UN.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London.		
— British Almanac and Companion.	16°	Y.
Spectator. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.

Stereoscopic Magazine. London.	8°	M.
Tilton's Journal of Horticulture and Floral Magazine. Boston.	8°	M.
Truebner's American and Oriental Literary Record. London.	8°	M.
Universalist Quarterly. Boston.	8°	Q.
Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering. New York.	8°	M.
Washington, D. C. *See* Smithsonian Institution.		
Westminster Review. London.	8°	Q.
Whitaker's Almanac. London.	16°	Y.
Worcester, Mass. *See* American Antiquarian Society.		
Workshop, The. New York.	*fo.*	M.

1872—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Superintendent's Annual Report,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1872.

REPORT.

In obedience to the requirements of the Laws of the Commonwealth, the School Committee submit to the inhabitants of the City of New Bedford their report.

The condition of the Public Schools to day, is the result both of our system of public instruction, and of the general sentiment of the people on the subject of education. Upon the general question of education, upon its importance, its civilizing effects, its moral and elevating power, upon ignorance as a cause of crime, and knowledge as a means of preventing it, we are not called to enlarge. The laws of most civilized nations have declared it to be a necessity, and the means of education are to a certain extent compulsory. It is no longer left to the choice of the individual, to the chance of poverty, or to the liberality of the people, but some means of public instruction must be furnished and continued.

Instruction is defined to be that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge. Public instruction is but the larger application of the definition, and furnishes the means of knowledge at the public expense. It has reference, therefore, to methods, plans and systems.

If the public sustains a prejudice from prevailing ignorance, it does so no less from the *wrong education* of children; a prejudice, as declared by one of the most eloquent of the British essayists, to be similar to that which the year would sustain from the loss of the spring.

In estimating the value of any system of public instruction, therefore, its general and not particular results should be observed. Knowledge cannot be distributed among children as we would divide so many coins of equal value among them. It is more like throwing a quantity of such coins into a crowd of them to be scrambled for. Allowing all to have a fair chance, some would get many, the majority but few, and some none at all.

The modern systems of education, and those of our own country particularly, proceed, it is true, upon the principle that some degree of education is possible to every one, and that some means may be taken to make learning advantageous to even the meanest capacity. But that any system should make equally good scholars of all the children within its influence, is simply absurd. We cannot blame the parent for fondly supposing his own child capable of anything, nor on the other hand can any system of teaching be complained of, because it does not reach the wants of each individual child. So again, a child who utterly fails in one department of knowledge, will perhaps exhibit a wonderful capacity for and proficiency in another. It is obvious that no system of public instruction can furnish intellect to one child, or correct the bias of another. In a given number of children in every community, there is an average amount of intelligence. It is this average amount of intelligence to which our methods of teaching must adapt themselves. Some extraordinary genius may break through the bounds on the one hand, and some of weaker powers may lag behind on the other.

It is related of Marcus, the son of Cicero, that though placed in the hands of the most skillful teachers and the wisest masters, he did not advance beyond the dignity of a dunce; and the same result has been made manifest under like treatment, in numberless instances since his day. On the other hand, we find equally remarkable instances of great learning acquired under the most difficult and discouraging circumstances.

As a remedy for this evil, and in order to develop into its greatest usefulness the certain bias which there is in every child towards some certain kind of learning, a French writer, three hundred years ago, thought that a just distribution of children might be made with reference to their genius as it qualified them for the several professions, trades and business of the world. He went so far as to suggest the appointment by the State, of a "board of triers or examiners" to inspect the genius of every boy before putting him into the hands of tutors. If any State acted upon his suggestion, we are not advised of the result. An English writer, in 1711, was of the opinion that a just distribution of children might be made with reference to their genius and capacity.

To a certain extent these ideas have been acted upon in more modern systems of education, and our graded schools, if not established upon such suggestions, are provided to remedy the evil felt now as well as then, and are as efficient for the purpose as any methods yet ascertained.

The Greeks educated their children with reference to personal culture and refinement; the Romans for utility and practical efficiency. The result was that the Greeks had primarily to do with the beautiful, and gave us the highest manifestation of art; and Rome became mistress of the world. These two methods of education, modified by Christianity, combined and developed by the Reformation, refined upon by the Illuminati of Germany, reduced to a science under control of the State in Prussia, popularized and made democratic under the free institutions of our own country; — these now are the methods which underlie all our systems of public instruction.

The problem with us is to unite as much as possible in the same person, the greatest amount of personal culture and refinement, with the greatest amount of practical and useful knowledge. We have great need of refinement, of that culture which is simply personal. In no country has it been more neglected. The immense area of our country, its large agricultural and manufacturing interests, the very large population which is confined to small villages, or scattered through a territory not a quarter of a century ago a wilderness, has rendered us indifferent to the amenities, the civilities and charities of life. It is quite time all occasion were taken away for the gibes of cultivated foreigners at the coarseness of American youth and the roughness of American manners. With such school opportunities as are afforded, we ought to shake off the clownishness of our youth, and stand as high before the nations in the refinement of a high state of civilization, as we do in arts and in arms.

We want practical workers too. No country ever needed them so much. The great resources and wealth of this country are just beginning to be developed, and a rich reward is offered to the clear heads and skillful hands of the next generation. We want a better education, more knowledge, the independence which comes of conscious power, to resist the baleful influence which comes from suddenly acquired fortunes, and ignorant and ostentatious wealth. We want a more abiding faith in the dignity of well skilled and well paid labor, the good sound sense to detect shams, to detest corruption, and enthrone integrity and virtue. To supply all these wants, a foundation upon which to build an education more or less complete is what we require. We want that foundation laid in youth. If we are not able to make highly finished scholars of our children, we can show them the portals through which they must enter.

It has been remarked with great truth, that education does everything for the people that could be expected, but education alone is inefficient to produce practical energy. What has been lacking in this respect in other countries, has been made up in our political liberty and popular institutions, which open an independent course to every citizen in the country. But because such a course is open, there comes with it the importance of the knowledge of certain fundamental principles, lest the course taken should be in the wrong direction. We are not of those who believe in the aphorism that knowledge is power, and to be acquired simply because it is a power. If power were the one thing needful, and knowledge would give it, then that would be a good and sufficient reason for its acquisition. Wealth is power, but whoever acquires it for that reason, must of necessity make a bad use of it. Better have neither knowledge nor wealth, than not hold them for the beneficent uses to which they may be put.

We educate our children at the public expense, and we do well; but we fail in the great objects for which we do this, if the great and good ends of education are not steadily kept in view. To a great extent in this country, the education of the children of the middle and lower classes is intrusted to the public schools. Their parents for the most part, have neither the knowledge nor the inclination to instruct them, and are very willing in general to throw the responsibility upon the schools. The public schools, therefore, stand more *in loco parentis* than they have ever done before. In assuming this responsibility, which the law compels them to take, those having the management of the schools are subject to much fault-finding and complaint. If all the children intrusted to our care were left in the schools for a definite and certain period of time, we could subject them to the necessary discipline, and arrange our curriculum so that such advantages as are in our power could be furnished to them equally. As it is, the most we can do is to lay the foundation in all cases, and build up the superstructure in each case as high as we can.

There are certain evils connected with our school system which are beyond our control, as there are evils in all simply human institutions. These we mitigate and correct as experience points them out, and as the remedy suggests itself. We have little faith in easy roads to knowledge, and still less in any forcing process of instruction. The little good the latter accomplishes here and there is more than overbalanced by the permanent injury it does. So many things must be taken into the account, that we feel obliged at times to rebuke both parents and teachers in their efforts to produce grand and brilliant results, from the effect which they have not only upon the individual himself, but their general influence over the school. When we observe how the mind acts upon the body, and how the health and tone of the body react upon the mind — while we admire the ambition of the scholar, and the praiseworthy pride of the teacher and parent, we are compelled to fix a limit beyond which no stimulus shall be applied. So again, we cannot encourage the swift, if by so doing we must discourage the slow. Our schools are so democratic in their spirit and tendencies, that they must be adapted to the wants of the many, even at some sacrifice of the hopes and expectations of the few.

With these general remarks, which we have deemed important, in order that the people may understand the ground-work of the present system of public instruction, and know some of the difficulties and embarrassments which lie in the way of the realization of their fondest hopes and wishes, and that they may know what the public schools really are, and what they are doing, we come to the consideration of matters more in detail.

OUR SCHOOLS.

It has been the custom for School Committees in their reports to congratulate the citizens on the favorable condition of the public schools. Though we have no less reason to do so than in former years, we deny ourselves that flattering satisfaction, well assured that if their condition is not such as is demanded by the wants of the people, no mutual-admiration remarks of ours will make them so; and the remedy lies with the people, to whom alone, and to our convictions of duty, we hold ourselves accountable.

In our admiration of our schools for public instruction, and of their general and particular advantages, we do not lose sight of the fact that they are by no means perfect. There are several means of estimating, not only their present condition, but their progressive development and improvement year after year. Perhaps the most tempting and deceptive as well as the most common of these, is to compare them with the schools of other cities. In respect to schools, as in respect to individuals, communities, and nations, there are certain standards absolute and independent, by means of which excellence or deficiency may be truly measured. It is not quite enough to say of a man that he is as good as his neighbor, or of a community that its average morality is as good as that of Paris or of New York.

It is of little consequence to us that our schools are in as good condition as those of Boston, if there are evils in their system which we see, and fail to remedy if we can. The schools have reference to the future well-being of the city, and the character, influence, position and happiness of the individual. They reflect the intelligence, wealth, character and taste of the people, and in turn and in time, they constitute that intelligence, wealth, character, and taste. Nothing is of greater consequence therefore, than that the people should form a correct judgment concerning them.

It is not worth while on the one hand, to sigh for the days gone by, and to mourn over the virtues which departed with the generation which produced and manifested them, nor on the other to be deceived by false lights, or intoxicated by fulsome adulation. We do not object to a wholesome encouragement of the teachers, nor to the enjoyment on the part of the people, of a proper pride in what is the result of a well-merited effort, followed by a marked success. But we deem it important to both, that they should rest only in that satisfaction which comes from a true estimate of themselves on the one hand, and of the true condition of our public schools on the other.

All persons who have given much attention to the subject of public instruction, or who have been engaged in the business of educating children, have some ideal standard of excellence, which they hope to realize, and to the attainment of which they direct their energies. We are speaking now, not of pet theories, nor of visionary ideas, but of true, well-matured, intelligent estimates, based upon a knowledge of the human mind and human heart, and the capacities of both for culture and improvement. Measured by these standards, we see how far short we fall of perfection, and both committee and teachers see how much they have yet to learn.

In comparison with other schools in the Commonwealth, our own schools will by no means suffer. Compared with what they were years ago, we see a marked improvement in all essential respects, but brought to the tests of absolute standards we see many errors and defects which yet remain to be corrected and remedied. We have abundant reason to be encouraged, but we have work enough yet to do. It is well for the teachers to know that the school authorities are not exercising their supervision of the schools from mere caprice, but that they have definite aims and plans, and methods directed to reach them — and are not, and will not be satisfied with the cheap triumph of having our schools as good or better than they are elsewhere, or than they were twenty years ago. Making every allowance for them, for such difficulties as may not be overcome, and for the narrowing influence of uncorrected public opinion, which still, even in New England, denies to education the advantages of æsthetic culture, and limits knowledge to the more practical advantages it secures — many of them will still fall far short of accomplishing all that they could or should.

The fact was well and truly stated by the Superintendent in his report last year, that our system is so thoroughly organized, and the work and responsibility of the teachers so defined, that the merits or faults of each teacher stand out as never before, and compel the criticism that might otherwise be escaped. The same thorough system so makes the success of one teacher dependent upon the work of another, that if indifferent teaching did not otherwise manifest its defects, they are quickly revealed when the class that has been subjected to it goes out from its teacher into the hands of another. A few of the defects thus disclosed it may be well to state, not in a spirit of fault-finding or complaint, but for the profit of the teachers and the good of the schools. Some teachers slavishly follow the Manual, content with accomplishing what it requires of them and nothing more. Others limit themselves to the text-books. They prescribe lessons and hear recitations, but never go beyond them to illustrate a principle or fasten an important truth. Some do not seem to distinguish what is fundamental and essential from what is accidental, exceptional, and perhaps unimportant. And there are others who do not study, and do not seem to realize the responsibility of their position, or the greatness of their opportunities.

We may never be able to remedy all these defects, indeed it is certain that they will continue while the world stands; but in proportion as we remedy them, or mitigate them by setting off one imperfection against another, in proportion as we educate, improve and advance our teachers, in that same proportion will education advance, and our schools answer the ends for which they have been established and are maintained, and be productive of the good which is both our safety and our hope.

CURRICULUM OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The curriculum of the High School has been changed during the year in the following particulars:

Latin and French are not to be optional studies the first year, except for those who intend to fit for college, or those whose parents have it in settled purpose to continue them in the school throughout the course.

No study is now optional, except with the approval of the Principal and the Superintendent of schools.

Geometry is now one of the regular studies for girls as well as boys.

Arithmetic is a prescribed study once a week from the beginning to the end of the course.

The study of Book-keeping is limited to that by single entry, and is prescribed only for the last year of the course.

These changes made necessary some changes in the order of the studies, as well as in the time apportioned to certain branches. To accomplish this, very careful attention has been bestowed to graduate the order according to the dictates of natural and intelligent progress, and also to give to the sciences which now enter so largely into the affairs of practical life, somewhat more attention than they have before received.

To determine precisely what course of studies shall be pursued in a given school, involves the consideration of many difficult and some serious questions. In one view of it, and that perhaps the only true one, it involves the whole subject of education. It is not strange, therefore, that there should be many opinions concerning it, or that those advocating one method should take sides against those advocating another. We are not the first to have encountered the difficulty. In every college in the country, perhaps in the world, this topic has provoked able discussion and been the occasion of great embarrassment to the management. It assumed form and proportion in this country about twenty-five years ago. Among educated men it began at that time to be questioned whether the study of the dead languages and the higher mathematics was not pursued in our colleges, to the exclusion of the more common and as they were called practical branches. Two parties were in the field — the one advocating courses of study with reference to mental discipline only or chiefly — the other, the acquiring of knowledge, practical and perceptibly useful. From the colleges it soon found its way into the public schools. Here the difficulties were increased in proportion to the larger number of pupils and teachers, their greater variety of accomplishments, the shorter time devoted to study, and the comparative youth of the pupils.

We take it to be settled that there is necessity for study for discipline alone. Such is the singular structure of the mind, and such its principles of growth and expansion, that anything which taxes its energies, increases its powers. Having mastered one subject, it takes another by analogy. We believe it to be settled also, that where but short time can be afforded to study, special reference should be had to the probable business or occupation of the pupil, and to any special talent which he or she may exhibit. But more especially, a foundation should be laid, upon which any superstructure may hereafter be built.

Analogous to the question of the languages, is that of optional studies. It originated at the same time, in the same place, and was a natural consequence of it. Having determined that the dead languages occupied too much time, it was necessary to inquire what studies should be substituted for them, and who should say what they should be. It is a little remarkable that this should also have found its way into the public schools. It might be wise to leave the matter to the option of young men well advanced in study, and supposed to have formed some idea of their pursuits in after life. It might not be, and probably was not wise to submit it to boys and girls of twelve and thirteen years of age. And if we do, the effect will be to stimulate precociousness, of which we have too much, and limit knowledge of which we have too little. If left to the child whether he or she will study Latin and French the first year, and the choice is made to study these branches, and after a year the scholar leaves the school, it becomes a serious question whether a grave mistake has not been made — and not a question long with the Committee, when the fact is found that the pupil is deficient in the more common and useful branches of instruction. It is also clear that in that time no great knowledge could have been acquired of either Latin or French. Again, if it be left to the children which one of a course of studies shall be dropped, one half of them at least will drop the study they need the most, or in which they are most deficient.

Let it be borne in mind that there are some things important for every child to know, without which no education of that child can be said ever to have been begun. It is no credit to any boy or girl leaving the High School to spell the English language correctly, but it is a lasting reproach and a source of frequent mortification to make mistakes. So a certain knowledge of figures, and their relations to each other and the business of life, is essential. So again, the fundamental principles of Geometry, or the first truths upon which all geometrical reasoning is based, and the methods of that reasoning, are necessary to an understanding of the simplest things in life. So again, of the Natural Sciences, particularly Natural Philosophy and Natural History. Book-keeping is not a science but a method. It depends upon arithmetic, and is an arrangement of figures involving no new principle. For this reason we have placed it at the end of the course and limited it to single entry, which is all that is essential.

These changes have been made from a consideration of all these matters, with reference to a system or plan which shall operate for the best on the whole, as the school is likely to be year after year, and for the whole, and not for exceptional cases or isolated instances. The learned blacksmith might become famous by studying his books while he worked at his anvil, while some will never learn by never so much high pressure on easy roads to knowledge. We are obliged to pursue a plan, and let the dullards have even chance with the harder workers and clearer heads.

There are some educators who argue that no study should be undertaken that cannot be pursued until it is exhausted. If they mean by this, that we should do well what we do, we accept it; if more than this, it is absurd. No man ever lived yet who has found out all of any subject. It is absurd to say that no one should know that the earth and other planets revolve in orbits around a common center, because he cannot measure the distance of the fixed stars. Is it not worth while to know how to navigate a vessel because we cannot caclulate an eclipse? To know why a chimney smokes is a bit of useful philosophy, even though no second fact or principle should ever be learned on the subject. To go a limited way in anything is not necessarily to neglect either method or thoroughness in so doing. We may know well what we do know without making a little knowledge a dangerous thing. The danger lies, not in knowing a little, but in not knowing how little it really is, and how to find out what we want to know most.

DAILY MARKING SYSTEM.

In all schools there should be some certain standard by means of which the proficiency of the scholars may be measured, but that the marking system now practised is, on the whole, objectionable, the Committee have no doubt. It may be gratifying to the pride of the parents of those children who excel, and to such children themselves, to be made aware that their marking is high; but if it is so, it is equally painful to the others to know that such is not the case with them. The result is that it becomes a stimulus to those who do not need it, and a source of discouragement to those who ought to be stimulated and encouraged.

It is doubtless a commendable desire on the part of the teacher to stand high in the estimation of the parents of the children under his or her charge, but this should not be allowed to act as a bias upon the judgment, to the over-estimation of one scholar, and the disparagement of another, or to the indiscriminate praise of both. Nor should any temptation to deceit be thrown in the way of the child by leaving the question of a perfect recitation to him or to her. It may be well sometimes to put pupils upon their honor, but not in a matter which involves their reputation as scholars.

Obviously no system of marking can be just and fair, which is not confined strictly to the answers given to questions from the text-books used. To pursue it in this way would make the text-book of over much importance, and confine the teacher within too narrow bounds. Too much pains cannot be taken to limit in the minds of the children the authority of text-books, and to show them what their real value is. Even when they state facts, the text-books used are no better perhaps than others which state the same facts in another way — and when they go beyond that, and draw conclusions and inferences from those facts, as in chemistry, history, philosophy and astronomy, the books we use may be wrong altogether. It is the truth which is to be arrived at, and not so much what one particular author or another has to say about it. Great scope in our judgment should be given to the teacher, that he may loosen the fetters which bind his pupil to the text-book, and expand the mind to a comprehension of the truth itself.

That the system of marking pursued is not a true test of scholarship, is abundantly evident from the written examinations of the school, and we cannot too strongly condemn a system which for any reason sets up false standards of judgment in a matter of so great and abiding consequence. If reports of scholarship are to be made, as perhaps they should be, they should be made periodically, and as a result of the careful comparison of the marking of the teachers with the written and public examinations, and all other means of correct judgment within the reach of those whose duty it is to make such reports. We disapprove of all partial systems, by means of which we not only deceive ourselves but others, as to the true status of our schools, and the individual status of scholars who compose them.

Little right have we to expect to form the minds of the children to correct methods of judgment, if we neglect and disregard them ourselves. We may gain temporarily great praise for being excellent teachers and good educators, but we shall surely do it at the expense of those who are placed in our charge. They are not deceived, or only partially, and learn to practice again upon others the injustice which is measured to them. If overestimated, they know it and will profit again by the deceit which gained them the applause. If underrated, they feel it and will not be slow to practice the tricks which secure the unmerited rewards to their fellows. If some children are slow to learn the most of their lessons, this is one in which they all become alarmingly proficient. Our hope is that it is a lesson which will not hereafter be taught in the schools.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Training School recommended by the Committee of last year has been successfully inaugurated. Nothing in our school history of like importance has been begun with so little difficulty or carried on with so little friction. Profiting by the experience of other Committees, we were able to proceed with the work without paying the penalties which experiments often cost.

We were fortunate also in procuring the services of Miss M. J. White as principal of the school. She had had valuable experience in her connection with the Maxfield Street Primary School for many years, and with rare gifts as a teacher she entered enthusiastically and with great energy and perseverance into the work. She made herself personally acquainted with the best training schools in and out of the State, and brought back with her well matured and practical plans of operation. The school was opened shortly after the commencement of the Spring term, in the Maxfield Street Primary School-house, with ten young ladies for scholars, and has continued in most satisfactory operation to the present time. The prescribed term is one year. Instruction is given in the philosophy and practice of teaching. The pupils are instructed also in several of the more important branches of scientific knowledge, and in the art of composition, and are afforded, from day to day, opportunities for practice in teaching under the watchful eye and criticism of the principal.

From scholars furnished with these advantages and subjected to such discipline, we have good reason to expect to supply our Primary Schools hereafter, with competent and efficient teachers. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the prospect thus afforded, of the more finished accomplishments of our teachers, of the permanent growth and future advancement of our school system, and the improved condition of our public schools.

UNGRADED SCHOOL.

By a vote of the Board passed in July last, this school has been discontinued. Such of the scholars as were of suitable age have been advanced to other schools, while the rest for the most part have passed away out of our notice. The school had gradually diminished in numbers until it was thought unjustifiable to continue it on its existing basis. And when the question came up for a change in its organization, it was thought best to abolish it for the present.

We are not alone in an experience of this kind. Under good auspices, an ungraded school which should provide for the instruction of those who could not be conveniently classed elsewhere would be beneficial. And perhaps there should be some arrangement for those who, by reason of bad conduct and example, must be separated from the other children. But to combine these only degrades the whole to a penal institution, unjust to the better children of the ungraded school.

Yet we are convinced that in some form it must ere long be instituted again, for the children who have been distributed from it among the other schools, are exerting a pernicious influence over the discipline and morals of those schools. It is hoped that some plan may be devised by the new Board, which shall possess all the advantages which the school contemplated, and avoid the evil which has actually attended it.

MUSIC.

In this department the Committee are happy to report in operation a complete plan of progressive and systematic teaching, beginning in the eleventh class of the Primary Schools, and ending with the graduating class of the High School. The plan is extensive enough to give to each pupil a general idea of music, and of the notes and characters by means of which it is written and understood, and to fit them, as we fit them in other respects, so that they may know how to attain excellence and proficiency in it should they desire to do so, or should the necessities of their after life require it. The singing manual, the blackboard, repeated reviews, and careful instruction, have given to the children generally a power measured by their respective ages and capacities, to read and render musical notation.

Taking the schools themselves into consideration, nothing has ever been introduced into them that has wrought with such a charm upon their character as music. It has aided discipline, relieved monotony, and afforded vent for some of the most active as well as the most refining emotions of the heart. It has brightened eyes, calmed excited nerves, and thrown genial sunshine over everything. Music is and ever has been an acknowledged power in the world. Since the days of the Psalmist, it has sent its sacred, gentle influence down through the ages, for the softening, refining, Christianizing of the race.

We are too apt to measure the value of all knowledge, by its possible or probable weight in coin, or by utilitarian standards, and these standards many times not the best utilitarianism. If we estimate music by its true measure of usefulness, we shall find that it is worth all the time we have given to it in the schools. Perhaps its necessity even, may never have been more apparent than at present, as an offset to some of the evil tendencies of an excitable and sensuous civilization. It is possible that some of our systems and methods exhibit too high a pressure, and music in the schools may be, and probably is, one of the best means of counteracting its influence. From our own experience, and from the observations we have had opportunities to make, it is not only beneficial to the children at school, but many a home has been relieved of its carking cares, and rays of light thrown into its darkened places, through the voices of its children attuned to music in the public schools.

DRAWING.

Of the advantages of this branch of education in our school, we feel called upon to remark at some length. It will be remembered that our systems of instruction proceed upon the principle of combining the methods of the earlier periods of the history of the world, with those of the middle ages, and the more modern civilizations. Following no one model or leader, but choosing at will what we consider the best parts of all other systems of religion, philosophy, or education, our systems are essentially eclectic. Though eminently a practical people, we are by no means unwilling when we can, to add many of the elegancies to the necessities and comforts of life. With the increase of wealth we look more to personal culture and refinement of living. The cultivation of the taste is as much a necessity of the times, as the cultivation of the purely intellectual faculties. Indeed it may be said to be a consequence of it.

We by no means under-estimate the practical value of a knowledge of drawing. Simply as an imitative art it is of incalculable advantage to its possessor, and gives to him or to her many times, opportunities for employment and usefulness, not open to others as well instructed and informed in other respects. But it is chiefly for its æsthetic advantages that it is a necessity in our public schools. It is, or should be, the aim of educators in this country to maintain a healthy balance of all the qualities of the mind. No temptation, or personal pride, or parental gratification, should encourage precocity. As a means of personal culture, of teaching us to see objects as they are and in their true and proper relation to each other, of appreciating beauty in nature and art; as affording a means of communicating thought, as a vehicle for the imagination, as employing and harmonizing all the faculties of the mind, as quickening the eye and directing the hand, it has advantages over all other branches of knowledge.

It is not of course expected that in our limited course of public instruction, any great proficiency in this department will be attained in any instance — but the rudiments will be acquired without sacrifice of more important objects, and the way made easy to those who may hereafter desire to pursue it. As we cannot tell beforehand what is the particular bias of each individual mind, as we cannot foresee the business or occupation which each one will be called upon to pursue, nor what their greatest wants and needs will be, we open before them every possible opportunity for usefulness and duty, and shut no avenue to their future advancement in life. Our country has need of them and all that they can do, nor is there any accomplishment possible to them which it will not amply reward.

Only to those who will not run shall there be no crown at the end of the race. Only those who will not be benefited by the great advantages the people are putting in the way of the young, will the car as it moves along crush under its wheels.

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.

The School Committee of New Bedford was among the first to establish drawing schools for adults under the statute of 1870, chap. 248, sec. 2, which provides that "any city or town may, and every city and town having more than ten thousand inhabitants shall annually make provision for giving free instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the school committee."

Sears Hall was leased for this purpose and furnished with drawing tables and other necessary apparatus. Two classes were organized, one in free hand, and one in mechanical drawing. The school opened under such flattering circumstances, that each of these classes had to be subdivided, as there were double the number of applicants which the hall could accommodate. The mechanical department was placed under the charge of Mr. William E. Hoyt, Instructor in the Institute of Technology in Boston, who brought with him able assistants from the same institution, and began to show at the outset his eminent fitness for the position. His methods were simple and easy, and the large class was taught without confusion or loss of time.

While the Committee was not deceived by the show of numbers and enthusiasm, while they were conscious that many had been attracted by the novelty of the undertaking and would soon drop out from the ranks, and that others would be obliged to abandon it, however anxious to pursue it, for want of previous necessary training, still it was evident that many would be greatly benefited, and that the experiment would prove a success. The great majority of the pupils attended regularly, from the time the school was opened on the twelfth day of February, until its close on the third day of May. And when the school was reopened on the first day of November of the present season, nearly one hundred presented themselves, the most of whom had been members of the class in the Spring, anxious and ready to take up again the study at the point where it had been necessarily suspended. This department is still under the charge of Mr. Hoyt, as principal, with Mr. E. A. H. Allen and Messrs. Hammond and Coombs, as assistants. The progress which is being made is sufficient to satisfy all our reasonable expectations, and to demonstrate the great usefulness and benefit to those who are availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the school.

The Board regret that the results in the free hand department were not so encouraging. It soon became evident that no instructor, however excellent, could do justice to all in classes so large. It was impossible for the teachers to give that personal attention to each pupil which was essential to their progress. The disappointment was not greater to the scholars than to the Committee. But this failure at the outset will not prevent the Board from making another attempt as soon as it can be done under more favorable circumstances. The State has secured the services of Walter Smith, Esq., a highly accomplished Art Master, from England, to supervise the whole plan of drawing in the public schools and adult classes, and from him, when his engagements will permit him to visit us, we expect to receive such suggestions as will set us right.

It is of great consequence that our corps of school-teachers should be sufficiently instructed in drawing to enable them more successfully to teach those under their charge. The eyes of Americans are not trained to close and accurate observation, nor their hands to ready, graceful and correct manipulation, as the children of European nations are, among whom drawing is made a regular study from childhood. The French people are praised for their exquisite taste and skill, and they have acquired it by the instruction which has been given to them through their schools of Design. Other nations in Europe have long had schools of art to perfect their workmen in the principles of artistic construction and in practical skill, and the result has been that they have surpassed us in exhibitions of cultivated taste and cunning workmanship.

We hope not as a nation to be long behind. Massachusetts will do her part in this, as in every other good work which contemplates the welfare and happiness of the individual, or will promote the prosperity and advance the dignity of the people.

TEACHERS.

No profession requires higher intellectual and moral qualities than that of a teacher of a public or private school.

Other professions may give opportunities for greater display and a more brilliant career, but none exercise a stronger and more abiding influence. To take the mind in its first budding into intelligence, and to give it that direction which hereafter gives the character to the man or woman, and through hundreds and thousands of these to the intellectual and moral character of the generation, and to civilization, involves a responsibility greater than is required in any or all the varied appointments in life. It is done quietly and without observation. It is like the influences of light and heat, gentle, animating, creative.

Consider by what variety of character, surroundings, and habits the forms in our schools are filled up; what varied qualifications in the teacher are found to be necessary to the different dispositions, tempers, and capacities of the children — add to this the rapidly increasing demands of the public for higher attainments and greater excellencies in education, and it will be seen that no duty which devolves upon the Committee is more arduous and responsible than that which has reference to the selection and disposition of the teachers of the public schools. Compared with this all others relate only to systems, conveniences, to health and discipline, and may be regulated with some regard to economy. In this respect, we know of no other rule but to procure the best talent and the best services to be had, and to reward them with a liberality proportioned to the qualifications of the individual teacher, the necessities of the children, and the wealth and intelligence of the people.

Many of our teachers are of rare and varied accomplishments, superior to influences of habit and routine, of high moral and intellectual character. We extend to them the highest praise in our power, when we pronounce them eminently fit for the work they have in hand. To the most we grant the meed of fidelity, patience, and a spirit which sacrifices itself to the wants of the pupils under their charge.

For the first time in many years we have had a valuable teacher removed from us by death. It would not be easy to estimate the loss to our schools from the death of Miss Ella M. Brightman. Though she had not been long in our employ, she had won our entire confidence and regard. Of excellent powers, gentle and refined in manners, possessed of a high ideal of duty and peculiar aptness to teach, she gave promise of remarkable success. We sympathize deeply with her friends in their loss, and are only glad that we have her example left for imitation, and her memory to cherish. So devoted was she to her duty, and so anxious lest she should not fully discharge it, that we are left in the fear that her great self-sacrifice led to the sickness of which she died.

Miss Emma D. White, for several years an assistant in the High School, has been obliged to offer to us her resignation. We regret that ill health in her case compelled her to leave a profession which she loved, and for which in all other respects she was eminently qualified.

EXPENDITURES.

The amount asked to be appropriated for the use of the schools was $65,800, and this was apportioned as follows:

For Salaries of Teachers,	$51,000
For Incidental Expenses,	11,800
For Evening Drawing School,	3,000

The amount appropriated by the City Council, was

For Salaries of Teachers,	$50,000
For Incidental Expenses,	7,000
For Evening Drawing School,	3,000

The difference between the amount asked for, and the sum appropriated, is the difference of opinion between those who know what the wants of the schools are, and those who imagine the expenditure for school purposes may be reduced.

The actual expenses of the schools, including the December audit, have been

For Teachers' Salaries,	$38,450.65
For Incidental Expenses,	7,554.88
For Evening Drawing School,	2,106.68

From this it will be seen that the expenses of the schools must exceed the appropriation made. There seems to be an impression that the schools might be managed more economically. It is not pointed out in what respect there is extravagance, or in what department there might be retrenchment. The vagueness and uncertainty of the charges are about the only merit they have. It is difficult to see, if we agree to pay a school-teacher one thousand dollars, how we can cancel that obligation for nine hundred dollars. If the appropriation falls short of one thousand dollars, by just so much the appropriation will fail to meet the honest demands upon the city.

The Board based its estimates upon contracts already made, and by comparison with former years. The salaries of the teachers will probably never be less than at the present time. Nor is there any way of which the Committee are aware, by means of which the cost of the heating, cleaning, and care of buildings can be prevented from increasing annually. As to other incidental expenses, the Committee have not swelled them beyond the actual necessities of the schools.

For the purposes of education money can be spent freely and not unwisely. We do not understand that the city wants any poorer teachers than we have, or that it does not wish to pay them their salaries when earned. We have yet to learn that the people want any poorer schools than we have, or the means of education less, or its standard lower. To attain excellence has been the aim of the Committee. To raise the standard higher, to provide for the wants of the children, to make our schools take rank with the best schools of sister cities in the Commonwealth, this has been something of our ambition.

It is possible that those best fitted to conduct the public education, are not the best fitted to manage the financial affairs of the schools. It is fair, however, to presume that men selected for a certain purpose, selected under a full knowledge of their moral, intellectual and financial responsibility, and who give their attention exclusively to it, would be likely to know as much about it as those not elected for any such purpose, and who have no care and responsibility about it. In the absence of any direct charge of fraud, the Committee report their doings, show their work, and appeal from the City Council to the people who elected them, and to whom alone they are accountable and responsible.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS — PROSPECTIVE WANTS.

Several of the school buildings have undergone improvements and repairs, under the direction of the Committee on Public Property. A wing, two stories high, has been added to the Bush street house, which gives a good schoolroom on each floor, and affords seats for one hundred and ten additional scholars. The school convened at the Rockdale house has so increased as to demand improved accommodations, and the building has been enlarged. These three rooms had to be supplied with furniture and fixtures. So large was the attendance of children during the past term that the Committee were obliged to open and furnish one room in each of the Merrimac and High street buildings.

The Committee on expenditures when called upon to make up the estimates of the department at the beginning of the year, asked for $11,800 for incidental expenses. In this the salary of the Superintendent, and the expenses of the evening drawing school were not included. This amount was less by several hundred dollars than the smallest expenditure for the same purpose during the past seven years.

The City Council cut down the appropriations $4,800 — and then called upon us to pay for the furnishing these rooms, which had not been included in our estimates, and which we should not therefore have been prepared to meet, had the full amount asked for been granted. It was certain that the expenditure must exceed the appropriation, without the aid of unusual and unexpected charges to exhaust it.

The Committee have been disposed to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and having had but little money granted to them, with a certainty of a deficit, they have restricted their expenditures to make that deficit as small as possible. They have only so far carried out a long standing plan — gradually to replace the worn out and old fashioned furniture, some of which has been in use since the houses which contain it were built — as to furnish with single seats, one room in the Kempton Street, and two rooms in the William Street building.

By reason of the expenditures being in excess of the appropriation, many persons wrongfully judge the Committee to be extravagant, not considering that our estimates are made upon what we know the expenses must be, and when the appropriation is less than the estimate, there is nothing left for us but to be deficient just the difference between the estimate and the appropriation.

Last year the Committee urged the necessity of a new High School Building, and stated the advantages of raising the Fifth Street House. This would have brought together under one roof the three colonies of the Middle Street School, and allowed the Board to dispense with the Sixth Street and William Street buildings. The arguments in favor of these improvements have been repeated over and over again. It is only from a sense of duty, and from a knowledge of the actual wants of the schools, that the Board calls further attention to the subject. We are satisfied that the people will not long permit the schools to suffer for want of necessary accommodations. The want grows more and more imperative every year, and will continue to do so until it is satisfied.

A MILL SCHOOL.

The whole civilized world is now fully alive to the importance of universal education. It will not long be tolerated, at least in a Christian land, that any portion of its children shall be condemned to grow up in ignorance to serve the purposes of gain.

Not only do the philanthropic and Christian tendencies of the age demand this out of regard to the children themselves, but society insists upon it in protection to itself. We are glad to believe that few are found at this late day, so cold and heartless in their charities, so blinded by the love of gain, or so absorbed in dividends, as to be indifferent to the wants of those who, from the stern necessity which poverty imposes, are condemned from early childhood to continuous and wearisome labor.

It has come generally to be admitted that ignorance and crime, to a certain extent at least, go hand in hand together, and that the one is, in a majority of instances, the cause of the other. Whether this be true of all great crimes or not, it is certainly true of the smaller and meaner offences against the laws, to prevent which, and to prevent children from growing up in schools of vice, society has the right and is in duty bound to interfere.

The manufacturing interests of our own country began by too close an imitation of the methods of the mother country, where the young of both sexes have been employed in steady labor without regard to their mental or moral culture. In the early history of these interests, when manufacturing was an experiment and success uncertain, there might be some excuse for this, but when we hear our populous towns spoken of as "musical with the hum of spindles," we are anxious lest the harmony should be disturbed by the wail which goes up to Heaven from the hovels of ignorance and degradation.

Legislation in this Commonwealth has from time to time intervened to prevent the over-working of children. The laws however which have been enacted have proved defective, and have been found to be insufficient to meet the wants of the children, or to satisfy the demands of a liberal and enlightened public sentiment. A hopeful indication of a better state of things is evinced by the co-operation in many places of the mill authorities with the school committees in establishing a system of instruction, which, while it does not practically seem to interfere with the business of the manufacturers, will furnish means of educating the working children for a portion of the year. This subject has long engaged the attention of the Committee, and it has been our hope that the authorities of one of our largest mill corporations would unite with us upon a plan similar to that which has been so successful in a neighboring city. Under such reasonable expectations we had made ample preparation for the organization of such a school. But it has seemed best to the agent of those mills to content himself with a strict compliance with the law, rather than to be at the little necessary trouble to co-operate with us. This result has led us for a time to delay the organization of the school. The Board are not divided in opinion upon the subject, and regard such a school as an imperative necessity; more especially as the establishment of other mills will soon greatly increase the number of mill children.

We call attention in this connection to the fact that the children irregularly discharged from the mills, will make necessary the services of an intelligent and energetic Truant Officer, with which we trust we shall not fail to be provided.

We recommend that one of the earliest measures of the incoming Board shall have reference to the establishment of the proposed mill school.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND.

By an ordinance of the city it is provided that in the Annual Report of the School Committee, there shall be made a statement in detail of the outlay authorized by that body from the income of the "Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund."

In April last the sum of $12,500 was placed by the City Treasurer to the credit of the New Bedford School Committee, which had been paid over to the City Treasurer, and on the eleventh day of July the further sum of $675 of the income of said Fund.

By the same ordinance it was provided that "the Fund thus placed to the credit of the School Committee, shall be expended by that body, strictly in accordance with the purpose and intent of her, by whose bequest the Fund has come into the possession of the city."

From the terms of the will itself there was no necessity that the School Committee should be appointed as Trustees of the money given by the will to the City of New Bedford to be "expended and used for the promotion and support within the city of liberal education." Nor from the will, nor from the ordinance had the Committee any choice or election about it. It simply became their duty to expend the money strictly in accordance with the purpose and intent of the testatrix. In the discharge of that duty, the Committee spared no pains to ascertain at the outset what that purpose and intent were. In the same catholic spirit in which the fund was created, they have endeavored to apply its income. Fortunately they were not left with no other aid than the few simple words of the will itself, but were assisted and advised by those who had been Miss Howland's legal advisers at the time of her making the will, and who knew both the motives which had prompted her, and the object which she wished to secure.

At the same time the ordinance of the city above referred to, provided further, that no act of the School Committee should allow the application of any part of the income from the educational fund to supply any deficiency which may at any time exist in the appropriation of the city, for the ordinary purposes of the schools.

From these several sources of information, it distinctly appeared to the Committee that they were to make such regulations as they deemed expedient to provide such additional means to promote liberal education, as were not otherwise provided by the city, or which but for these means in their hands, were not or would not be furnished at all. Having done this according to the best of their knowledge and ability, and having made a statement in detail of the outlay authorized by them, the duty of the Committee was wholly done — and we could have left the matter as we leave all other of our acts for the approval or censure of the people of the city, who are our constituents, for whose benefit the fund was created, and for whose permanent welfare we have conscientiously tried to discharge every duty devolving upon us. The Committee, however, out of due respect to the great variety of opinions which form the public sentiment of an enlightened community, feel called upon to set forth more particularly the leading reasons which have guided them in the discharge of their duty.

The Board were early of the opinion that it was one of the chief aims of the donor, to furnish to the children of the poor such aids to study and means of improvement, as would place them on an equality as far as possible with the children of the rich. The happiness, the comfort and the future well-being of the children, were prominent in her thoughts, and the public schools were finally designated as the recipients of her bounty as being the surest and most eligible channels through which to secure the consummation of her wishes. The Board were glad to find themselves free to take into view and cherish the whole natures of the children — to provide appliances to chasten and refine their taste, cultivate habits of observation, and by making their surroundings pleasant and their school-time happy and hopeful, to do more to regulate their desires, improve their morals, and confirm their characters on a pure basis, than any amount of arbitrary constraint and discipline could effect. They found the schools scantily furnished with such indispensable aids to good instruction, as books for reference, globes and maps, and did not believe that the deficiency was likely to be soon, if ever, supplied from the public treasury. They therefore directed the expenditure of $4,553.24 for this purpose. Every detail of these purchases was carefully considered, and the amount required shows conclusively to how limited an extent these means of accurate and important information had been afforded.

A second object of expenditure which enlisted the heartiest interest of the Committee was a supply of musical instruments to the schools. As music had been made a part of the regular course of instruction, the Board felt without a misgiving that such a supply would be an application of the fund not only to the æsthetic side of culture, but to the substantive elements of a true education. For it has come to be felt by all true educators, that one of the prime ends of education in a republic, through the agency of common schools, is to improve the condition of the masses, by infusing into it the leaven of freedom from debasing passions, of noble inspirations, and that true ambition which is the security of purity and order. To accomplish this there is no instrumentality to compare with the soft, genial, tempering influence of music. The cost of the instruments furnished thus far has been $3,675.75.

Impressed with the belief that the rooms in which the children spend so large a portion of their time should be neatly and tastefully furnished, the Board with great unanimity voted to expend a small portion of the income of the fund for the renovation of such as were found to require it, and which were not likely in their judgment to be by other means improved. All persons old as well as young are affected by their surroundings. Character is refined, uplifted and chastened when placed in constant intercourse with attractive and tasteful objects. It is but little that has been attempted in this direction, the white walls of only one room in each building having been relieved of their glaring barrenness by a tasteful paper. Massachusetts has thus far ignored æsthetic culture as a component part of her plan of education. Yet we are taught by the eye more than by all the other senses combined, and it has been a vital and permanent loss to the children of the State, that they have not had around them in their school-rooms, beautiful objects to satisfy the eye, and have had no training in the principles and applications of taste and art.

Some questions might arise, have indeed arisen, whether the expense thus incurred was properly chargeable to this Fund. With such evidence as the Committee had of the intentions of Miss Howland in making her bequest, of her noble and Christian purpose, of the liberal and benevolent ends she desired to accomplish, the Committee felt that they were not confined to a legal and technical interpretation of the will, but that in some respects the matter must be determined by their actual knowledge of the necessities of the case, and left in many instances to their general discretion. In their action, therefore, without limiting themselves to how few purposes in aid of "liberal education" the fund might be applied, they rather considered how general and universal the benefits of the gift might be made.

There is a view of the case in which their action was wrong. It is that view which interprets the words of the will by the sharp and technical rules which lawyers would apply to the provisions of the criminal law. It is that view which concedes all æsthetic advantages of education to the children of the rich and denies them to the children of the poor. It is that uncharitable, undemocratic view which applies none of the refinements of life for the elevation of the masses, the lifting up into the light those whose lines are cast in the dark places of the world, out of whose ranks come the paupers, the drunkards and criminals who crowd our alms-houses and our jails, and darken the escutcheon of our boasted civilization. It is that view of it which considers poverty and vice as things only to be despised and punished. It is that view taken of it by those who have no enlarged ideas of the social and moral questions of life, no comprehension of the laws of cause and effect as operating in the growth of the mind from infancy to age; no appreciation of what society, the church, and the law owe to individuals, while they exact all that the individual owes to society, to the laws, and the State. In these several views the action of the Committee was wrong.

There is another view in which, if the action of the Committee was not legally correct, it has the advantage of the error being on the side of humanity, and this view the Committee took. It is not our purpose here to enlarge upon the advantages of æsthetic culture, nor further to show to whom, under a republican government and Christian institutions, they properly belong. The time is not far distant, we hope, when not only our own Commonwealth, but the entire nation shall see its true interests in all matters pertaining to the care and education of the young, and when that time comes we apprehend that it will be found that there are matters of more consequence in the world than ledgers, and grander knowledge than the cold and calculating maxims of Poor Richard.

Our vaunted progress in civilization and the arts halts in one respect, and will never become true and permanent, till we have thoroughly learned the lessons, and settled wisely and beneficently the great problems connected with the instruction of the children of the poor.

There are several other objects for which a portion of the income of the fund has been expended, of which time will not permit us to speak with particularity. The public must accept our assurance, that in no instance has a purchase been made without careful consideration. The Committee has now to its credit the sum of $6,594.14, and would call attention to the fact that the income of the fund from the time of its being paid into the City Treasury to the date of the ordinance, some fourteen months, has not been credited to the School Committee on the Treasurer's books.

In conclusion, the possession of a portion of the benefits to be derived from the "Howland Fund," only serve to place in bolder relief the value of those benefits. Some of them are of a character to be instantly measured and appreciated, others only foreshadow their inestimable advantages, which can be fully developed only after the lapse of years. Through the advantages already secured to the schools, the labors of the teachers have been lightened, the lessons are more fully and intelligently illustrated, the school work is made more interesting, while the school premises are exerting a genial influence through their enhanced attractions.

In whosesoever hands the income of this fund shall hereafter be placed to be applied to the purposes of "liberal education," we can but hope that while they cannot be more anxious, they may be more successful in carrying out the wishes of the late Miss Howland, the liberal benefactress of our public schools. Another example of such beneficence, of such thoughtful consideration for the wants of the children, of such liberal, warm-hearted, open-handed charity, will be looked for in vain.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Hervey,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this board are eminently due and are hereby presented to Hon. George H. Dunbar, for his steadfast devotion to the best interests of education in our city, and for the able and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Chairman of this Board during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Rodman,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this Board are most heartily accorded to our Secretary, Rev. H. F. Harrington, for the efficient and prompt discharge of the duties of that office.

LIST OF GRADUATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, JULY, 1871.

Madison Bunker,
John Henry Kelley,
Benjamin Franklin King,
Edward Albert Maxfield,
Frank Albion Milliken,
William Hillman Shockley,
Hannah Crowell Arey,
Mary Abbie Booth,
Nellie Ann Chace,
Mary Hamer Chaney,
Isadore Frances Eldridge,
Sadie Packard Eldridge,
Annie Watrous Gifford,
Matilda Mortimer Gomley,
Lizzie Barrett Gordon,
Ella Maria Hammond,
Ella Frances Ivers,
Susie West Jennings,
Sarah Emmet Kirwin,
Emily Bartlett Leaming,
Carrie Evelina Lindsey,
Sarah Loretta M'Cullough,
Addie Amelia Mills,
Sylvia Emma Phillips,
Sarah Elizabeth Sears,
Lydia Spooner,
Carrie Ella Sturtevant,
Sarah Elizabeth Tuell,
Julia Etta Vassells,
Nellie West Wood.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE–1871.

C. M. PEIRCE, Jr., President of Common Council — *ex-officio.*
Ward 1 — Caleb Hammond, B. L. Kenyon, Jones Robinson.
Ward 2 — Ebenezer Hervey, Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish.
Ward 3 — I. W. Benjamin, Horatio A. Kempton, John Spare.
Ward 4 — George H. Dunbar, Charles D. Prescott, Wendell H. Cobb.
Ward 5 — Humphrey S. Kirby, Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman.
Ward 8 — E. R. Smith, B. Otheman, Jr., Peleg Pease.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

GEO. H. DUNBAR, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On High School — Dunbar, Bonney, Cornish, Cobb, Prescott, Rodman.

On Grammar Schools — Batchelor, Hervey, Otheman, Robinson, Benjamin, Pease.

On Primary Schools — Kirby, Prescott, Kenyon, Smith, Robinson.

On Country Schools — Kempton, Hammond, Robinson, Kenyon, Rodman.

On Farm School — Smith, Pease, Batchelor.

On Evening Schools — Cobb, Otheman, Spare, Kenyon.

On Ungraded School — Cornish, Batchelor, Smith, Bonney.

On Examination of Teachers — Bonney, Batchelor, Kirby, Cornish, Kempton, Cobb, Spare.

On Text Books — Spare, Hammond, Hervey, Otheman, Pease.

On Accounts — Benjamin, Kempton, Pease.

On Expenditures — Dunbar, Hammond, Kirby, Hervey, Benjamin, Kempton, Smith.

On Music — Cobb, Prescott, Otheman.

On Drawing — Hammond, Rodman, Benjamin.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Library Building. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 to 9½ A. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1872.

HENRY F. THOMAS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio.*
WARD 1—Alanson Borden, Jones Robinson, Caleb Hammond.
WARD 2—Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish, Ebenezer Hervey.
WARD 3—Horatio A. Kempton, John Spare, I. W. Benjamin.
WARD 4—Charles D. Prescott, Wendell H. Cobb, George H. Dunbar.
WARD 5—Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, Humphrey S. Kirby.
WARD 6—B. Otheman, Jr., Peleg Pease, Henry J. Taylor.

☞ The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee *ex-officio*, and Chairman of the same when he acts with it.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON, Chairman. H. F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Dunbar, Bonney, Cornish, Cobb, Prescott, Rodman, Batchelor.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Hervey, Otheman, Robinson, Pease, Cornish, Batchelor.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Kirby, Prescott, Robinson, Benjamin, Spare, Otheman.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Rodman, Hervey, Hammond, Robinson, Pease.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Otheman, Batchelor, Pease.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Cobb, Otheman, Spare, Hammond.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Cornish, Robinson, Bonney, Prescott.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Dunbar, Bonney, Batchelor, Kirby, Cornish, Spare, Hervey.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Spare, Hammond, Hervey, Otheman, Pease.

ON ACCOUNTS—Kirby, Benjamin, Pease, Thomas.

ON EXPENDITURES—Dunbar, Hammond, Kirby, Hervey, Benjamin, Pease, Thomas.

ON MUSIC—Cobb, Prescott, Hervey.

ON DRAWING—Hammond, Rodman, Benjamin, Pease.

ON HOWLAND BEQUEST—Rodman, Bonney, Kirby, Batchelor, Cobb, Spare, Thomas, Dunbar.

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Saturdays, 9 to 9½ A. M.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND TO JANUARY 1, 1872.

BOOKS.

Sylvander Hutchinson,	$2,358.56	
J. L. Hammett,	4.80	
H. F. Harrington,	8.00	
Lee & Shepard,	27.23	$2,398.59

GLOBES.

J. L. Hammett,	$782.00	
Geo. H. Bartlett,	15.00	797.00

MAPS.

Thompson, Bigelow & Brown,	$979.65	
J. L. Hammett,	360.00	
F. W. Beers & Co.,	18.00	1,357.65

CHARTS.

Sylvander Hutchinson,	$71.00	
Lee & Shepard,	234.00	
M. B. White,	15.84	
L. B. Ellis, mounting and varnishing,	86.00	406.84

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

John Hopkins, 4 pianos,	$1,200.00	
“ “ 20 parlor organs,	2,240.00	
“ “ 4 piano covers,	22.00	
“ “ 24 stools,	92.00	
“ “ inscription plates,	23.00	
“ “ boxing and transportation,	56.00	
Alex. Gomley, transportation,	52.75	3,675.75

TABLETS.

Sylvander Hutchinson,		120.00

BOOK-CASES.

Daniels, Harrison & Co.,	$529.75	
New Bedford & Taunton R. R., transportation,	21.00	550.75

STATIONERY.

Sylvander Hutchinson, paper,	$218.20	
“ “ blank books,	28.10	
“ “ crayons,	5.46	
“ “ pencils,	60.24	
“ “ pens,	125.00	
“ “ slates,	63.00	500.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. R. Sherman & Co., microscopes,	$12.50	
W. H. H. Davis, stamps and dies,	15.00	
Edmund Rodman, expenses of purchasing committees,	39.50	
H. F. Harrington, expenses of purchasing committees,	25.00	
J. L. Hammett, chart stands,	54.00	
" " sundries for Primary Schools,	78.26	
Sylvander Hutchinson, binding and covering books,	100.00	
Chas. De Wolf, reparing map frame,	1.76	
Hatch & Co., expressing books,	18.85	
Fessenden & Baker, printing blanks,	22.25	
R. B. Taber, paper for blanks,	14.75	
M. B. White, salary as teacher of the Training School,	89.54	471.41
		$10,277.99

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

In accordance with the requirements of your regulations, I hereby respectfully submit my Seventh Annual Report.

PERSONAL DUTIES AND ACTION.

I take occasion to present a brief statement of the distribution of my time when engaged in my official duties. Heretofore I have not been accustomed, in each Annual Report, to state the number of visits I may have made to the schools during the previous year; indeed, up to a late period, I had ceased even to make a record of them. For the value of such visits depends, not on their number, but on the intelligent use which may be made of them. If multiplicity in such a connection should be made the test of faithfulness, it is easy to see how the most unqualified incompetence could make up a satisfactory record as readily as the most expert intelligence; and it is just as evident that beyond a certain point, the very multiplicity itself would argue weakness and waste instead of energy and success. Therefore, conscious that I have steadily centred upon my duties the best energies of my being, with no other pursuits to distract my attention and divide my powers, I have preferred to rely on your observation of my fidelity and the condition and progress of the schools consequent on my labors, than on any parade of the statistics of my intercourse with them.

But in the beginning of the Spring term, circumstances seemed to indicate that it would be judicious in me to possess accurate data of this character; and subsequently, without in any wise departing from my usual course of action, I have noted down each visit that I may have made; and I find that, during the Spring term, I made 212 visits, in the Summer term 180, and in the Fall term just passed 202; and the aggregate for the year would be between 700 and 800. These visits, of course, have been irregularly distributed and of different lengths, varying from a few minutes to an entire session. But I have included none in the record not extended enough to enable me, during their continuance, to obtain some insight to the discipline and morale of the schools to which they might have been made.

I should not care to multiply my calls beyond such an aggregate for a year as has been stated. It would be an unprofitable application of time. But it has been a source of ceaseless regret to me, that I have not been able to make more of them so protracted that I might systematically examine each class of every school except, perhaps, the younger primaries, as often as once a term. Even now I feel confident that I am sufficiently intimate with every class to understand correctly its general condition, the ability, culture and influence of its teacher, and the character of the instruction it receives. But a still closer and more accurate insight, to be obtained only by prolonged inspection and examination, would prove correspondingly beneficial, and such a searching familiarity is now rendered more desirable than ever. For, as I remarked in my last year's Report, we have now arrived at a point in progress where few adverse circumstances exist to be charged with causing a teacher's ill success. On the contrary, the conditions are so favorable, that the merits or demerits of the teachers are forced on the attention in the most pointed manner. Everything — it may be said without qualification — *everything* now depends for high success expressly on the personal qualifications of our teachers. I do not know a material point in which our system of organization can be improved. It has been thoroughly canvassed in all its parts; it has been submitted to the test of experience; and concerning those features as to which it is most novel and has incurred the most misgiving, it has the earnest approbation of the best educators elsewhere, who are striving to bring the systems under their control into full harmony with similar requirements. We are therefore beyond the occupation and anxiety of testing unaccustomed conditions; and the teachers' daily work alone is to be relied on to place the crown on our efforts and our hopes.

That work demands unintermitted supervision. It is no injustice to say, that, let negligence exist in this particular, it will soon bear damaging fruit in many a school. I therefore covet opportunity for the closest possible familiarity with the operations of every schoolroom. And you may rest assured that so long as I may be honored with the responsible position I hold, I shall bear in vivid appreciation the desirableness of this familiarity, and strive to secure it to the utmost extent consistent with other imperative duties.

My occupations as Secretary of the Board, through the gradual introduction of greater system and better modes of conducting our affairs, have grown to be quite a busiiness of themselves. To keep the record of the meetings of the Board and perform the duties immediately connected with those meetings, forms only an insignificant portion of them. All articles of stationery and other ordinary supplies for the use of the schools, are now furnished from the Committee-room by the Secretary, on orders from the teachers or the Committee on expenditures. Every such order, and every item of supplies otherwise obtained, is charged to the school receiving it, in a book kept for the purpose, so that the cost of each school may be accurately determined. In addition, the Secretary is clerk of the several subcommittees of the Board and keeps the account and record books of the Howland fund.

The advantage of combining the offices of superintendent and secretary in one person — since the experience of each materially helps the performance of the duties of the other — is so manifest, that in most municipal charters of the country the superintendent is *ex-officio* secretary of the school board. I highly prize this advantage; still I have conscientiously refrained from occupying the time which belongs to my position as Superintendent for the duties of the Secretary. I have performed them during my stated office hours, in the evenings, on holidays, and in the vacations. Even the financial records of the department and the preparation of the pay-rolls, which are prescribed by your rules as part of the regular duties of the Superintendent, I have rarely attended to during school hours, so anxious have I been to secure as much time as possible for visiting the schools.

NOTES ON THE SEVERAL GRADES.

HIGH SCHOOL. This crowning grade of our school organization, whose condition and progress are regarded with anxious solicitude by the public as well as by the school authorities, has pursued its industrious course through the year unaffected by any unusual circumstance, except the retirement of one of its valued teachers, Miss White, and one or two instances of protracted illness on the part of other teachers.

The object which has chiefly engaged my attention, as well as that of the Chairman of the Board, has been the introduction and working of the changes in the curriculum of the school. Carefully studied as that curriculum has been, based on the soundest principles of utility which we have been able to apply, rectified from time to time in every particular in which experience has proved that its provisions were ill-judged or inexpedient, we trust that it is now wisely adapted in all respects to the needs of a school conditioned like our own.

We still preserve the study of language in the prominent position assigned to it when the curriculum was first revised; for every day brings renewed evidence that in this direction lies the chief weakness of our system of education; a weakness shared with most American schools. When we institute an investigation into the extent to which the words of the text-books are understood, we are saddened at the leanness of the scholars' vocabularies; when we call for compositions to test the power of free, correct and logical expression of thought, we notice a great improvement over former years, but we have seldom occasion to be proud of the result; when we listen to recitations and to the unstudied intercourse of the scholars with each other, the linguistic defects of the school are equally apparent.

We know that a portion, at least, of these defects might be prevented; and we have the good sense to know, as well, that while they may exist, they will throw a shadow over all other acquirements. It is idle to boast of mathematical or scientific culture so long as the mind is cramped and narrowed by want of due command of the symbols of thought. But while we give large comparative space to the study of language, it is still painfully uncertain in some regards, how the teachers can best avail themselves of the opportunities thus created. The study, in any complete sense, is a novel one in this country, except in the annals of private and unpublished experience. And, in relation to the High School, the problem is rendered doubly difficult because the deficiencies of the scholars are so largely owing to their imperfect training in this particular in the elementary grades. Many of the teachers in those grades are alive to the merits of the subject. They are devoting as much time as they can rightfully subtract from other prescribed branches to this, which ought to be the central pillar of our system of education, THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE. Much has already been accomplished. The graduating classes from the Grammar Schools enter the High School every year, with a far superior knowledge of words and capacity of free and accurate expression of thought, than used to characterize them. But the cry on all sides is, "There is not time enough to teach what we desire in this study." And not until there shall be some material modification of the relative values now attached to the several studies in the Grammar Schools — and intelligently appreciative, the teachers shall come to prefer to sacrifice anything and everything else, before they will abridge the time which should be devoted to the pursuit of a knowledge of language, and to feel, in accordance with the prescription of the Prussian government to the schools of that nation, THAT ONE HALF THE WHOLE SCHOOL TIME IS THE DUE PROPORTION FAIRLY BELONGING TO THAT STUDY AND ITS IMMEDIATE ACCESSORIES, will our scholars pass from that grade into the High School so furnished in this particular, as to enable us to prepare a course of exercises for the High School corresponding with the expectations properly associated with that advanced grade. Meanwhile, in both Grammar Schools and High School, the teachers continue to experiment; and patiently, in the words of the poet, "to labor and to wait."

The revised curriculum prescribes one lesson a week in arithmetic for the High School during the entire course. This would be a judicious provision in any wise; offering an opportunity to review the scholars on the topics studied in the Grammar Schools, and to carry them forward through those not included in the Grammar School course. And if the Board shall accept as sound, in whole or in part, my reasoning in respect to the study of arithmetic as now pursued in the Grammar Schools, (to be found in a subsequent connection,) and consent to waive a portion of the demand we so rigidly make, that the scholars shall be able to explain all the processes they perform, there will be an additional value to this course on arithmetic in the High School. For the maturer faculties of the scholars can then be brought intelligently to bear on the philosophy of the subject, in those parts where only the practical work has previously been required.

Certainly if this weekly exercise be wisely and vividly conducted, our High School scholars will become well versed in the principles of arithmetic, and capable of attacking successfully the problems which they may encounter hereafter, in the practical walks of life.

GRAMMAR GRADE. This grade in reality makes no greater demand on the powers and culture of its teachers than the Primary grade; yet they are liable to a far more exacting criticism, and ill success in any particular is sure to count far more severely in their disfavor. For, in the Primary Schools, an observer makes large allowances in view of the powerless immaturity of the scholars, so that the machinery of instruction stands very much in place of results; and apparent success reaps all the applause it merits. But when we have ascended to the Grammar grade, we cease to be satisfied with the sowing of seed, and begin to look for positive fruits. We realize that the scholars have become mature enough to make appreciable returns for the instruction they receive, and expect, through the degree of their awakened intelligence and the amount of their attainments, to test the character of that instruction. Results, therefore, engage the attention more than mere methods; and if they disappoint our expectations, the defect is likely to be attributed to some short-coming in the teacher.

But more than this. I do not believe that there is any one point connected with the great interests of popular education which is less determined than that which concerns the right amount and character of Grammar School instruction. What is the true ideal of the work of a Grammar School? What shall it include? How shall it be conducted? What are the chief ends it should be adapted to secure? These questions will be thoroughly discussed hereafter. Enough at present to say that so many elements enter into the problem, many of them virtually untried, because past experience has ignored or misconceived them, that the studies of these, our most important schools, are prescribed and regulated in accordance with no well-defined philosophical principles, and therefore in some regards, even when conducted with high ability, leave in our minds a sense of incompleteness and want. The expectation which is watching the labors of the teachers, vague and indefinite as it is under such circumstances, inevitably places them at a disadvantage; and imperfect results, attributable only to the absence of a well-understood and satisfactory standard of attainment, are often thoughtlessly charged to them.

I have made these remarks in this connection, simply to explain why, when judging of this grade of schools by an abstract ideal of what they ought to be when taught in the best manner, we find them not always satisfactory, even where the labors of the teachers are conspicuous for ability, culture, and interested devotion.

Spelling. When will the vexed question be settled, how best to teach children to spell? When shall we ourselves arrive at conclusions so satisfactory as to justify us in prescribing a method?

A year or more ago, yielding to the force of the arguments against the drill on the nonsense columns of the speller to which our scholars had been accustomed, the teachers obtained permission to put the speller entirely aside and confine their instruction to the words contained in the reading-books.

But the annual examinations and the dictation exercises which the entering class of the present year were put upon after their admission to the High School, seemed to indicate that there had been retrogression as to knowledge of spelling; and forthwith some of the teachers (the field being left open to experiments on this unsettled question) went back to the drill in the spellers.

These facts lead me to make some comments on this branch of study. For it must occupy so much time, at the best, and from the nature of the case — our composite language being ceaselessly enlarged by fresh increments — is so destined to make ever increasing demands on the attention of our youth, that we cannot afford to waste time in empirical attempts to find out the method to prosecute it to the best advantage, but must act definitely on some basis of enlightened philosophy.

Certainly there must be a basis of philosophy even to so prosy a matter as teaching children how to spell.

1. I ask then, in the first place, how much importance is reasonably to be attached to this study? What profit is to be derived from it? These questions must be answered before we can intelligently decide how much time it may be allowed to consume.

I reply *that it is simply a grace of learning and not an integral element of it*. It is to written language what an accurate pronunciation is to spoken language, and no more.

Such spelling as Bacon, Spenser and Shakspeare used in their compositions, would be rated as a gross deformity in the compositions of a schoolboy of today. Cultured minds do not often misspell, not because right spelling inevitably accompanies learning, as a constituent of intellectual action, but because the familiarity with language incident to culture, prints the appearance of each word correctly on the memory. Suppose all the words in the language were to be spelled just as they sound : they would be spelled very differently from their correct spelling now ; but would not their sense be just the same?

Our teachers therefore may safely dismiss — if any entertain it — the supposition which harasses so many, that the mistakes which may be made by their scholars in spelling can justly be rated as evidence of defect in their general intellectual training. This notion, strenuously urged as good sound doctrine by some, and accepted and acted on as such by thousands — sometimes, indeed, even strained so far as to imply that instruction in spelling is a mighty instrument in the work of intellectual development, — is evidently only the suggestion of fond prejudice to justify adherence to its proclivities. True, any processes whatever, of which the symbols of thought are the objects, will incidently be of advantage to thought itself. But I should as soon think of setting a man to chopping and piling cordwood all winter for the sake of learning the distinctions which prevail between the different varieties of trees, as to set a boy to spell for the sake of cultivating his mind.

2. In the second place, this fact is to be taken into consideration, that the direct usefulness of spelling *is limited almost entirely to connection with what one writes.* One certainly does not need a drill in spelling to enable him to read, for orthography and phonography have not a great deal in common, and many a fine reader is a wretched speller. What remains? Do our scholars expect

to go about spelling words for show among their friends and acquaintances, after they become men and women, and must be accomplished for such a performance? That is a ridiculous thought. Here then the important question comes in — How wide a range among words is it necessary to take into consideration, in order to enable the majority of those who go out from our Grammar Schools to spell correctly all the words which they are likely to use *in composition*, during their lives?

I say the majority; for there will be a minority in every class who will be studious lovers of books, and who will prosecute their studies through all the grades, so as to become gradually conversant with literature. Familiarity with words, therefore, will almost inevitably teach them to spell without the need of any special pains. It is the majority, made up of the unstudious, the careless, and those who can attend school only a limited period, who need be taken into view.

This majority, then, whose attainments will be quite limited, and who are not likely to become conversant with literature — what sort of writings will make up the list of their probable compositions? Letters to friends, simple business papers and records, commonplace notes in aid of memory, and the like, will fully exhaust the range.

I now ask, What and how many words does the vocabulary of the masses of the people contain, on which our scholars will draw in framing such compositions as have been named? *Not more than 1,500.* That is a large allowance. The vocabulary of the wholly unlearned among those who speak the English language, does not exceed 500 words. That of those taught in our elementary schools alone, cannot be more than threefold that number, even allowing a wide margin to each individual for the stock of words peculiar to himself.

But we will add one third more, and make the number 2,000. Now our speller contains — more or less — 10,000 words; more than either Milton or Shakspeare used in all the marvelous plenitude of their vocabularies. If then we drill our scholars in the whole of the speller, *we occupy time in the exercise on five times the number of words the most of the scholars are ever likely to use, where a knowledge of spelling will be of the slightest account.*

Is this judicious? Can we afford it? I do not say that it is an absolute waste of time, for, as has been before remarked, one cannot be exercised in any wise on the symbols of thought, without picking up casually some mental gains. But relatively — in view of the time we need for channels of instruction of the last importance, which now receive little or no attention — I say it is a criminal waste. And I am astonished at the practice of those school committees and superintendents who give strings of unusual words, difficult to spell, as tests of proficiency in this branch, and thus enforce an unnecessary amount of attention to it, which must be subtracted from other branches of indispensable value.

There has been a wonderful improvement in this particular; still the class of words frequently selected for such a purpose, even now, serves no earthly purpose but to beget an anxious strain in the teachers after accuracy where accuracy is of comparatively little value. Only let me have classes capable of writing correctly the words which will enter into their ordinary vocabularies and I shall be abundantly content!

Let no one urge, out of vague notions on the subject, "Oh, limitations like these will never do! We must make thorough spellers of our scholars at all events!"

Thorough spellers! There are in our language somewhere near 115,000 words; and thoroughness would demand that we should teach our scholars how to spell them all! Such an idea is simply absurd. There must be a limit; and what, in reason, should the limit be, but that of probable use?

Once more, let no one advance the well-worn argument, "You must teach the children while they are in school, all the spelling they are to be expected ever to know; for it is impossible for one to learn to spell when he becomes mature." Astonishing that such an assumption should have obtained credence for an indefinite period, and have dictated the methods of spelling in thousands of schools, when a little examination would have proved it to be utterly false! I take shame to myself that I thoughtlessly accepted it years ago upon trust, and deferred to it, and printed it as one among important hints to teachers. Persons of literary tastes and habits are constantly learning and using new words, and using them aright. It is safe to say that from a third to a half of the vocabularies of cultured persons were acquired since they came to maturity. So true is this last statement, that I have felt safe in arguing that we need be very little concerned about the future power to spell of those of our scholars who have literary tastes, because their intimacy with books will sufficiently accomplish them in spelling. So let us have done forever with this baseless pretence.

After these explanations of the practical value of the art of spelling, I ask — What method shall our scholars pursue to acquire it? It seems clear to me that preference is to be given by all means, to the plan of confining their exercises in the study to the words they may encounter in their ordinary text-books. For then the words they learn will mainly be such as they are likely to need in ordinary life; and what is of vital consequence, intelligence will be associated with them, making them truly symbols of thought. I urge our teachers to give careful heed to this suggestion. More and more as the defects in our American system of grammar school instruction open upon me, and chief among them is found to be neglect of due attention to the study of language, I feel that every other branch should be made as far as possible to lend aid to this, and especially one so kindred as spelling.

But the words selected for practice must systematically be subjected to the written process. Written work in all the relations of study, is the surest channel to accurate and lasting attainment.

Before I dismiss this topic, let me make one important suggestion, which will prove of equal value in other connections. The preceding discussion was prompted, in part, by the fact that the last entering class of the High School did not spell, in their dictation exercises in that school, to the satisfaction of their teachers; whereupon some of the Grammar School teachers, instantly discrediting their former method of spelling from the reading books, went back to the discarded plan of drilling on the nonsense columns of the speller. They were hasty. They were unphilosophical. The High School teachers, without doubt, dictated passages containing words which had not occurred in the reading lessons of the scholars when in the Grammar Schools, and which, therefore, they were not to be expected to know how to spell. It normally pertains to our late method of teaching this branch, that words unknown before will occur at every step of progress, and are then to be learned; and it is not discreditable in the least, that a knowledge of them should not have been previously acquired. The Grammar School teachers should not have been disquieted in the least.

We must all be thoughtfully prepared to bring our expectations into correspondence with our principles and methods, else we shall be kept in a ceaseless turmoil, and never carry firmly and successfully forward any measures of reform. That very word "reform" presupposes the adoption of systems and methods which set at naught old traditions and prejudices and necessitate new criteria of progress and success. Our work, when conformed to new principles, will fail of course to answer some of the peculiar requisitions of the old. What of that? Clear and firm in our well-considered convictions, we shall be as prepared to fail in some directions, as we shall be to succeed in others. I trust that no changes will ever be decreed among us, under the semblance of reforms, which we cannot demonstrate to be worthy of the name; and our teachers, — not slavishly and unintelligently performing their prescribed work, merely because it is prescribed, thus placing themselves at the mercy of every critic who inspects it, and ready to swing back and forth, unsettled, between opposing systems, — but fully investigating and understanding the principles involved in that work and therefore able to explain and defend it, must each and all strive in good faith and with resolute purpose, to test our principles by their intelligent experiments, and thus aid to solve triumphantly the vexed problem of grammar school education.

PROMOTIONS. I was glad to hear not long since from one of the Grammar masters that it would be impossible to make occasional "promotions" one of the systematic agencies of his school. "I cannot break in upon my classes by such interruptions," he said; "every class has enough to do, to occupy the time of all its scholars, and is steadily making positive advances; so that I cannot bridge over the gulf which separates between the knowledge of a promoted scholar and that of the class to which he has been promoted."

This has the true ring. It proves the existence of a right, healthy state of affairs in that master's school.

Fourteen years being the age prescribed for admission to the High School, — the youngest period that children in general ought to be allowed to enter that school, for we do not want precocity there but maturity, — and a fair proportionate allotment of elementary work being laid out by the manual for each class up to that age, every thoroughly accomplished and efficient Grammar School teacher will make that prescribed work stand as the skeleton of a figure of Knowledge, to be rounded out into noble proportions, and animated by coursing blood and vital organs, to be deprived of any part of which, is to mar the symmetry and weaken the strength of the whole. To advance scholars by a system of promotions instead of by the orderly progression of classes, *must* be an element of confusion and weakness, or else it argues a chronic state of inefficiency. For if a considerable number of one class can be lifted suddenly to a higher, and go smoothly on in their new relations, what must the class they have entered have been doing all along, that they can so easily be mated from below? And what must the character of the instruction have been that the deprivation of it is found to involve no intellectual loss?

Shall I be told that the promoted scholars are to make up the ground they have leaped over, by extra effort? In every well-taught school the scholars have plenty to think about and work upon, day by day, connected with their regular exercises, without extra tasks to make up the losses of six months or a year. To attempt both is to do neither well.

It is sometimes urged in favor of this custom of advancing scholars by occasional promotions, that it prevails in Boston and other communities where there are excellent schools, and therefore must possess intrinsic merits. The conclusion does not follow from the premises. The custom in those communities is an heirloom from the past of which they know the worthlessness and would rejoice to be relieved. Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston schools, says of it in his last report:

"Great as the advantages are which these schools (the Grammar Schools) derive from the recent improvements in the organization and course of study, they would be greatly augmented by a radical improvement in our method of making promotions. In former reports I have frequently adverted to the necessity of reform in this matter. * * * * * In some schools promotions are made on a competitive examination instead of a class examination. In some they are made with little or no regard to examination, on the recommendation of their teacher. Some get 'double promotion,' whatever that may be. Some get no promotion at all, simply because the teacher above has a class large enough already. * * * I only wish to say that our system of promotion, if system it may be called, needs a radical reform."

There is a consequence to the system in question which places it in still more odious relief. It tends to leave the poor scholars behind, and aggregate them in classes by themselves.

This way of treating poor scholars I regard with ever increasing detestation as a gross enormity; — as offensive to humanity as it is prejudicial to improvement. When allowed to make their way forward in the classes to which they fairly belong, these unfortunate ones — in truth unfortunates all, whether their shortcoming be the result of weakness or of wilfullness — have the advantage of hearing and witnessing the daily work accomplished by the better and more industrious minds of the class, and it inevitably follows from such constant and stimulating opportunities, that indifference will often be shamed into exertion, and weakness catch hints which will develop latent sources of power. But when herded by themselves — all salient ability culled out from their midst — their only standard of emulation, day by day, is their own droning dullness, and the intellectual atmosphere of their schoolroom becomes oppressive and suffocating through inanity. Their work is painfully slow and labored; if they make advances, it is by scarcely preceptible steps; and even so much is secured only by drill after drill on every successive detail through monotonous and wearying iteration. If they ever had ambition or are capable of it, it will be crushed out of them; and so it will go on, until they drop out into the world.

This subject was fully discussed in last year's Report. But circumstances have led me to recur to it, that I might refresh the memories of our teachers with the principles on which our own system is based, and express with emphasis my conviction that in adhering closely to that system I shall have the united and earnest support of the Board. Of course instances will occur from time to time in which it will be wise to make individual promotions; but as a rule, intellect, heart, and conscience all indorse our system, as the best for the scholars, the best for the schools, and incomparably the best for those whose good should be the dominating arbiter in all questions relating to the influence and value of our public schools — the community at large.

PRONUNCIATION AND ENUNCIATION. In my visits to the Primary Schools I have been specially pleased at the care almost universally bestowed by the teachers of that grade on the elocution of their scholars; efforts being evidently made with method and purpose, to secure a clear, distinct enunciation, an accurate pronunciation, and a well-modulated tone. I cannot forbear stating in this public manner, that in one room of the twelfth class during its last public examination, which occupied nearly three hours, there was not a single noticeable defect in these particulars, throughout the school, not even in those points as to which correctness of pronunciation is most difficult to be secured; for instance, those in which long "u's" and interior "r's" occur. I need not say that the finished elocution of the teacher of that room is itself an admirable model for the emulation of her scholars.

Thus our scholars are well started in the habit of clear and exact enunciation, when their vocal organs are young and pliable, and loose and pernicious ways of utterance have not acquired a troublesome hold; and it is of great importance that the exercises which have led to this result should be continued in the Grammar Schools, so that the good habit may be confirmed, and characterize the speech of the children all through life. Some of the teachers appreciate fully their duty in the premises, and spare no pains to fulfill it. They bring into requisition the most approved methods of training the organs of speech, and are satisfied only with an enunciation distinguished for its purity and exactness. Others are content with a much lower standard of attainment, employing no express methods of training, and careful only to correct such instances of marked defect as may occur. The result is that in some of the Grammar School rooms the scholars retrograde from the excellence acquired in the Primary Schools, and pass on through the course, never perhaps allowed to fall into gross errors of enunciation, but never acquiring that freedom and precision which are so delightful to the listener, and which add so much richness and beauty to our noble language.

I do not exaggerate the importance of this acquirement. True it is only the dress of speech, and there may be those who would decry any vigilant particularity about it as a useless expenditure of care. But it plays a far more prominent part than may at first appear in the economy of social life. In the first place, high, refined scholarship is never expected in connection with vicious errors or a general slovenliness of elocution. It is invariably a deduction from the manifestation of such defects that the school training of the delinquents has been under the control of teachers who were indifferent and careless, or wanting in nice appreciation of the graces and charms of culture. This is the reason why, when there is to be a school exhibition, there is a strong anxiety on the part of the teachers to have the elocution of the participants faultlessly correct; and if their ordinary speech is marked by any vicious habits, to have them broken up for that occasion, if no longer. Now surely, what is required as essential to a school exhibition in this particular ought to be regarded as essential to scholarly correctness in connection with the regular work of the school.

But more than this. One's acceptableness and influence in society are greatly enhanced by a pure and accurate elocution. A part of the immense power of spoken language depends on the way in which it may be spoken. There is redoubled eloquence in the periods whose words of beauty or of strength are uttered with fidelity to all their elements. The honey of persuasion often distils far more from the manner than the matter of one's speech.

The Prussian* government, in dictating what shall be taught in her elementary schools, lays great stress on elocution. The cultivation of the organs of speech is an object of assiduous attention. So far indeed is the point carried in the nation at large, that many seminaries have deaf and dumb institutions connected with them that, through the precision of analysis requisite in teaching such patients the elements of speech, the students may cultivate the speech-organ to the best advantage. This earnestness for a fine elocution is more than a whim of national pride — it is based on a discriminating perception of the true elements of power and beauty in language. I need not say that in the schools of Prussia all other branches of study are subordinated, as they should be, to that of Language.

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*I shall refer repeatedly in this Report, to the economy of the Prussian Schools; for I desire some basis of comparison with American ideas and systems, and just now Prussia enjoys notable distinction for her excellent schools. As is well known, no little of her superiority over the French in the late war between the two, is ascribed to the superior intelligence of her soldiery, obtained in her schools.

It is not enough, therefore, that habits of speech expressly vicious should be corrected in our schools, but that exercises should be carried on *in every room, of every grade*, to render the speech of the scholars expressly accurate and finished in all regards. That admirable analytical process — phonic spelling — should be a daily exercise. Practice also should be had systematically on words containing combinations of consonant sounds difficult to pronounce; and I recommend to the teachers a thorough study and application of the essays on phonic and vocal analysis contained in the series of "Analytical Readers" by Messrs. Edwards and Webb; they are the most complete and satisfactory I have ever seen.

These exercises, when once fairly instituted, will add very slightly to a teacher's labors. They demand thorough appreciation, system, interest, and persistence, but will serve the purpose for which they are recommended with only a small outlay of time.

I close on this topic with the remark that each teacher should be a faultless exemplar of the excellences in this particular which we desire in our scholars. The worst result of the existence of defects in a teacher's elocution is that they prove his incapacity to notice and correct similar defects in his scholars. For if his ear is not sensitive enough to detect errors in his own speech, it will not prove a faithful servant when he wishes to criticise others. It sometimes provokes a quiet smile to hear some of our teachers earnestly rebuke their scholars for faults which they themselves are free from, while they take no notice whatever of faults equally vicious which characterize their own speech. There are those for instance, who will never suffer a final consonant to be slurred over or imperfectly pronounced; but with whom *new* is always *noo*, long *u* is always *oo*, and the *r* in such words as *storm*, *form*, *warm*, and the like, is uniformly robbed of its characteristic sound.

And when we add to this argument, the certainty that the mode of a teacher's utterance is sure to be imitated more or less by his scholars, and that its faultless purity must be ceaselessly winning them to its own excellence through its persuasive charms, it is not too much to demand that our teachers shall make such excellence an object of special effort for themselves. If this involved any harsh and tasking exertions I should not express myself so unreservedly. But it does not. It only demands, first, a knowledge of one's defects, and then a reasonable degree of resolution, watchfulness, and persistence, to remedy them.

VOCAL GYMNASTICS. There is a kindred topic on which I shall express myself with the same candor as I have done in regard to elocution. I mean the practice of vocal gymnastics. In some of the rooms of the Grammar Grade this is wholly neglected.

What is its value? Observation and experiment have abundantly established its sanitary uses, to say nothing of its importance as an instrument to give freedom, body and power to the voice. If we examine the life tables of the insurance companies, we shall find that the classes of the community who are longest lived are the public orators, the preachers, the singers — those who are accustomed to the free and habitual exercise of their vocal organs under normal and modulated conditions. For the free exercise of those organs involves such a play and regulation of the breath, that the lungs are brought into full and healthy exertion; they become enlarged and strengthened; the whole chest is expanded; all the vital organs obtain ample room; and the blood, thoroughly oxygenized, is sent on its rounds of service in the highest state of efficiency.

One would think that the life-tables to which I have adverted, carefully framed as they have been in the interests of gain, and uniform everywhere in their revelations, would stimulate the anxious inquiry,—Cannot a process be invented through which the rising generations may receive the same benefit to their vocal organs, and consequently to their health, which the long-lived classes obtain from their oratory and their song? And it were equally pertinent to ask,—Is it not singular and discreditable, that careful attention should be paid in most schools to "physical gymnastics," which tend to develop and strengthen directly only the external muscles, when little or no attention is bestowed on exercises to develop and strengthen those interior organs whose free and vigorous play has to do with the very fountains of life itself?

The exercise of the lungs and vocal organs in the act of singing is really a process of vocal gymnastics, and is of priceless value in that regard. I do not doubt that the general health of our scholars and the quality of their physical development have been improved many per cent. since singing has been a branch of study in our schools. But they need something more than this—something adapted specifically to strengthen weakness, energize sluggishness, and render elastic and free that which is rigid and constrained, in connection with all the organs and processes of breathing and vocalization. That something has been devised; and in thousands of instances has proved its admirable efficiency to accomplish these various results. Often indeed, it has radically changed the condition of the health, renovating and invigorating all the functions of life. It is that system of exercises which goes by the name of "Vocal Gymnastics."

Our own High School is a notable example of the combined good effects of singing and vocal gymnastics. It is not many years since it was common for a majority of the graduates to come forward to their graduating exercises with voices so wanting in body and resonance as to render it doubtful whether they could be heard, and with their vocal organs so untrained as to make them powerless to speak with expression. Now the voices of most of the graduates possess so much volume, flexibility, and capacity of expression, as to add much to the interest of the graduating exhibitions, while they indicate a far better condition of body in reference to health.

For the health's sake of our scholars then, both now and hereafter, as well as for the luxury of hearing well trained, expressive voices, I beg of the teachers of the Grammar Schools, one and all, to be faithful to what is required of them as to vocal culture. It will cost but little, for it will require comparatively little time; and it will add immeasurably to the grace and refinement of our teaching and the solid advantages of our schools.

PRIMARY GRADE. My report of the condition of this grade is a cheerful one. No teachers, I feel assured, have lost interest and gone backward, while some who did not fully satisfy us last year, have evidently striven to remedy their deficiency and be placed in the front rank of those whom we approve.

I think that the philosophy of the methods of teaching appropriate to this grade are better and better understood by its teachers. Less work is done in a formal, soulless way, as a matter of enforced and uninteresting duty. Intelligence and heart are manifest in carrying out the details of instruction in almost all the rooms, and of a consequence the children are pleasantly occupied, the exercises are judiciously diversified, and everything seems cheerful, happy and promising.

The excellent fruits of the Training School have been conspicuous during the last two terms in connection with this grade. Four of its present corps of teachers have been taken from among the pupils of that school, and, although they had enjoyed its advantages only a few months, they entered into their work with resources of experience and intelligence so superior to the blind, groping and merely tentative experiments at teaching made by youthful appointees in years gone by, as to prove the excellence of the Training School and the wisdom of its establishment.

And yet, train the young ladies who aspire to be teachers as faithfully as we may, and restrict our selection from among them as carefully as we may, we cannot hope to obtain from their labors such results as will satisfy a faithful ideal, and start our youth under the best possible conditions in their course of education. For the more we improve our schools, the more we appreciate that the kind of start scholars receive in their education sounds the key note of their whole subsequent career; and that there is scope for the noblest endowments in teaching even a Primary School. And when we learn that in other countries famed for the excellence of their schools, honored graduates of the Universities are to be found in charge of schools of little children, devoting their wealth of suggestion and illustration to the development of such budding minds,— as interested and ambitious moreover, and as much respected in the prosecution of such labors as though they were dealing with lofty themes in connection with maturest intelligence, we cannot avoid placing in unfavorable contrast the efforts of even our best trained maidens, with what might be expected from mature powers, exhaustive culture, ripe experience, and sensibilities that have had field enough to become chastened as well as tender.

But it is an integral element of the American system of education, rendered all the more imperative by social conditions which cannot be overruled, that new and youthful beginners in the work of teaching shall make their first essays in the Primary Schools. Let us rejoice therefore in the establishment of a Training School under competent instruction, where the philosophy and practice of teaching can both be learned; and may it never occur again, in a single instance, that crude inexperience shall be intrusted with the care of one of our schools.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS. Last year I called the attention of the Board to the importance of securing teachers for this class of schools with ability and aptitudes as marked and effective as we should insist upon for any of our central schools. The fact that they are ungraded makes all the greater demand on a teacher's powers and energies.

I believe that as a whole, they have never been better taught than during the last year; while the increase in the numbers of nearly all has correspondingly enhanced their consequence, and yet more strongly commends them to the fostering guardianship of the Board.

These schools, moreover, lay special claim to the interested supervision of the Board, because, while they labor under disabilities not incident to our central graded schools, the intellectual character of the scholars of some of them is of a superior cast, and both parents and children are stimulated by an earnest ambition in relation to their condition and success.

In the Rockdale School there is quite a large class in promising preparation to enter the High School next year.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

I have already referred to the Training School in another connection; and the Chairman of the Board, in his Report, has spoken so fully of its organization and success that more on those points is unnecessary.

But I desire to interest the Board in one or two particulars in relation to the ordering of the school, which I consider essential to its highest efficiency.

First as to the instruction of the scholars in music and drawing. The Committee is looking forward to the time when these branches of culture, daily becoming more and more prized for their utilitarian as well as æsthetic advantages, will be classed among the ordinary studies, to be taught by the regular teachers of the schools. The music charts which are in use in our schools were made with the express purpose to facilitate the efforts of regular teachers to instruct their classes in the science; and Mr. Smith, the accomplished State Director of Drawing, insists that this art not only may be, but ought to be, under the charge of the regular teachers; that it cannot so well be taught by special instructors as by them.

But the coveted era when music and drawing will thus be made ordinary studies will not come about of itself alone. The regular teachers must receive some instruction themselves before they can be expected to instruct others; and I do not believe that the gentlemen of the Committee have given thought to the point, what a neglect of precious opportunity it is, and a direct postponement of that coveted era, to let the Training School, from which we shall so largely replenish our corps of teachers, go on without any provision for the instruction of the scholars in music and drawing. Surely these branches ought to be made objects of express attention in the school, and inability to make proficiency in them ought to be regarded as a serious if not a fatal barrier to a place as a teacher.

In fact, I trust the Board are prepared to insist that hereafter no candidate from whatever quarter, shall receive an appointment as a teacher, who cannot sing and draw as well as perform problems in arithmetic; and if so, it follows that instruction in these branches must be provided for the scholars in the Training School.

For several months, Mr. Rodman, one of the sub-committee on drawing, has given regular gratuitous lessons in that art in the school, and the scholars have evidently profited much by his instructions.

A second point to which I earnestly call the attention of the Board, is the importance of insisting that the scholars of this school shall complete the prescribed course of a year before being eligible as teachers. Obeying the voice of our necessities thus far, since the opening of the school, and iron-bound by the notion that all vacancies in our corps of teachers belong of right to the daughters of our own citizens, we have drawn upon the Training School for a supply whenever a vacancy has occurred, thus rendering the instruction obtained there fragmentary and imperfect.

A year's time is short enough for anything worth the name of a course of study. True, the young ladies whom we have transplanted from the school have exhibited admirable fruits from its instructions. Still their perceptible successes are mainly in the line of practical work according to stated methods, facility in which would be among the first acquisitions of apt and ready minds. It is eminently desirable, in addition to such attainments, that they should receive thorough instruction in the philosophy of teaching, and that the knowledge obtained in the High School of language, literature, and those sciences of which the germs are taught in the lower grades, should be enlarged and deepened, so as to give both fullness and discipline to their minds.

And, morever, it is essential to the reputation of the school itself, if the Board would give it character as a permanent and important instrument in our school economy, that its prescribed term of attendance should be insisted on; and I trust that this view of the subject will receive your support, and no exigences in future will be suffered to interfere with the settled basis of the school.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Central Evening Adult School was opened at about usual period the present season, the first week in November, and so many scholars appeared that it became necessary to duplicate the school. There are 70 seats in the room, and there have been nearly 150 scholars. The two schools have thus far been carried forward very successfully. The Committee on Evening Schools have judiciously furnished teachers enough to supply that attention to individual scholars which a school of this character particularly needs.

At the suggestion of a member of the Board from the Sixth Ward, inquiry was made some weeks since into the feasibility of establishing another Evening School for the benefit of the South end of the city. The result has been the formation of a school in the lower story of the Sixth Street school house, which is well attended, there being about 70 scholars. The most of them are employees of the cordage factory.

No competent person being at hand to take the control of this school as principal, Mr. Otheman, one of the Committee on Evening Schools, kindly undertook its management, and has continued in charge to the present time.

EXAMINATIONS.

I am aware of a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of some members of the board in regard to the influence of the Annual Public Examinations. It is thought that the anxious solicitude they create in the minds of the teachers and the harassing preparation they involve are so injurious as to more than counterbalance their advantages.

It would afford immense relief to me personally, in view of the labor they cost me, if the Board should disapprove them. But before I made application to be authorized to hold them, I had carefully surveyed the whole ground and assured myself that they would prove invaluable as tests of both the abstract and comparative standing of the classes, and as stimuli to earnest and presistent work; and would therefore be worth all the painstaking they would require. I have not been disappointed. The knowledge of the schools which the Committee as well as myself obtain from them could be acquired in no other way, while many rooms have taken on a fresh, unwonted character since the time of their institution.

They do cause the teachers anxiety and they would simply prove their worthlessness if they did not. No point in school economy has been more definitely settled through conclusive experience, than that schools in general must be subjected to periodical tests, involving the reputation and standing of the teachers, or they will fail to maintain themselves on high and progressive ground. But that any teachers should be so affected by the occurrence of these examinations as to suffer in their health, I cannot but think to be chargeable to their too great personal sensitiveness, rather than to any hurtful tendencies of the examinations themselves. There is nothing strained or arbitrary about them. They are conducted so as to exemplify the methods of the teachers and the substantive results of their instructions and no further; and surely such purposes are legitimate and necessary.

Instead of stated public occasions of the kind, I might hold private test examinations of the several classes, with the privity of only the Committee of the grade, of which no notice should be given to the teachers; as is the custom in New York city and some other places. But if I were faithful to my duty, this change would not release the teachers from anxiety, but only make it chronic instead of temporary; while our present system, operating as it does to persuade many parents of the scholars, and others, to come in and learn what we are accomplishing in the schools, which they would not do otherwise, and affording a desirable nucleus of observation to the members of the Board, commends itself specially to your favor. As for any system of inspection which shall occasion the teachers little or no anxiety, it must be a contemptible farce.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

A few years ago the public schools of New England were revelling in the eclat of a factitious reputation. They were regarded as the noblest product of our free institutions; and to be as glorious in their results as in their inception. No Fourth of July oration was complete without some inflated periods of eulogy in their behalf; and every splendid school-house which presented its fine proportions for general admiration was a symbol of the implicit confidence and patriotic pride of the community in this transcendent progeny of freedom.

But the people were mistaking the mere clatter of its machinery for the music of its success. A strange infatuation prevailed as to the actual benefits derived from the public schools. No inquiry seemed ever to be made as to whether the studies pursued in them were well selected, or well regulated, or accomplishing the ends for which they were intended. Everything went along in the ruts of routine, from generation to generation, as a matter of course. But in reality the studies, as pursued, were the heirlooms of hoary prescription, strong only in the prejudices which perpetuated them.

In the first place, about half the time of the Grammar Schools was devoted to the rules and processes of arithmetic, the "calculating" Yankee fathers imagining that when their boys could "do hard sums," they had well-nigh exhausted the possibilities of intellectual research. Another large fraction of the school-time was consumed in parsing, the most intricate passages of Milton and Cowper furnishing the material for the ambitious exercise; and facility in its performance was hailed with applause, as though it were a splendid exhibition of mastery over language as the vehicle of thought. Still another considerable portion of time was give to memorizing a mass of heterogeneous and inconsequential details in geography; and these feats of memory were regarded with fond admiration, as evidences of wonderful practical acquisitions. Spelling came in for its share of attention; and those scholars who could "spell down" the rest in unusual words, distinguished for their perplexing orthography, albeit without the slightest regard to their significance, were set down as literary geniuses who had penetrated into the mysterious arcana of language and grasped its hidden treasures. Finally the children were drilled on a few pieces selected from the reading-book, for the sake of an exhibition of effective modulation, — the chief purpose for which the book was thought to have been compiled, — and with this, the list of studies is complete.

There is no exaggeration or distortion about this picture. It represents the average Grammar School of our own boyhood. At length thoughtful educators rebelled at this condition of affairs; this misuse of glorious opportunities. They boldly attacked the existing economy of Grammar School instruction, denouncing its worthlessness and waste. They took an average graduate of a Grammar School, set him in the midst, and tested his real attainments. They proved by his consummate ignorance of what should have been his ripest knowledge, and the utter want of any relation between the most of his school acquirements and the practical life on which he was entering, how hollow and baseless were the high-sounding pretensions of the schools. They then turned their attention to his studies. They analyzed arithmetic, on which he had spent quite or nearly half the school hours, and demonstrated how little it has to do with the thought and usefulness of the masses, except to an extent that is easily and readily learned, and how worse than profitless it is as a means of mental discipline. Then they took up grammar, and laid open to the light the childish absurdity of supposing that the analysis of the structure of language will put it into a child's possession. They paid their respects to the method of teaching geography, and laid bare the outrage upon science and common sense of loading the memories of the children with the miserable lumber of the text-books in this study, and calling it knowledge. They pointed attention to the transparent cheat which the exercise of spelling was playing, as practiced in the schools; and asked whether it would not be just as well to learn lists of words in Choctaw or Pawnee, as in English, if the words were never to be understood or used? — and the question derisively answered itself. Finally, they exposed the humbug of confining the study of reading to a few pieces for special and limited purposes, when the grand dominant aim of a true education, — the acquisition of a full and serviceable vocabulary and the power to use it in the expression of thought, — was wholly and shamefully ignored.

Their position was impregnable, sustained as it was by an analysis of the instruction on the one hand, and its results — or rather its negation of any valuable results — on the other, and it opened a multitude of eyes. Educational prejudicies and superstitions die fearfully hard, but here were bombshells exploding on every side among the ranks of the hide-bound followers of prescription and routine, which loosened the jackets of all except the color guard, with marvelous rapidity. The true friends of the public school system grew uneasy. They were humiliated by the exposure of the deceit they had been practising on themselves, yet they accepted the situation with honest confession, and looked forward to better things.

But as we well know, there are two indispensable stages in every thorough reform, — first, pulling down the old condemned fabric, and second, rearing another in its stead; and the latter is vastly the more difficult of the two. For the old fabric is an embodied reality, offering specific and definite points of attack; while the new is, as yet, an untried ideal, and every principle of its foundation and every piece of its framework must be proved to be sound in itself and well adjusted for its purposes, or there will be hesitation and misgiving about the whole.

Reform, as to our public school studies, stands at this moment at halt between the debris of the past and a structure yet to be reared, that shall rest on enlightened foundations, and be built up in comely proportions, so as to be in harmony with the demands of human nature, and of American institutions and American life. In saying this I would not be understood to assert that all school authorities and teachers are in full accord with the ideas of the reformers and ready to second them. Alas, No!

The color guard of dogged, unintelligent conservatism is an army of itself, and disputes the ground inch by inch. There are crowds of school committee men, and school masters and school mistresses too, who, if they persist in their accustomed paths as to school affairs, will never have anything said of them so useful to the community as when it will be written on their gravestones, "Here lies the body of, etc." What is worse, there are bigoted prejudices, deep-seated in the public mind, which are intolerant of all reforms. And to overcome these various obstacles is a task to be accomplished only by patient labor and by time.

What I do assert is, that the old condition of things is nowhere aggressive. It is driven to the wall. Its forces are steadily diminishing; while many and many a live young spirit, coming freshly and ardently into the work of education, and thoroughly convinced of the need of reform, is imploring light and guidance. It is time, therefore, for those who have given thought to this great subject to frame their ideals into concrete forms.

After such an exordium, it may seem presumptuous in me to undertake, in however humble a way, the task of reconstruction; and if the subject had no express relation to our own field of action I should refrain. But our own schools suffer greatly from the errors of public opinion and of other schools. Strive as we may to make them all they ought to be independent of outside customs and prejudices, we cannot isolate them from bias through the sympathies which bind them to the great commonwealth of schools. Our Grammar Grade as a whole, is not working to the best advantage and for the best results, because its teachers do not all labor in the cause of reform with the confident and effectual energy which positive convictions inspire. Some of them defer to old ideas. They tend to drop into the old ruts. They give credence to less advanced suggestions from abroad. And if we would secure and maintain in vigor a purged and intelligent system, resting on a sound philosophical basis, we must strengthen the minds and hearts of our teachers by a thorough elucidation of our principles and purposes.

I shall therefore make an effort to answer the questions already asked in another connection. What is the true ideal of a Grammar School? What and how shall it be taught? What are the chief results it should be expected to secure? Although professing to sketch a new fabric, I shall freely use the materials of the old, by way of contrast and comparison, and give place in the new structure to as much of the old as has a right to be there.

My first proposition is that *a Grammar School should be strictly an elementary school; and as such its purpose must be*, *not to impart knowledge itself so much as to teach the use of the instruments of knowledge; not to develop the thinking faculty into power so much as to furnish it with material for thought, when time shall have normally matured it into activity.*

The first part of this proposition will readily be assented to; for Grammar Schools are universally rated as elementary schools. But the second part so directly antagonizes the most popular and deep seated ideas about education in this country, even among most friends of reform, that in making it I subject myself to the charge of seeking to relegate the rising generation back to the lifeless routineism from which it has cost the very sweat and blood of devoted reformers to liberate our suffering schools. For the maxim which is thought to express the grand central truth of all truths on this great subject is, "The children in our schools must be taught to think."

I attended a Normal school examination not long ago, and the first question proposed to the graduating class on the subject of the "Theory and Methods of Teaching" was, "What ought the teacher to make his chief aim?" and the accepted answer was, "To teach his scholars *to think*." That answer would be accepted with equal promptness throughout all New England. When competent school authorities examine their schools, the paramount intent in their minds is to ascertain how thoroughly the scholars have been taught to reason, — to think. How successful this may usually be, will be a subject of future inquiry.

Notwithstanding this deep-seated popular idea, I think I can prove my position to be as strong as it is important. It was not taken until after long reflection and extended observation; and I will conduct my argument through the steps of the same simple, inductive process through which conviction was brought home to my own mind.

For many years I have felt a growing conviction that the neglect of the study of language is the one grand defect of our elementary schools; that the pride with which the people regard them will remain unjustified until the multitude of words with which our scholars are dealing for so many years, shall be made to them, to a far greater extent than now, the symbols and instruments of thought. Supported by the hearty sympathies of the Board, I have endeavored to free our own schools from this reproach; and to introduce such exercises as would give our scholars an easy command of language in speech and composition, as the most necessary of all qualifications with which to begin their lives. But when I communicated with the teachers and sought place for these exercises, place too for drawing, place for object lessons to develop the observing powers and store the mind with valuable facts, — all of them indispensable elementary processes, — I was answered on every hand with the anxious reply, "No time — no time." "No time," I said, "for these necessary subjects, — to be learned here or no where — no time! There must be time! As well say that a person has no time to eat, to sleep, to breathe. No time for anything if not for these! We must make time for them. What is stealing away their time?"

Arithmetic, geography and history were abridged, partly by diminishing their volume and partly by cutting off all superfluous details; yet the needful opportunity was not fully obtained. There must be a still further modification of the existing distribution of time.

Then I busied myself to ascertain in what particulars any or all of the existing studies could be further curtailed with the least amount of loss to the scholars; for it had become a settled point that these new exercises, now knocking for admission, *must come in;* and come in, not as interlopers, but as essential elements. I had fully learned by this time what all school authorities ought to realize, that there are many things which it is desirable for children to learn in elementary schools, but which they must not be taught because there is something else more important for them. A system of studies is a system of compromises throughout; and those are most essential which are most elementary. Therefore, though it might prove necessary to drop portions of studies which were evidently of sterling value, it was not to be regretted if still more important branches were to take their place.

At this point in progress I turned for suggestions to the Prussian school system. Prussia, unlike America, has what deserves the name of a system. Prescribed by government, it is based on well-defined philosophical principles, and all the details of its administration, thoroughly harmonized, even to the selection of studies, the methods of teaching them, and the time to be devoted to each, are regulated in accordance with these principles. It is this striking peculiarity of its character which fits it to be of advantage to us in our present discussion; all the more, because it is not the abstract theory of a country which is in its first stages of educational experience, but is the result to which it has recurred after a long, practical experiment in another direction.

The present Prussian school system* is a reaction from the vicious extreme to which the Pestalozzian system, previously in vogue in Germany, had been pushed. The fundamental principles of the latter school, that the child is to be taught nothing which it does not understand, and must have its mental power developed by abstract and formal exercises of thinking, had been so exaggerated and misapplied, that the schools had come to be mere lecture rooms, in which the scholars were passive listeners to the teachers' talk. The teachers had also acquired an ambition to teach as many things as possible; and between these two errors, the multiplication of subjects and the custom of teaching them wholly by the oral method, the scholars were learning nothing thoroughly, and what was most deplorable, grew up deficient in that elementary skill, which gives the mastery over the general instruments of cultivation and exactness in the performance of essential elementary processes. Still, perhaps no rectification of these abuses would have been made for a long period, had not the political commotions of 1848–9 occurred, which left the government strong enough to dictate what it willed. The result is the present authoritative system.

Political and religious prejudices have arrayed the people into parties for or against the "Government Regulations" which embody and impose this system, and it has undoubtedly been pushed in many quarters, by its bigoted and prejudiced advocates of the dominant party, into an extreme as vicious and damaging in its way as had previously been that of the system which it has superseded.

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*I acknowledge my indebtedness for the clear and accurate analysis of the Prussian school system, from which I have condensed this statement, to a report on "The State of Education in Prussia," made to the English government, by Rev. M. Pattison, Commissioner, in 1860.

But its leading principles enjoy the confidence of the best practical educators in the kingdom, and are considered by them to have introduced a practical reform of the evil results of an opposite method. It is in the best schools of Prussia, not the worst, that the new system is most vigorously carried through.

Let us now give attention to some of its leading principles, thus derived from dearly purchased experience. They are classed under two general heads; Limitation of subjects taught, and Simplification of the methods of teaching.

It is declared that up to the age of 14 the whole school time is not more than enough to secure to children the mastery over the general instruments of future cultivation, the organs of speech and song, the relations of number, the pen and the pencil. The child is not to be taught *to know* but to be able *to do*. Elementary education is not knowledge but capacities; it is only to qualify the child to perform certain simple operations. It is not enough for the child to learn how to do; it must show that it knows how by the facility with which it performs.

The labor of the Pestalozzian school to develop mental power by abstract and formal exercises of thinking is declared to be, if not erroneous, at least out of place in an elementary school. The development of the thinking powers is no part of the object of such a school. To attempt it is a fatal ambition.

The duties of an elementary school are not arbitrarily defined. They define themselves as soon as it is understood that schooling is to end at the age of 14. It may be highly desirable that children should have industrial training, or artistic training, or that they should learn physical science; but average boys and girls cannot learn these things without sacrificing the elementary skill which must be acquired in childhood.

On the basis of such principles, the contents and methods of the instruction given in elementary schools is as follows:

Grammar, the anatomy of language, is banished as a superfluous study. The mother-tongue is declared to be not a knowledge to be studied, but a power to be exercised. The language instinct which every child possesses must be cultivated by assiduous exercise, of which reading, speaking, and writing are only so many various forms.

In arithmetic, no lessons in the theory of number are allowed, and setting sums to work in abstract number is to be done as little as possible. The examples are always to be given in concrete number. Mental arithmetic is not permitted as a separate exercise, it being pronounced a useless fatigue of the brain. Its province is to correct the mechanism of the slate. The four fundamental rules *only* are to be taught, together with fractions, which are not allowed as a distinct branch.

Separate hours for geography and history are not prohibited, but are not encouraged; and no special manuals for these subjects are in use. What instruction can be given in them is to be suggested by the reading books.

Such are the contents and methods of the Prussian elementary schools as prescribed by law. It should be mentioned however, that this simplification and concentration of subjects is not rigidly enforced, except in the one-class village schools, or what we should term the ungraded country schools. In the city schools, the scholars of which do not so generally leave school at the age of 14, a somewhat wider range of subjects and greater freedom of teaching obtain. For the latter can spare some of their time for the acquisition of knowledge before the age of 14, since they will continue to practice the elements after 14; while the former must give all their time to obtaining a sure possession of the elementary capacities.

But whatever disagreement there may be about details, and however emphatically sound, practical educators may denounce the exaggeration of the principles of this system which has led to an excessive quantity of learning by rote, the principles themselves have secured universal acceptance. They are felt, as has already been stated, to have introduced the reform to which an experience strictly educational would naturally lead.

Going back now to the point from which I started when I sought suggestions from the Prussian school system, a point where the dilemma was, how to abridge the studies of the Grammar Grade so as to obtain time for the necessary exercises in language, drawing and oral teaching, I am led to ask, Should not the experience of Prussia be an example to ourselves? Do not the same general principles apply to our elementary schools as to hers? If she has found that certain ranges of subjects and methods of teaching are incompatible with a thorough mastery of essential elementary processes, must not the same incompatibility exist here at home? I entreat the candid and deliberate attention of the Board to these vital considerations. If a firm, substantial reconstruction of our Grammar School system of study is to be effected, it must be through such a series of compromises as has been described. Rest assured, Gentlemen, we are attempting so much that we are doing but few things well.

I should hope for a far readier appreciation of the difficulties under which we labor, if there were in general acceptance any definite ideas as to the scope and province, and consequently the demands of elementary instruction. The traditional definition that it is teaching a child to read, spell, write and cypher, is pitiably vague and unsatisfactory in view of the comprehensiveness of the many-sided reality. That reality finds little recognition in New England. There is no well-digested philosophy on the subject in vogue among us — none whatever. Our whole system, so called, is disjointed and fragmentary; and our elementary schools have gone drifting along, even the best of them, catching up and incorporating a new point as circumstances might force attention upon it, but seldom or never working out all details from central and harmonized principles.

I have defined the province of a grammar school, as an elementary school, to be "to teach the use of the instruments of knowledge, and furnish the thinking faculty with the material of thought." And what are the instruments of knowledge? Within us, they are the observing powers, which should be busy throughout the season of childhood in gathering up stores of facts out of which maturity may elaborate the abstractions which are its normal province; and the instinct of the relations of number and of music. Without us, they are the senses, the organs of speech, the hand, etc., through which the mind communicates with the external world and appropriates its contributions. And to cultivate these in full variety and with scrupulous fidelity, not in an immethodical, haphazard way, as though such culture were only an incident of the substantive school work, but as though it were a vital element of it, laying the indispensable foundations of all knowledge, opens up a field of labor for the teachers, if well understood, that is worthy of their highest powers, and will prove far more satisfactory in its intelligent completeness, than the irregular and often misdirected efforts which now obtain. The power of song comes within the circle, as one of the noblest capacities, in view both of culture and of happiness, with which God has endowed us. Drawing comes within it, as being itself a language — a silent but charming vehicle for the expression of thought; and moreover, as a necessary means to discipline the hand for the operations of handicraft in after life. The training of the organs of speech comes within it; for a correct enunciation and a well-modulated, sonorous utterance have essential concern with the power and influence of language itself. Acquisition of the material of language comes within it, as something far more important in scope and measure than what has been purposed by the old stereotyped exercises in language. Object teaching comes within it, as a means to establish direct relations between the processes of the school on the one hand, and the facts in nature and the avocations of life on the other, and to supply the thinking faculty with stores of material. These various subjects are all to be embraced in the course of study of an elementary school, in addition to its traditional work.

Am I not right in saying that we have no well-digested consistent philosophy on this great subject? In how many schools, for instance, is drawing prescribed as one of the essential elements of education? In how many is music regarded as anything more than an exceptional divertisement? In how many again, are the means to the acquisition of the material of language anything more than mere tentative experiments in a vast but only partially explored field? In how many are there any systematized provisions for the training of the observing powers, and the storing up of that practical knowledge of nature and art through object lessons, which is the basis of mental development and activity? In how many once more, are the studies regulated by anything more than the tastes and caprice of the School Committees or teachers, instead of by a thoughtful estimate of their relative values in regard to the highest usefulness of an elementary school?

If the whole field of elementary education were held in view by the public, instead of only a narrow corner of it, and the importance of these subjects were fully recognized, there would be such a prevailing anxiety to secure for them their rightful place and attention, that suggestions for the better ordering of Grammar School studies would be hailed with lively satisfaction, and receive the most candid examination. As it is, reform in this direction will be accomplished in the community at large only after a long, persistent struggle; and such compromises as I advocate will be scouted at for the present, as disloyalty to the most important principles which an educator can cherish.

But I am confident that you, Gentlemen, stand in right relations to this whole question, and having already introduced reforms that have greatly advanced the character and usefulness of our schools, are quite prepared to take such further steps as will enable you to perfect your work.

Once more I recur to the point where I stood in my argument when I turned for suggestions to the Prussian school system. Having developed the necessity of adequate time in our Grammar Schools for subjects of prime importance, now slighted if not wholly disregarded, and directed attention to the inevitable deduction that this time *must be secured*, even perhaps at the expense of some studies which are of intrinsic value, I am prepared to ask, are we not ready to take the Prussian ground, that the whole field of *abstractions* should be withdrawn from the scope of Grammar School instruction? Is it not just here that we are to gain the needed time? Can we get it anywhere else? *We have narrowed down the contest to indispensable elementary processes on the one hand, and these abstractions on the other. Which should surrender the field?*

But I am prepared to go further than this. The Prussian school regulation bases its prohibition of formal abstract exercises in the elementary schools for the purpose of an intellectual training, on the fact that there is no time for them — only hinting at the possibility that they may be intrinsically erroneous. I confidently assume that, to a great extent, they *are* erroneous, and therefore all the more out of place.

As was said in the beginning of this essay, the grand leading idea in New England as to the purpose of its schools is, that the children are to be taught *to think*. Now this would be a laudable position if any discrimination were exercised in regard to the *kind* of thinking to be expected from the children; if it were modified in application so as to correspond with the degree of their maturity. Certainly every scholar should be taught to think. No school work should be mechanical rote-work. The child not yet two years old has done a vast amount of thinking, that will have a bearing on its whole lifetime. Every word that is understood is a symbol of thought. The room of even the youngest class in a Primary School should be all aglow with the activity of interested, eager thought.

But the thought natural to a young child is very different from that which is normal to an adult, in *kind* as well as in *degree*. So when infancy has developed into youth, we have still another kind of thought, wider in scope than that of the infant, narrower than that of maturity. The infant exercises the thought which accompanies the *perceptions* only. The youth superadds the thought which belongs to the *conceptions*. Only the adult mind can deal normally with pure *abstractions*.

It is true the youth generalizes. But his generalizations are only in connection with sensible objects, while the mature mind reasons also from immaterial conceptions.

Now the demand of New England public opinion that our scholars must be taught to think, wholly ignores these stages of mental development, and expects children in Grammar Schools to go through processes of *abstract* reasoning just as readily and logically as through processes of *perceptive* or *conceptive* reasoning. And because such a demand violates the ordinations of nature, it proves in good part, as it ought to prove, a failure. Here, for instance, is a teacher who, in conformity with what she holds to be the most enlightened public opinion, is ceaselessly striving to lead her pupils to think; and she endeavors to obey the popular injunction, not to consider any lesson well recited until the class can intelligently explain every step of the process it involves.

Let us suppose the subject of arithmetic to be before them. She thoroughly analyzes every abstraction as it claims attention in the order of progress. She labors and labors, explains and reexplains. She has given to arithmetic in the first place, more time than to any other study, and she has given to efforts to make her scholars understand its processes as they have been taken up successively, three quarters of the time allowed to the subject. And after she has thus done her best, let but an interval of a few months pass by, and one of these abstractions be recurred to in review, how many will be found to possess a clear, intelligent apprehension of it? *Not one quarter*, as a majority of the teachers believe; *not one eighth* as many of them insist! The explanations have fallen lifeless against the blank dead wall of the scholars' incapacity, because nature has not created them to understand abstractions at such an age. This is true in good measure of even the Fifth Class, the oldest in the Grammar Schools, and whom I except from the scope of these remarks, as being mature enough for some degree of training in the field of abstract reasoning.

So it is with the same line of effort in all other connections; the logic of Grammar; the philosophy of history; the explanation of the abstruser facts in mathematical geography; and whatever exercises scholars may be put upon in order to train the thinking faculty into power. No results ensue to justify the time and effort lavished to secure them; while it is all at the expense of the necessary elementary training. This is a pernicious mistake. It is productive of most damaging consequences. It is sending such scholars as may end their school life in the Grammar Schools out into the world thoroughly trained in nothing whatever and miserably prepared for practical life. They have acquired in a true comprehensive sense, neither elementary knowledge nor elementary skill.

At this point, did the limits of my Report allow me a full discussion of this important theme, I should approach it from another side, and plead with earnestness for due attention in our elementary schools to those subjects which will inter-link their ordinary studies with the duties and occupations of practical life, and prepare their scholars in some express form for the labors of their future. Science and art, as they are applied in the work of the world, in handicraft, in the preparation of food, of clothing, of architecture, and in the conveniences and comforts of social economy, the human body, in reference to structure, development, health and strength, and nature, also, in those forms of animal and vegetable life in which she meets us on every side, and ministers to our pleasures and our needs, should be expressly recognized and made known. It excites my wonder that any elementary schools should have won a reputation for excellence, while debarring their scholars from such knowledge.

This knowledge is not to be communicated in the form of new studies, to be pored over in additional text-books. By no means. We want no ologies and osophies in the Grammar Schools, *as such*, first, because there is no time whatever for the logical pursuit of any science, and second, because it would involve abstractions, which are out of place. But this knowledge is to be imparted by means of object lessons, amply illustrated, clearly and vividly bringing the mind to bear on the topics presented to it through the medium of the actual; and also by means of books, simply and charmingly narrating their information, — that are to be read not studied, — and thus aid in the knowledge of language while they instruct the mind with their details of facts.

I know very well that there are strenuous objectors to a course of instruction of this character. It does not discipline the mind, they say, but rather scatters and demoralizes it. It lacks the orderly system and thoroughness essential to discipline.

I appeal from these objectors to nature. It is by means of desultory acquisitions, disconnected, fragmentary, picked up here and there without a germ of system or thoroughness, that she accumulates in the mind through all the season of youth, the stores of knowledge which are to be the material of thought in mature life. If there is no discipline in all this, then we will conclude that discipline is not one of the conditions to be anxiously regarded in this connection. I will trust the guidance of nature to the last. Her methods of dealing with the mind conclusively demonstrate the character and measure of its needs.

Once more, did my limits allow, it would be pertinent to take into consideration the strenuous efforts now in progress on the part of some earnest philanthropists, to graft handicraft training on our school system, so that the scholars may be prepared for different trades and industrial callings. They would have half the present school hours devoted to manual labor; and they support this bold demand by the assumption that in half a day a child will learn as much as in a whole day, — or if not quite so much, at least enough. They take the crude, defective, traditional New England notion of what an elementary education is, and the wretched abortions of training and scholarship which it has turned out upon the world, as exemplifying the true ideal of the possibilities and requirements of common school culture; and because boys and girls can be taught in the half days of a few years to read without much stumbling over words, to write only semi-obscurely, to spell a goodly number of words of which not one in ten is understood, and to cipher correctly under the fundamental rules, we are told that they have acquired a respectable elementary training — they have become adepts in the use of the general instruments of future cultivation, and are ripe for the responsibilities of citizenship! What a travesty of the sober reality this position is! And if accepted and acted upon, into what fearful relations to the true welfare of the State it will organize ignorance and unskillfulness!

I have thoroughly proved that the whole school time between the ages of 5 and 14, is not more than enough to secure to children the mastery over the general instruments of future cultivation. I am pleading in this very essay for room for elementary studies and exercises of the utmost importance, now slighted if not indeed wholly disregarded. And to filch away half the ordinary school hours to give them to industrial training is to cramp education into starveling, paralytic impotence. I should think that an impressive lesson might be learned from Prussia, where the government is sagacious enough to utilize every power its people possess to the very best advantage; and where it is the concurrent decision of government and the most intelligent practical educators, that there is no room for industrial training in elementary schools. There is room for only that rudimentary instruction which all will need whatever their position in life may be. The advocates of this innovation are utterly in the wrong. Special training is for special schools, supervening on the elementary schools.

Had I room to render this plan of reconstruction complete, I should now take up the studies proper for our Grammar Schools successively, and discuss their abstract and relative merits, so as to assign them their due measure of time and attention. But I must forbear. This however is of less importance to ourselves, because in previous Reports such an analysis has been faithfully accomplished, and I have reason to believe that the Board are intelligently alive to the merits of the subject. If only the principle I have been advocating in respect to the field of abstractions were adopted as one of the elements of our policy, releasing the teachers from the fatiguing strain of mind they have to undergo in striving to make them clearly understood, and winning time for invaluable exercises that are clamoring for admittance — if for instance, arithmetic, still further abridged as to the number of topics, were prescribed to be taught in all the classes up to the Fifth, so as to secure the utmost rapidity and accuracy in working the processes, without laborious regard to the explanation of them, the examples throughout to be in concrete number, — then we should not only have a more open field in which to reconstruct our system, but the study of arithmetic itself, I verily believe, would be greatly improved. For it is certain that in order to gain time for the explanations which in the end amount to little or nothing, practice on examples is now very often so much abridged that the scholars do not acquire the habit of working with facility and exactness, nor are the processes fastened permanently in the memory.

Am I wrong? Do I ask too great a surrender? If all problems are required to be in the concrete, must not enough thought accompany each one of them to prevent the slate-work from becoming a mere mechanical operation, and keep the mind wide awake? And if the practical application of principles be thus thoroughly learned, is it not enough? If knowledge of the philosophy of the processes be thought necessary, will not a minute's attention in maturity reveal with clearness, what hours of wearisome delving only serve to mystify yet more deeply to the mind of the youth?

I can briefly indicate what I consider to be the true relative values of the essential Grammar School studies by a table of the time which should be devoted to each. It would be as follows for a week of 25 working hours:

Language, ...	8	hours.
Arithmetic, ...	5	"
History, ...	2	"
Geography, ...	2	"
Oral Lessons, ...	2	"
Spelling, ...	1½	"
Writing, ...	1½	"
Drawing, ...	1½	"
Singing, ...	1½	"

For descriptive statements of these relative values I must refer back to last year's Report and the Reports of some prior years. I will only remark that grammar is assigned no place, because all that need be learned of it will properly be associated with the reading lessons; and that the expressions for geography and history are averages. I would have the major part of what shall be taught of geography through stated lessons, thrown into two of the earlier years of the course, and all the attention paid to it afterwards be made to consist only of brisk oral reviews, into which such fresh points as may be of importance shall be introduced. This is the plan pursued in some of the best schools of the country, and it commends itself through both its intelligence and its economy. One of the most crying needs of schools generally is, that the time spent on details in geography should be reduced to a healthy minimum. There should be only *one* book on the subject, and one half of that, according to my knowledge of geographies, should be cut out. The courses of study in many schools seem now to be regulated for the benefit of book publishers alone.

So with history, in reversed order — a little in the earlier years, not out of text books, and the systematic study reserved for classes in which the scholars have become old enough to appreciate to some extent the philosophy of the subject.

I have thus completed what must be accepted as only a suggestion towards a reconstruction of Grammar School studies. And now in conclusion, in the confidence I feel that these views, in part at least, will receive your cordial endorsement, I earnestly plead for the instrumentalities through which such reforms are to be effected. I plead for books to be furnished to all the classes in the Grammar Schools to supplement the lesson book in reading; books to charm and healthfully invigorate the young imagination, like "Robinson Crusoe," in prose, and Scott, Campbell, Bryant, and others, in poetry; to present the facts of history in an alluring garb, like "Dickens' Child's History of England"; to teach the elements of science simply and attractively, like "The Child's Book of Nature," and "Willson's Readers"; and to stir the better elements of character to responsive emulation, and introduce the mind to choice examples of noble literature, like "Plutarch's lives."

I plead for a set of philosophical apparatus for each of our Grammar Schools, to illustrate the powers and forces of nature and the uses to which man has reduced them; and for cabinets of objects in the various departments of science and art, to make the courses of "Object Lessons" complete and effective. Is not this plea reasonable and just? Indeed, is it not grossly *un*reasonable to eulogize and require "Object Teaching" as one of the most vital elements of a true course of education, and yet supply no means for its prosecution?

Should the Board grant us these essential helps from the noble Howland Fund, — they, added to the bounties already supplied from that source, will grandly furnish forth our schools for their appointed work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent.

Statement of the Schools for the Year ending Nov. 24, 1871.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE — 1872.	Salaries, 1872.
HIGH	278	248	238	95	Charles P. Rugg	$1800
					Charles T. Lazell	1500
					Mary S. Mendell	900
					Sarah D. Ottiwell	750
					Mary E. Chase	650
					Susan B. Cornish	650
					Rhoby A. Cranston	650
					Lizzie P. Briggs	650
GRAMMAR.						
FIFTH STREET	459	427	407	96		1500
					Hannah B. Robinson	525
					M. B. Hinckley	525
					Betsey B. Winslow	525
					Ruth H. Brady	525
					Sarah E. Stoddard	525
					Charlotte C. Carr	525
					Mary E. Allen	525
					Mary A. Codding	525
					Isabel M. Reid	525
					Susan A. Gifford	525
MIDDLE STREET	459	382	366	93	Dudley N. Griffin	1500
					Abby A. Howard	525
					Mary B. Gooding	525
					E. C. Brownell	525
					Clarissa S. Staples	525
					Clara D. Cory	525
					Sarah A. Carr	525
					Mary A. Brightman	525
					Annie R. Commerford	525
					Lydia J. Cranston	525
PARKER STREET	374	330	307	91	Charles E. E. Mosher	1750
					Jane M. Gardner	525
					Kate Commerford	525
					Jeannette Hunter	525
					Eliza J. D. Shepherd	525
					Martha M. Hemenway	525
					Helen M. Gordon	525
					Drusilla W. Sears	525
Total for Grammar Schools	1292	1139	1080	93	Maria J. Leary	525
PRIMARY.						
HILL	119	95	85	90	Elizabeth P. Spooner	525
					Lizzie Bennet	475
MERRIMAC STREET	251	200	178	89	Sarah H. Hewins	525
					Sarah E. Thomas	475
					Ella Lincoln	475
					Florence A. Ashley	425
					Maria E. Hayes	375
MAXFIELD STREET	174	137	126	92	Mary B. White	525
					Sarah E. Field	475
					Faustina F. Wilcox	475
					Eliza H. Sanford	475
CEDAR STREET	226	194	178	92	Annie S. Homer	525
					Judith S. Macomber	475
					Louisa L. Heath	475
					Ada F. Whitton	425

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE — 1872.	Salaries, 1872.
KEMPTON STREET,	241	210	199	94	Patience R. Almy	$525
					Eleanor Commerford,	475
					Harriet B. S. Wilcox,	475
					Sarah E. Stowe,	475
					Amelia Lincoln,	450
BUSH STREET,	260	223	200	91	Sarah Cranston,	525
					Clara E. Webster,	475
					Sarah L. Spare,	475
					Abbie M. H. Walker,	475
					Hannah V. Hathaway,	425
					Mary A. Kane,	425
DARTMOUTH STREET,	212	162	146	90	Jane E. Finkill,	525
					Abby D. Whitney,	475
					Mary A. Coe,	475
					Bessie P. Chapman,	425
GRIFFIN STREET,	101	88	79	89	Abby F. Bryant,	525
					Carrie E. Callaghan,	450
ARNOLD STREET,	46	40	38	94	Susan Tompkins,	500
GROVE,	127	98	85	86	Mary A. Macy,	500
					Emma J. Ashley,	425
Total for Primary Schools,	1765	1447	1324	90		
COUNTRY.						
ACUSHNET,	71	58	48	86	George Russell, Jr.,	850
					Mary A. Howard,	400
ROCKDALE,	47	44	37	84	Sarah W. Almy,	450
					Emma J. Weaver,	258
CANNONVILLE,	72	61	54	86	Deborah H. Gammons,	500
					Phœbe A. Burt,	450
CLARK'S POINT,	30	24	22	91	Jane C. Thompson,	500
FARM,	39	33	32	94	Mary A. Allen,	400
NORTH,	31	24	20	84	Marianna Devoll,	450
PLAINVILLE,	17	14	10	71	Sara H. Kelley,	400
Total for Country Schools,	307	258	223	85		
MILL,	60				Emma R. Wentworth,	750
					Lucy J. Remington,	600
EVENING, [Center,]	148				Ella S. Mendell,	pr wk $5.00
					A. Tinkham,	4.00
					L. A. Brownell,	4.00
					Lucia Lincoln,	4.00
EVENING, [South.]	85				B. Otheman, Jr.,	5 00
					F. Dennis,	4.00
					S. P. Eldridge,	4.00

Frances G. Hersey, teacher of Drawing,	$650
Gabriella F. Eddy, " " "	650
Jason White, teacher of Music,	1300
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary,	600

Fractional parts, being unimportant, have been omitted in this table.

1872—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL:

December, 1871.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1872.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, President of the Board.
HENRY F. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Common Council.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, (term expires June, 1874.)
WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Esq., (term expires June, 1873.)
WARREN LADD, Esq., (term expires June, 1872.)

Clerk of the Board — JAMES B. CONGDON.
Engineer and Superintendent — ISRAEL C. CORNISH.
Pumping-Engineer — CHARLES B. SMITH.
Water Registrar — JAMES B. CONGDON.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Acushnet Water Board,
December 6, 1871.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — The "Ordinance to provide for the establishment of the Acushnet Water Board, and for the care and management of the New Bedford Water Works," provides for an Annual Report from the Acushnet Water Board.

In accordance with this provision we now place in your hands our second Annual Report.

By the report of our Engineer and Superintendent, which makes a part, in accordance with the ordinance, of this communication, it will be shown that all parts of the New Bedford Water Works are in good condition.

The statement of the City Treasurer, who is by virtue of his office Water Registrar, spreads before you the disbursements of the Board for the year ending December 1st, and the whole expenditure upon the works up to that date.

It also shows the receipts for water up to the same date, and the balance in the treasury to the credit of the Water Board.

The report made to the City Council last year was so full, entered so clearly and minutely into the history of the New Bedford Works, and gave such a complete description of every branch of this great and successful undertaking, that but little is now to be presented to the Council beyond what is included in the official statements which have been laid before us, and which make a part of this communication to you.

Our own inspection fully confirms the statement of our Superintendent, to which we have already alluded, that the Works are in good order.

The supply of water has continued to be ample, fully justifying the carefully prepared statements of the engineers who were, early in the history of the movement, consulted upon that important subject.

We unite with our Superintendent in the belief as to the cause of the unpleasant taste of the water for a short time during the Summer, and with regard to the remedy. A trifling expenditure will detach from our source of supply the small extent of reservoir in which there is found the largest amount of vegetable growth and decay in which, no doubt, the objectionable hue and taste of the water had their origin.

The wholesome quality of the Acushnet water as well as the amplitude of the supply has sustained the results of the early examination made by scientific men upon this point.

The only imperfection in the construction of the Works which has been considered of sufficient importance to justify a change in the original plan, is a small leak in the bottom of the Distributing Reservoir. This, too limited in extent to give any uneasiness as to the general stability and effectiveness of the Reservoir, is of sufficient magnitude to be the cause of some injury to the owners of the adjacent grounds, and to render it a matter of justice to them to apply an effectual remedy. This can only be done by drawing off the water from the Reservoir and supplying an artificial bottom which shall be impervious to the water. Measures have already been taken to ascertain the cost of such an operation, and to make arrangements for a needful supply of water direct from the Pumping Main through the pipes while the work is in progress.

The Pumping Engine has, during the year, fully sustained its high reputation. Under the charge of our faithful and efficient Pumping-Engineer, it has done its work without accident or repairs, and has demonstrated its high character by reaching an average performance greater than at any period since it has been in operation. A trifling imperfection was early developed in the working of the engine, which is caused by the great length of the water-pump rods. This has allowed of a slight vibratory motion, unpleasant to look upon, and causing a small amount of friction somewhat injurious to the machine.

We have before us a plan by which at a small expense, this vibration and the consequent injury can be wholly prevented. This, or some other as well calculated to accomplish the purpose, will be adopted and applied without delay.

The condition of the cement-lined water-mains fully justifies the correctness of the judgment which allowed them at the time, as a matter of economy, to form a part of our distribution pipes.

During the year it has been deemed expedient so far to modify the original arrangements for the distribution of water, as to enlarge the means of supply for the central and southern parts of the city. In the practical operation of the arrangements for distribution it has been found, that when, at fires, our four steam fire-engines are working at their full capacity, the quantity of water used is so large, and the rapidity of the current is so much increased, that large portions of our territory are cut off from their usual and necessary supply. A remedy seemed to be called for, and a petition of the citizens, numerously signed, opened the way for its application. An appropriation by the City Council placed within the reach of the Water Board the means required for this enlargement, which was immediatly authorized and measures taken for the accomplishment of the work. The report of the Superintendent gives the location, character and extent of this important operation. A twenty-four inch main, extending from the Distributing Reservoir south to Durfee street, and a sixteen inch main down Durfee street to Cedar, and through Cedar to connect with pipe already laid, is the plan fixed upon and its execution commenced. All the pipes have been ordered; a part of them have been received and paid for; about six hundred feet have been laid. The delay in the receipt of the pipes, and early commencement of the cold weather prevented any further progress on the work. When accomplished it will afford a complete remedy for the inconvenience of which we have spoken, and provide for the increase of consumption which we are warranted in believing will soon take place in the south part of the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,
CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.,
WARREN LADD,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
Acushnet Water Board.

REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR.

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer and Water Registrar's Office,
December 1, 1871.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen, — I hand you an account of the expenditures connected with the New Bedford Water Works during the year; of the whole expenditure upon the works up to this date; and the amount which has been received at this office for water since the first day of January last.

In the detailed account you will find each bill entered and numbered. Connected with each I send you the abstracts which I have prepared, showing the expenditures under the several different heads for the year 1871, and also from the commencement of the work up to and including the present year.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1871.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and Superintendence,	$2.771.66
Water Registrar and Clerk-hire,	837.37
Labor,	466.25
Fuel for Pumping-Engine,	2,297.42
Engineer and Fireman, Pumping-Engine,	1,760.00
Repairs on Engine-House and improvements on Engine-House lot with some trifling repairs on engine,	2,247.12
Repairs on Reservoir and Conduit,	866.25
Repairs on Mains and Services,	145.45
Law expenses, claim of Benj. Wilson,	261.25
Incidentals,	3,621.74
	$15,274.51

EXTENSIONS.

Street Mains,	$24,199.41	
Trenching,	10,426.23	
Services,	13,696 82	
Hydrants and Stop Gates,	3,949.19	
Labor, lead, and other expenses laying mains,	4,017.53	
Incidentals,	70.22	56,359.40

CONDUIT.

Paid sundry persons for the Right of Way, and the balance due upon the construction contract,	$14,924.24

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Cost of fountains and placing them,	$1,296.16
	$87,754.31

Under several of these heads credits have been entered, which leaves the net outlay as follows:

Management and Repairs,	$14,638.48
Extensions,	49,177.90
Conduit,	14,686.74
Drinking Fountains,	1,196.16
	$79,699.28

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONDUIT.

Previous,	$170,541.42	
1871,	14,686.74	$185,228.16

DAM.

Previous,	18,845.24

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	59,591.58

DISTRIBUTION.

Previous,	$164,097.50	
1871,	49,177.90	213,275.40

ENGINE-HOUSE.

Previous,	32,156.69

ENGINE.

Previous,	87,456.33

STORING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	45,556.72

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	26,448,81

PUMP-WELL AND CULVERT.

Previous,	16,561.41

WHITE HOMESTEAD.

Previous.	4,000.00

PECKHAM ROAD.

Previous,	512.00

PRELIMINARY OUTLAY.

	2,605.34

RUNNING ENGINE.

Previous,	3,799.95

ENGINEERING.

Previous,	23,571.88

INSPECTORS.

Previous,	5,570.00

SALARIES.

Previous,	9,225.00

ENGINE-HOUSE LOT.

Previous,	16,055.70

INCIDENTALS.

Previous,	7,843.18

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

1871,	14,638.48

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

1871,		1,196.16
Amount of expenditure to Dec. 1, 1871,		$724,078.42
Appropriations previous to 1871,	695,000.00	
Appropriation, 1871,	50,000.00	745,000.00
Water Receipts, 1871–2,		27,766.54
		$772,766.54
Expenditure as above,		724,078.42
Balance of Appropriations and Receipts not expended,		$48,688.12

There is due from the Highway Department to the Works for stone, about two thousand dollars, which may be added to the above balance.

The amount paid for Service-Pipes for the year, under the contract with Gifford & Allen, has been	$13,696.82
Of this sum the takers have paid	6,899.85
Leaving a balance of	$6,796.97

which is included in the outlay for distribution.

The applications upon the books of the Water Registrar number 906.

For a few of these the services are not yet laid. In some cases there are two applications connected with the same service, and in several instances it was found impossible to comply with the request.

The number of services reported by the Superintendent is 879.

The receipt for water includes the sum of twelve thousand dollars appropriated by the city for the supply of the city for fire purposes, and for all the public buildings.

The whole number of takers in the city, including families, stores, offices and manufactories, is 1095.

The number included under the head of manufactories is 44. Families, &c., 1051.

The number of families supplied is about 900, which is about one half of the whole number within the range of the water-mains which have been laid down.

Of the receipts for the year as above stated, about eight thousand dollars may be considered as belonging to the first six months of the year 1872.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. CONGDON,
City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen, — In accordance with the Water Ordinance, I herewith submit the Superintendent's Report for the year ending November 30th, 1871.

STORING RESERVOIR AND DAM.

The reservoir has been full of water the entire year, and with the exception of a fortnight in August, the water was running to waste at the east end of the dam.

During a few weeks in the Summer, the water had an unpleasant taste, owing, in a great measure, to the decaying vegetable matter in the storing reservoir. This can be remedied to a great extent by shutting off the water east of the Ansel White property, from the main reservoir. It will require but a small outlay to ascertain whether this portion of the reservoir is the source of the trouble, and I recommend that a limited expenditure be made for this purpose.

The dam is apparently in good condition, with the exception of a few places in the slope wall where the stones have settled. A small foot bridge has been built over the waste weir at the dam, for the accommodation of persons passing on to the dam.

CONDUIT.

The conduit has not been examined since the Fall of 1870, when it was thoroughly inspected under the direction of your former Superintendent, *Mr. George A. Briggs.* The banks along the line are but very little washed, and it will require but a small amount of labor the coming season to repair them. As soon as the weather will permit, it will be necessary thoroughly to examine and repair the waste of Morse's pond, where it flows over the top of the conduit.

RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.

The banks of these reservoirs are in excellent condition. During the Summer the water was drawn off from the Receiving Reservoir, after each pumping, thus giving an opportunity to examine the inside of the reservoir. The slope wall and banks were in very good order.

PUMPING-ENGINE.

The Pumping-Engine has been in operation 976 hours and 5 minutes, showing an increase of 411 hours and 50 minutes over last year's running time. There have been 196,171,263 gallons pumped into the Distributing Reservoir the past year. I herewith present to you a statement in tabular form showing the work performed by the engine for the past year. It will be seen by the table that the average duty for the year, equalled 62,704,729 pounds raised one foot high, with a hundred pounds of coal, showing a larger duty by four million pounds than last year. The engine has run entirely free from accidents. No repairs have been made with the exception of an alteration in the construction of the flow-pipe to the boilers. The engine is in charge of Mr. Charles B. Smith, who has been connected with it from the commencement.

The Water Board and citizens generally are very much favored in having so competent and faithful an engineer in charge of this important branch of their works.

DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

The mains are all in perfect order. The cement-lined pipe has been free from leaks. In three instances individuals excavating around them have opened holes by blows from a pick.

Otherwise than being liable to such accidents, the cement-lined pipe have given good satisfaction.

On the cast iron pipe there have been three joint-leaks, owing to carelessness in leading the joints. One of them spoken of in the report of last year, on Water street, was found to have nothing but gasket in the under side of the joint. These leaks were all in the mains laid under the first contract. In the mains laid by the city in 1870 and 1871, there has not been a single leaky joint. There have been two or three instances where pipes that were cracked have been laid, which probably were injured in carting or as they lay alongside the trench.

There have been laid the past season, 21,720 feet of 8, 6 and 4 inch pipe, making $21\frac{48}{100}$ miles now laid in the city. In the annexed table will be found the location and length of each size laid. There have also been laid about 575 feet of 16 inch pipe on Cedar street. This pipe was ordered in August with the expectation that it would arrive in season to be laid this Fall, but it did not arrive until late in November. If the weather had been as favorable as the preceding Fall, the pipe would have been laid this season, but the weather proving so unfavorable after the first of December, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the work until Spring. The pipes have also been ordered to complete this main to the reservoir. 7050 feet of 16 inch pipe and 1700 feet of 24 inch pipe have now been ordered. The 24 inch will be laid on Mt. Pleasant street, from the reservoir south to Durfee street, from this point will be laid a 16 inch pipe down Durfee street to Cedar street, thence through Cedar street to connect with the pipe already laid. The 24 inch pipe will be left at Mt. Pleasant street, so it may be extended through Ashland and County streets, to the southern part of the city, if the demand for water should ever require it.

The 8 inch and 6 inch with a portion of the 4 inch pipe were furnished by the Acushnet Iron Foundry of this city. The 16 inch and most of the 4 inch were furnished by S. Fulton & Co., of the Plymouth Iron Works, Constrohocken, Pa.

HYDRANTS.

The fire-hydrants set this season are all from the manufactory of the Boston Machine Co., and have given entire satisfaction.

There have been 21 hydrants set the past season, 19 belonging to the city and 2 to private individuals, making 146 now in working order belonging to the city and 8 to private individuals. Eight drinking-hydrants have been set of the Wilson pattern, but they have not given satisfaction owing to their getting easily out of repair.

Three of these have been removed and the Nash pattern substituted.

There are now in the city, 6 horse-fountains, and 5 drinking-hydrants of the Wilson pattern, and 5 of the Nash pattern.

STOP-VALVES.

The stop-valves have all been manufactured by the Boston Machine Co. There have been 34 set the past season, making 148 now in use. They are all in good order.

SERVICE PIPES.

Three hundred and twenty-six services have been attached to the mains, making 879 now laid. Of those attached this season 285 are lead, 36 are iron cement-lined, and 5 are lead tin-lined. They are all in good order. Messrs Gifford & Allen, the contractors, have executed their work in a very creditable manner.

I here lay before you a schedule of the property belonging to the Acushnet Water works.

AT STORING RESERVOIR.

1 skiff boat.
1 pair oars.
1 pump.
Belting and buckets for pump.

AT DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

4 shovels.
1 pick.
1 pail.
2 baskets.
1 watering-pot.
2 iron rakes.
1 iron bar.
1 hoe.
1 scythe.
1 wheelbarrow.
1 sickle.
1 force-pump.
3 pieces hose.
1 roller.

AT ENGINE-HOUSE.

1 barrel lubricating oil.
2 gallons sperm oil.
3 sets blocks, falls and straps.
7 chairs.
2 stools.
2 ladders.
2 spittoons.
⅓ ream emery cloth.
1 dust brush.
1 steam gauge.
1 coal screen.
1 grindstone.
2 wheelbarrows.
1 platform scale.

8 oil cans.
150 pounds waste.
1 copper hammer.
3 screw wrenches.
26 wrenches belonging to engine.
1 clock.
2 slates.
1 writing desk.
10 lamps.
5 lanterns.
½ box soap.
3 gallons alcohol.
6 chisels.
1 woodsaw.

100 feet rubber hose.
4 water buckets.
7 pieces fire tools.
1 iron bar.
3 shovels.
2 brooms.
300 fire brick.
25 pounds nails.
1 ice-water tank.
5 grub hoes.
8 picks.
1 hydrant wrench.
1 gate wrench.
1 vise.

AT SHOP AND YARD.

2 short pieces 12 inch pipe.
17 pieces 8 inch pipe, 12 feet.
15 short pieces 8 inch.
154 pieces 6 inch pipe, 12 feet.
34 short pieces 6 inch.
4 pieces 4 inch pipe, 12 feet.
32 short pieces 4 inch.
3 branches 8 inch.
2 “ 6 “
5 “ 4 “
1 reducer 6 inch to 4 inch.
16 single hydrants.
4 double “
3 drinking “
2 meters.
16 hydrant box frames.
15 “ “ covers.
2 stop-valves 16 inch.
1 “ 8 “
1 “ 6 “
1 “ 4 “
3 gate-box frames.
3 “ covers.
3 gate-boxes.
14 hydrant-boxes.
1 sleeve 16 inch.
2 “ 12 “
1 “ 10 “
7 “ 8 “

1 copper pump.
2 blocks.
1 fall and triangle.
1 barrel of clay.
½ cask cement.
1 piece 6 inch drain pipe.
4 picks.
5 shovels.
2 grub-hoes.
12 chisels and points.
5 buckets.
2 files.
1 trowel.
1 wheelbarrow.
3 monkey wrenches.
9 iron bars.
2 blowing drills.
5 hammers.
1 ice pick.
2 pieces 12 in. cement-lined pipe.
2 “ 6 “ “ “
3 “ 4 “ “ “
4 wooden plugs 16 inch.
4 “ “ 8 “
11 “ “ 6 “
14 “ “ 4 “
2 furnaces.
2 kettles.
2 ladles.

4 “ 6 “
12 “ 4 “
1 cap 8 inch.
7 “ 4 “
3 plugs 8 inch.
3 “ 6 “
3 “ 4 “
76 pigs of lead.
25 feet drain pipe.

2 axes.
3 sets caulkers' tools.
2 tool boxes.
6 lanterns.
3 gate wrenches.
2 hydrant wrenches.
2 goose-necks.
1 wrench and spoon for services.

AT OFFICE AND STABLE.

1 desk.
2 tables.
5 chairs.
3 spittoons.
4 pieces matting.
1 mat.
6 drawing boards.
4 horses for drawing-boards.
1 map of city.
1 roll drawing paper.

1 quire Whatman paper.
1 duster.
1 broom.
1 horse.
1 wagon.
1 buffalo robe.
2 blankets.
1 halter.
1 harness.
5 curtains and fixtures.

AT FOUNDRY.

Patterns for 8 inch, 6 inch and 4 inch branches.
“ 8 “ 6 “ “ 4 “ reducers.
“ 12 “ 16 “ 8 inch, 6 inch and 4 inch sleeves.
“ 8 “ 6 “ and 4 inch plugs.
“ 8 “ 6 “ “ 4 “ caps.
“ 16 “ band.

In conclusion I desire to extend my thanks to the members of the Water Board for the uniform courtesy that has always characterized their intercourse with me. Also to my assistants, for the faithfulness with which they have performed the duties imposed upon them.

Respectfully submitted.

ISRAEL C. CORNISH, *Superintendent.*

Office of Supt. of
Acushnet Water Works,
December 5th, 1871.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE.

STREETS.	CAST IRON.			
	16 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Bedford street, into Morse Twist Drill, .				25
Cedar street, Parker to Campbell, . . .	575			
Cheapside, William to Union, ...				423
Chestnut street, Hillman to Kempton, . .				760
Clinton street, Cottage east, ...				330
Elm street, Water west, ...				512
Elm street, Ash to Cottage, ...				575
Fifth street, Walnut to Bedford, ...				1,450
First street, Union to Bush, ...				1,125
Fourth street, Russell to Bedford, . . .		350		
Hawthorn street, Cottage to Page, . . .				1,473
Hall's Court, ...				24
High street, Foster to County, ...				768
Hill street, North to Hillman, ...				298
Hillman street, Water to Purchase, . . .		845		
Irving Court, Hawthorn north, ...				280
Lincoln street, J. Hopkin's south, ...				233
Market street, Sixth to Cheapside, . . .				238
Maple street, Cottage west, ...				234
Maxfield street, Walden to Thomas, . .				205
Mechanics Lane, Pleasant to Eighth, . .				763
Middle street, County to Summer, . . .			307	
Morgan street, Cottage east, ...				534
Parker street, County to Cedar, ...		1,355		
Pine street, Water east, ...				255
Pleasant street, Pearl to front of No. 81,				1,408
Pleasant street, Elm to Mechanics Lane,				162
School street, Third to Fourth, ...				250
School street, Seventh to County, . . .				385
Second street, Hillman to Maxfield, . . .			285	
South street, Water to Prospect, ...			395	
Spring street, Fourth to Sixth, ...				514
Summer street, Maxfield to Hillman, . .				264
Summer street, Middle to Kempton, . .			396	
Sycamore street, Walden to State, . . .				190
Sycamore street, County to Summer, . .				320
Taber's wharf, Front east, ...				138
Third street, Bedford to Timothy, . . .			1,953	
Union street, Cottage east, ...				478
Wall street, Ray east, ...				190
Water street, South to Potomska Mills, .			1,030	
Totals, ...	575	2,550	4,366	14,804

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.			
	16in	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Bedford street, at Twist Drill Co., ...				1
Cedar street, south side Parker, ...	1			
Chestnut street, south side Hillman, ...				1
Clinton street, east side Cottage, ...				1
Elm street, west side Water, ...				1
Elm street, east side Cedar, ...				1
Fifth street, south side Walnut, ...				1
First street, south side Union, ...				1
First street, south side Walnut, ...				1
Hawthorn street, east and west side Ash, ...				2
High street, east side County, ...				1
Hill street, south side Hillman, ...				1
Hillman street, west side Water, ...		1		
Hillman street, east side Purchase, ...		1		
Middle street, west side County, ...			1	
Parker street, west side County, ...		1		
Parker street, east side Cedar, ...		1		
Pine street, east side Water, ...				1
Pleasant street, south side Campbell, ...				1
School street, east side County, ...				1
Second street, north side Hillman, ...			1	
Spring street, west side Fourth, ...				1
Spring street, east side Sixth, ...				1
Summer street, south side Kempton, ...			1	
Sycamore street, west side County, ...				1
South street, east side Water, ...			1	
Taber's wharf, east side Front, ...				1
Third street, south side Bedford, ...			1	
Third street, north and south side South, ...			2	
Wall street, east side Ray, ...				1
Water street, south side South, ...			1	
Water street, at Potomska Mills, ...			1	
Totals, ...	1	4	9	20

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Cheapside street, southwest corner Market.
Chestnut street, southwest corner North.
Fifth street, opposite No. 56.
First street, front of No. 47.
First street, nearly opposite cooper shop.
Hawthorn street, southeast corner Page.
High street, front of No. 110.
Hillman street, southwest corner Second.
Mechanics Lane, opposite No. 62.
Morgan street, southwest corner Cottage.
Parker street, southwest corner continuation of Summer.
Pleasant street, southwest corner Willis.
Pleasant street, front of No. 81.
Spring street, southeast corner Fifth.
South street, southwest corner Prospect.
Summer street, northwest corner Hillman.
Third street head of Howland,
Third street, southwest corner Timothy.
Water street, opposite No. 256.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE McALPINE ENGINE FOR 1871.

1871.	No. of Days Pumping.	Total Time Pumping.		No of Revolutions of Engine per Month.	Average No. of Revolutions.	Coal Consumed.			Water Pumped.	Pounds pressure of Steam per Square Inch.	Pounds pressure of Water per Square Inch.	Cut Off.	Oil.	Average Monthly Duty in pounds raised one foot high by one hundred pounds of coal.
						Raising Steam.	Pumping.	Total.						
MONTH.	DAYS.	H.	M.	REVOL.	PER MIN.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	GALLONS.	BOIL'S	PUMPS		GAL'S	DUTY.
January, ...	7	68	40	47,287	11.48	5,100	26,600	31,700	13,949,665	23.71	59.37	4-10	2 2-8	61,227,760
February, ...	4	39	15	26.614	11.30	2,800	14,600	17,400	7,851,130	23.50	58.89	4-10	1 1-8	62,074,157
March, ...	8	78	50	53,907	11.39	5,600	29,400	35,000	15,896,665	23.25	59.28	4-10	2 4-8	63,102,496
April, ...	4	44	05	29,706	11.23	2,800	16,300	19,100	8,763,270	24.	58.81	4-10	1 3-8	61,714,059
May, ...	7	78	55	53,585	11.31	5,000	28,000	33,000	15,756,576	24.	59.24	4-10	2 4-8	65,276,928
June, ...	9	98	25	68,319	11.57	6,800	37,900	44,700	20,151,805	24.	59.36	4-10	3 3-8	61,598,813
July, ...	10	103	35	69,093	11.11	6,000	37,000	43,000	20,470,106	23.80	59.72	4-10	3 5-8	64,348,916
August, ...	12	134	15	89,326	11.10	9,100	47,600	56,700	26,361,191	23.25	58.23	4-10	4 4-8	62,983,588
September, . . .	11	117	45	79,548	11.25	8,400	43,228	51,628	23,466,651	23.	59.11	4-10	3 7-8	62,552,393
October, ...	12	125	10	85,546	11.39	9,000	46,500	55,500	25,265,640	23.	59.29	4-10	4 2-8	62,719,572
November, . . .	9	89	10	61,663	11.53	7,500	34,079	41,579	18,238,565	22.66	59.94	4-10	3 4-8	62,153,344
Totals & Averages,	93	976	05	664.594	11.33	68,100	361.207	429,307	196,171,263	23.46	59.20	4-10	32 7-8	62,704,729

REPORT OF TRUANT OFFICER.

To His Honor the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to submit herewith my report, for the year ending with the present month.

The year 1870 was one of experiment, so far as the office to which I was appointed relates, and a minute statement of the labors was then called for and presented. I do not deem it necessary to traverse the same ground in the present report, but only to submit some general facts.

During the year 1870 there were twenty-four commitments to the Farm school. During the present year fifteen. Of this number nine were "neglected children," and the remaining six "habitual truants." The labors of this year have been much less than the year previous, and have been mostly looking after those children who have been habitually *absent* or *tardy*, — evils for which parents are more responsible than the children. The quarterly reports of the teachers show a diminution in *tardiness*, and a better average attendance than has ever been attained by our schools at any previous time. It is not for me to say how much of this is attributable to the truant officer; a part of it no doubt is justly so.

This improvement in attendance and punctuality must account for the small number against whom it has been necessary to proceed to the extreme of commitment. The present year the commitments have been only about one half as many as before the office was made a specialty, thus showing the groundlessness of the fear entertained by many, that "the Farm school would be filled to overflowing."

At the commencement of the year 1870 the "ungraded school" (a school designed for the more vicious, ungovernable, and irregular in attendance) contained about fifty scholars. This class gradually diminished, until at the close of the school year in June last there was an average attendance of less than twenty, and that school was discontinued, and those who desired to attend school were placed in the grammar schools. This also has served greatly to lessen the labors of the office. But while the labors have been gradually diminished there can be little doubt that the office is a great necessity, and that constant vigilance is the best preventive of the evils which are sought to be remedied.

The class of children with which I have been called to labor have *generally* been from the families of the intemperate. Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, asserts that "ninety-five percent of the juvenile offenders come from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken parents." If this be true, (and my own observation will not lead me to dispute it,) the diminution of drunkenness in our city has had no small influence in lessening the number of juvenile offenders. It is certainly true that the past year has witnessed less of this class of crime in our city than the previous years, and there can be no doubt that the best mode of preventing crime is to *educate the children.* Even *compulsory education* is far preferable to that ignorance which is the parent of so much of vice.

In my visits to families in my official capacity I have received the most kindly treatment, never for once meeting with any unkind language from parent or guardian. In visiting the Farm school, the boys have uniformly given evidence of their confidence in my intentions and judgment in their commitment. With the teachers my intercourse has been the most pleasant, they never having exacted more attention than was their just due.

The two police officers, Messrs. Soule and Dayton, who are also appointed "truant officers," have rendered good service in this work, in addition to their regular duties.

Early in the year I was directed to report for duty to the board of school committee, and since then I have been in constant communication with that body through their chairman and the superintendent of public schools, and I trust our intercourse has tended to aid the work, in which they have manifested a deep interest.

In conclusion, permit me to hope that the interests of these unfortunate children may be committed to more faithful hands, and that an office which two years ago was looked upon as an experiment may be viewed in its true light, and result in benefit to the community and blessing to those for whose good it was established.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC H. COE, Truant Officer,
and Officer having charge of Neglected Children.

New Bedford, Dec. 22d, 1871.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 29th, 1871.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor of reporting to you the amount of labor done and improvements made in the Rural and Oak Grove Cemeteries during the present year.

In the Rural Cemetery there has been a rough but substantial stone wall built at the southwest part of the cemetery of 757 feet in length, which finishes the inclosure of the ground. The avenues have been dug over, widened, straightened, and graded; trees trimmed and scraped; the arch gate recemented on top; and a leak in the pond, which has always let the water nearly out, has been completely stopped. There have been sold 17 lots, amounting to $830. The number of interments through the year was 152.

In Oak Grove Cemetery there has been a substantial foundation laid on the north side of Smith street, with a curbing from 12 to 18 inches above ground, upon which was built a slat fence six feet high and 291 feet in length, and painted two coats and sanded. The avenues have been dug over, sides straightened and graded, trees trimmed, a new pump put in, &c. There have been sold 30 lots, amounting to $950. The number of interments was 236.

One lot was sold in Pine Grove Cemetery, amounting to $15. Number of interments, 5.

Received for lots sold in the three grounds, $1,835. Total number of interments, 393.

All of which I respectfully submit to your perusal.

Yours most respectfully,

HENRY M. BONNEY,
Supt. of Burial Grounds.

In Board of Aldermen,
December 30th, 1871.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

1872—CITY DOCUMENT No. 13.

DRAW TENDER'S REPORT.

New Bedford, 1 mo. 18, 1872.

To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

I desire to make my annual report as Superintendent of the Draw of the New Bedford Bridge.

During the year 1871 the draw has been opened 1892 times, and the number of vessels passing through was 1924. The class of vessels were as follows:

Ships,	5
Barks,	24
Brigs,	19
Steamers,	127
Schooners,	676
Sloops,	73
Sailboats,	1000
Total,	1924

The draw has been run into by vessels twice during the year, damaging the same to the amount of ten dollars, which was paid by the vessels doing the damage.

THOS. WEST, Supt. of the Draw.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 18, 1872.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

CITY SEALER'S REPORT.

New Bedford, Dec. 25th, 1871.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Scales, measures, and coal baskets sealed from the 1st of January to the 25th of December, 1871:

Large platform or stationary scales,	39
Small platform balances and other scales with their weights,	147
Odd weights,	39
Milk and wine measures,	117
Dry or wood measures,	98
Coal baskets,	15

EDWARD COGGESHALL.

In Board of Aldermen,
December 30, 1871.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
December 30, 1871.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

CITY ORDINANCES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE WATER RATES OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford as follows:

SECTION 1. The following rates are established for the water supplied by the New Bedford Water Works, all the charges being annual, unless otherwise expressed in connection with the items of charge.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Occupied by one family, for the first faucet,	$2.50
For each additional faucet to be used by the same family,	1.25
Where a house is occupied by more than one family and less than four, one faucet only being used by all, for each family,	1.75
Where a house is occupied by four or more families and but one faucet is used for all, for each family,	1.50

Where a house is occupied by more than one family the highest rates will be charged for each family having the water carried into their part of the house.

For the first bath tub,	2.50
For each additional bath tub,	2.00
For the first pan or self-acting water-closet,	2.50
For each additional pan or self-acting water-closet,	1.00
For each hopper water-closet,	4.00
Where two faucets are used, one for hot and one for cold water, both emptying into one vessel, but one charge will be made for both, and the same rule applies to boarding houses: *provided*, that in no case shall the charge for the use of water for a private family, exclusive of hose and stable, be more than	11.00
And including stable for not more than four animals,	15.00
And including use of hose for stable for not more than four animals, and for garden not exceeding five thousand feet,	17.50

In case a hopper water-closet is used two dollars will be added to these rates.

BOARDING HOUSES.

For the first faucet,	$3.00
For each additional faucet,	1.50
For pan or self-acting water-closet,	5.00
For each additional pan or self-acting water-closet,	1.50
For hopper water-closet,	7.00
For bath-tub, when used by boarders,	6.00

STORES, OFFICES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, &c.

For each tenement occupied as a store, warehouse, office, shop, or for purposes not included in any other classification, and not requiring more than an ordinary supply of water, taken from one faucet,	$2.50
Where two or more tenements are supplied from the same faucet, each,	2.00
For pan or self-acting water-closet, or urinal, used by the occupants of one tenement only,	2.50

For each additional faucet one half of the above charges shall be added.

PRIVATE STABLES.

For the first horse,	$2.00
For two horses,	3.00
For three horses,	4.00
For each additional horse,	1.00
For oxen and cows, for each animal,	.50

LIVERY, CLUB AND BOARDING STABLES.

For not exceeding five horses the same as private stables.

For each additional horse,	.75

OMNIBUS STABLES.

For not exceeding five horses the same as private stables.

For each additional horse,	.75

TRUCK AND CART STABLES.

For each horse, if more than three,	.75
No stable less than	2.00

The above rates for stables include water for washing carriages and omnibuses without hose. When hose is used in any stable an addition to the above charges will be made of two and one half dollars for the first horse, and twenty-five cents for each additional horse.

HOSE.

For washing windows and other similar uses, including watering gardens of less than five thousand feet,	$2.50
For the above purposes and for private stables,	5.00

In these cases the nozzle of the hose not to have an orifice over ⅝ of an inch in diameter. The water board shall be at liberty to make such arrangements for the use of hose in other cases as they may deem expedient; it being understood that no charge will be made for the right to insert a pipe of not more than one inch in diameter at the expense of the water-taker, to be used in case of fire only.

HOTELS.

For each bed for boarders and lodgers,	$1.00
For the first water-closet, pan or self-acting,	5.00
For each additional water-closet,	1.50
For each bath-tub,	5.00

The water board are at liberty to make arrangements for hotels independent of the foregoing rates.

BATHS.

For each tub in a public bath-house,	$5.00

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

In all cases where the water is used for manufacturing and other purposes, and the quantity used is ascertained by estimate, metre, or gauge, the assessment shall be at the rate of two and one half cents for each thousand gallons, where less than fifteen thousand gallons per day are used; and if this or more than this amount is used the price may be determined by the water board; but no contract of this kind shall be entered into for a longer period than three years. When water is measured by estimate, meter or gauge, the rates shall be assessed in accordance with such measurement, and not in accordance with the provisions of any other provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after July 1st, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 30th, 1871.

Passed to be ordained.

CHAS. M. PEIRCE, JR.,
President of the Common Council.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
December 30th, 1871.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

The board of trustees of thé Free Public Library shall hereafter be constituted as follows:

The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the joint standing committee on Public Instruction, shall be ex-officio members of said board for the term for which they shall have been chosen.

In the month of January next, or as soon after as may be practicable, the City Council in convention shall elect by ballot six members of said board, two for the term of one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and thereafter the City Council shall annually in like manner elect two members of said board for three years; and the members so chosen by the City Council shall hold office until others are chosen in their stead, and the City Council shall also fill vacancies in their number whenever they occur. Section 1 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Ordinances is hereby repeated.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
December 30th, 1871.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 30th, 1871.

Passed to be ordained.

CHAS. M. PEIRCE, JR., President.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO CONTRACT WITH THE NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford in manner following, that is to say:

The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant and assure to the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, a Corporation established by law, and its successors and assigns, the right and authority to lay a single track for rail-carriageways for the transportation of passengers and freight by animal power, with all necessary and convenient tracks for turnouts, side tracks and switches, in the following streets in the city of New Bedford, to wit: Acushnet avenue, Purchase street, Fourth street, Wing street, Front street, County street south to Bedford street, Middle street, Cove street, Union street, William street, Clark's Point road, and any other streets or parts of streets east of Purchase and Fourth, and on and over the Bridge and Bridge road leading from New Bedford to the town of Fairhaven, upon the following conditions and limitations:

1. Said grant is to continue in respect to the streets aforesaid for four years from the date of an Act to incorporate the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, approved by the Governor February 6th, 1872, and said Horse Railway Company may at any time during said term locate their tracks in any of said streets or portions thereof, provided they first file in the office of the City Clerk of New Bedford a notice of their intentions to locate their tracks, specifying the streets or portions of streets wherein it is their purpose to locate them.

2. And in respect to such of said streets or portions of streets in which said Horse Railway Company shall lay its tracks and operate its cars before the expiration of the aforesaid term of four years, said grant shall continue for the further term of twenty-one years from and after the termination of said term of four years; and at the expiration of the term of said grant, said Railway Company shall be subject to the general laws of the Commonwealth then in force in relation to Horse Railways.

3. The tracks of said Railway shall be laid in such manner as shall be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

4. Said Railway shall be constructed and operated on such grades as shall be established and made by and for all the streets of the city, and if any changes of grade are necessitated over the crossings or gutters in the laying of the tracks, the actual expense thereof shall be borne by the Railway Company, but such changes of grade over crossings and gutters shall be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

5. The tracks of said Railway shall not be elevated above the surface of the streets in which they are laid, and shall be laid with such improved rails, and be so laid that vehicles can easily and freely cross said track at any angle and at all points thereof, with the least obstruction possible; and the said Railway Company shall keep in repair such portions of any paved streets, roads and bridges as are occupied by its tracks; and when such tracks occupy streets or roads that are not paved, it shall in addition to the portion occupied by its track keep in repair eighteen inches on the outside of each rail thereof, to the satisfaction of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and said Railway Company shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person may sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents or servants in the construction, management and use of its tracks: *provided*, that if any claim is made, or any suit is brought against the city for any damage done by the said Railway Company, or

its agents or employees, the city shall give reasonable notice to the said Railway Company of such claim and suit, and allow it to defend the same; but otherwise the said Railway Company shall not be liable to said city; and whenever the Railway Company shall neglect or refuse to keep its tracks and the space occupied thereby safe and convenient for travellers through the streets occupied by said Railway Company, the necessary repairs shall be done under the direction of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the cost shall be paid by said Railway Company.

6. The rights and privileges heretofore given to the New Bedford Gas Light Company shall not be impaired by said contract, but the rights and privileges granted thereby are to be guaranteed by said contract so far as consists with the rights granted to the said Gas Company, and said contract shall reserve to the city the right to do whatever it shall deem necessary in the construction, repairs and management of its sewers, drains, aqueducts, and water pipes.

7. Said Railway Company shall operate said Railway daily (Sundays excepted) throughout the year, furnishing reasonable accommodations for the conveyance of passengers, unless prevented by unavoidable casualty.

8. All rights not expressly granted or reserved to said city, shall be exercised by said city in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth and Ordinances of the city.

9. The city reserves the right for any Steam Railway Company to use the tracks of the Horse Railway Company, in common with the Horse Railway Company, upon payment by said Steam Railway Company to said Horse Railway Company of suitable compensation therefor, which in case of disagreement shall be determined by the Railroad Commissioners of the Commonwealth. And if upon application by the City Government for the Horse Railway Company to place upon their tracks a heavier rail for the common use of the Steam and Horse Railway Companies, then the said Horse Railway Company shall proceed to place said heavier rail upon such tracks; but the proportion of the cost of laying said heavier rail that each company shall bear, in case of a disagreement, shall be determined by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the Commonwealth.

10. Said contract shall oblige each party respectively to abide by and perform the stipulations aforesaid, and shall be executed by the Mayor in behalf of the city.

11. The City of New Bedford hereby accepts an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, approved by the Governor February 6th, 1872.

In Board of Aldermen,
April 6, 1872.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In Common Council,
April 6, 1872.

Passed to be ordained.

HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council.

SPECIAL LAW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who enters upon the storing reservoir of the water works of the city of New Bedford, or upon any lands of said city on the margin of said reservoir; or who launches or puts any boat or raft into the waters thereof; or who fishes for or takes any fish in said waters; or who throws, conducts or places any substance or thing in said waters, without the permission of the water board of said city, shall, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each offence, and the costs of prosecution, which may be either by complaint or indictment: *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall interfere with any right of way which the water commissioners of New Bedford may have granted in acquiring the title of the lands of said reservoir.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 15, 1872.

Passed to be enacted.

JOHN E. SANFORD, Speaker.

IN SENATE, April 20, 1872.

Passed to be enacted.

HORACE H. COOLIDGE, President.

April 20, 1872.

Approved.

W. B. WASHBURN.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
Boston, April 22, 1872.

A true copy. Attest,

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLERK'S OFFICE,

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, March, 1872.

To persons having claims against the City.

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the city, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and enquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, when and where it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and presented to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the city will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Friday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held in the afternoon of the first Wednesday in every month at 2½ o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

City Documents.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

For the Year 1872-3.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, CITY PRINTERS.
1873.

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,

MAYOR,

TO THE

City Council of New Bedford,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 6, 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
Fessenden & Baker, City Printers.
1873.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

From all sections of our city we come up here to-day, the representatives of her varied interests and industries. Our fellow-citizens, confiding in our integrity, ability and fidelity, have entrusted to us the management, for the time, of those matters which are of the greatest consequence to them as citizens, and to the city as a municipal corporation. It is no trifling duty imposed upon us. It is no pastime that engages us. In the truly catholic spirit which animated those who have elected us to our several offices, let us enter upon the work before us, having in view no single nor partisan ends, but to consider all things, and do all things for the dignity and honor of the city, and the good of all the people.

But while we direct our energies to those things which are to be done, let me remind you that in the administration of the affairs of a city like ours, the thing may be overdone. The people may be governed too much; too much for the comfort of the people themselves, and too much for the permanent good of the city. It is a mistaken notion that this world is to be regenerated by law. Evils which have existed since the world began will continue to vex the people till the world shall end. Some may cherish an abiding faith, which looks forward to a time when crime shall cease and knowledge abound; when ignorance shall no longer knock its head against the amazing and startling facts of existence which everywhere obtrude themselves in our way; when a universal compliance with law shall set the shattered and disordered machinery of the world in order. But it is the part of wisdom to take things as we find them, and adapt ourselves to those arrangements which will not adapt themselves to us. We may as well direct our attention, not so much to any utopian idea that we can remove evil from the world, as to the provision of remedies for the evils which do exist, and will exist in spite of us.

It is astonishing what efficacy some think there is in human laws. After nearly six thousand years of human life and human experience, under all possible forms of government, with no end of experiments, the same form of evils, the same manifestations of crime, the same human nature exhibit themselves, and continually appear to vex the people, to disappoint the hopeful, to discourage the most determined and to embarrass the most philanthropic.

The idea of government for its own sake, for the sake of the prosperity of the people governed, is too often lost sight of in the idea of government as a means to provide for immediate or anticipated wants, to accomplish this or that purpose, and establish this or that result. There is a wonderful connection between the government of a people, and the happiness, peace and prosperity of that people. The people are restive under laws which they do not need, and will not put forth their energies to develop their own resources, or those of the earth on which they live, unless they are left reasonably free to act, and have hope that they shall enjoy what they have labored so hard to produce. That is the best government for a free and intelligent people which governs least. It is a mistaken notion that when the streets are quiet, they therefore give evidence of the prosperity or moral advancement of the people. The record of the court is not a true moral thermometer. What the people want is not so much a constant exhibition and manifestation of the law, as by the impartial administration and execution of the laws, that they should acquire a respect for law in general. To be constantly holding the law over the shoulders of the people like a whip, to be constantly following up minor offences with vigor, and worse than all, to punish some offenders, and let others equally guilty escape, this is what brings law into disrespect.

As the chief executive officer of the city, I shall endeavor to do my duty as I understand it, and consult the general good rather than undertake to remedy a particular evil. Where everybody else has failed in the attempt to accomplish certain very desirable ends, by reason of the nature of things, or the nature of men, I am not vain enough to suppose that I shall succeed. To preserve as far as possible the peace and good order of the city, there are ways enough that are open and clear, without hazarding that object by trying dangerous experiments. All means to accomplish even a good end are not justifiable, nor as a rule will the end justify the means. I prefer to take the broad ground stated in the language of the Bill of Rights, "that it is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice," and to do impartially what I must do at all. I shall not attempt to avoid my duty because it will be sometimes unpleasant or disagreeable, but I shall not tread upon any questionable ground, when official acts may become harmful and injurious. In the execution of the laws of the State against crime, and for the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, I can give no preference to one set of laws over another, and I trust that in the enforcement of them all, I shall be actuated by no other motive than to vindicate the laws and promote the welfare of the people. I trust that all our citizens, taking no advantage of the license which has been granted to them, or of any license which they suppose a change in the administration of the government will give them, will pay respect to the law because it is the law, and not render executive interference or punishment necessary, because other and better means have failed. The law and my oath of office will compel me to enforce all the laws of the State, but they leave me entirely free as to my way of doing it. The people can be persuaded as easily as they can be driven, and breaches of the law may often be prevented as easily as they can be punished.

There is no city in this Commonwealth that is better located for business, or pleasanter as a place of residence than our own city of New Bedford. There is wealth enough, and the facilities for undertaking and carrying on works of magnitude and profit are unsurpassed. What it chiefly lacks are new enterprises, and these new enterprises will be invited by a liberal policy on the part of the government. They must be encouraged and not hindered. New Bedford wants galvanizing into new life and new activity. Confidence wants to be infused, differences need to be reconciled and strife abated. Let peace here take up her abode, for peace is the mother of activity.

It would be well for us if New Bedford could keep more of her own children at home, for however welcome strangers are amongst us, the children are to the manor born, and should sustain the burdens we soon shall be unable longer to bear. We are providing them with all possible means of knowledge and education; it will be well for the city and well for them if they can be encouraged to remain here, to hand down to their children what we have so liberally bestowed upon them. It is unfortunate for the city whose children are obliged to seek their fortunes among strangers. It has been said that the real wealth of a city is in its skilled labor, but skilled labor must be rewarded, and before the labor must come the laborer. It will be well for New Bedford if those who in the coming time shall fill our places of honor and trust, our counting-rooms and our offices, our warehouses and our shops, shall have been raised in our own homes, and educated in our schools.

With these general remarks I pass to the consideration of some of the leading subjects which will demand your attention.

FINANCES.

The subject of the finances of the city is one upon which the people are and ought to be sensitive. Taxation is a burden of which every one desires to be rid—and yet the expenses of the city can not be met in any other way. The taxes of the city are increased every year. The rate of taxation is also increased, which shows that our wants are not less, while the wealth of the city is not proportionally greater. It is difficult to go back. The people will not be satisfied to have less done for their comfort and convenience than heretofore. They do not wish to have poorer schools, nor worse conditioned streets. They do not wish to shut their hands against the loud demands of the poor to which their hearts respond. They must be protected as much as possible against the danger from fire. They wish to be made secure in the use and enjoyment of their property. All possible facilities must be afforded for the transaction of business, and some things must be done for the honor and credit of the city. But they demand that all these things shall be provided upon the principles of *true* political economy, and they hold those whom they have placed in positions of trust in this respect, to an honest and wise discharge of the duties which devolve upon them.

Let it be borne steadily in mind therefore, that every appropriation means taxation, and let every vote be given not as if we were voting away the money of the city, but as if we were voting away our own money. It is not likely that the usual and ordinary expenses of the city can be much decreased, but we can guard against unusual and extraordinary expenses. In a former address upon this subject, I had occasion to remark that there is no difference in principle between the individual, and the municipal corporation, or the State in general, in this respect. If our expenses are in excess of our income, the result is debt—and from debt there is no relief but by payment. If the city were increasing rapidly in wealth, many things might be afforded which now we must deny ourselves, but as a matter of fact our wants are greater than our means to pay. I do not believe our people will stand a greater rate of taxation than is now imposed upon them, nor do I believe they should. And I do not believe that any administration of the City Government will be long continued which does not take that for granted. Neither will the people be satisfied with anything but a strictly honest and clear statement of the finances. They have a right to know what is done with every dollar, placed by them in the treasury. No shifting or arranging of balances, nor any complicated statement of accounts will long keep back the fact that our expenses increase, our debt increases, and our taxes increase.

We are not here to find fault with previous administrations, to criticise or pass judgment upon what has been done before us. But we are here to find out exactly what the condition of things is. We are here to take the city as it is handed over to us and we are bound to inform ourselves, as soon as possible, what its actual financial condition is. In order that we may act understandingly, it is necessary for us to know how much we owe, how the debt is invested, when it must be paid, and our present and prospective means of paying it.

As the accounts are now exhibited, the showing is as follows:—

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The assessment for the year was	$420,405.61
Amount collected,	411,444.53
Leaving a balance uncollected of	$8,961.08

The credits to the Collector are as follows:

Paid State Tax,	$32,280.00
Paid County Tax,	18,943.65
Paid City Treasurer,	337,147.11
Discount for prompt pay,	20,172.00
Abatement by Assessors,	2,901.77
	$411,444.53

There was a separate assessment made by the Assessors upon stock in our banks held by residents out of the State, of $3,990.41, all of which was paid and the balance, after deducting discount and other expenses of collection, paid to the State Treasurer.

The amount received of the State Treasurer for the tax collected by him upon corporations in which stock is held by our citizens was $25,527.21. This is more than two thousand dollars in excess of last year, and $527.21 more than the amount deducted from the yearly appropriations in anticipation of the receipts from that source. The amount of uncollected taxes now reported is but two per cent. upon the amount of the assessment, the smallest percentage ever returned.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

The Finance Committee has been authorized to hire on temporary loan,		$101,150
On account of water loan,	$65,000	
Other special appropriations,	36,150	
Of this amount the committee has actually borrowed,		71,250
Leaving to be applied,		29,900
To the temporary loan, which is		71,250
Must be added the amount required for the coming audits of January and February, estimated at		56,407

This sum, amounting to $127,657, expresses what will be the probable temporary loan on the first day of March, 1873, the first day of the fiscal year. And this is based upon the assumption that no further appropriations will be made until then. The expenses of the several departments of schools, highways, fire department and lighting streets will exceed the appropriations which have been made, and the water department will require during the next two months the estimated sum of $35,000, besides the money unexpended in their hands.

To meet these we have in assets :—

Available cash in treasury,	$3,152.60
And assets that will be sometime, but not now available,	
Appropriations by unpaid taxes,	9,134.29
Due from the Commonwealth,	7,871.47
Due from the sewers,	9,614.17
	$26,619.93
Our temporary debt on the first day of March will be	127,657.00
To which add for water department,	35,000.00
	$162,657.00
Less cash on hand,	3,152.60
	$159,504.40

This will be diminished by the amount, if any, which shall be received from the three items of unavailable assets above named, and increased by the deficiency, if any, in schools, highways, fire department and lighting streets.

The permanent debt of the city is now		$923,650
Water loan,	$500,000	
Other purposes,	423,650	
Permanent debt, March, 1870,		681,100
Increase of debt since March 1st, 1870,		$235,550

I leave this subject with you, gentlemen, as being one exclusively belonging to you, and with the fullest confidence that you will give to every consideration bearing upon it wise and careful attention.

SCHOOLS.

In directing your attention to the condition and needs of our Public Schools I have no stereotyped platitudes to offer you. It is almost universally acknowledged, in words at least, that of all subjects of oversight and expenditure with which our municipal authorities have to do in their official capacity, none will compare in importance with that of the Public Schools, and it is idle to reiterate what is already conceded. My own views on the general subject of education, and upon the special needs of the schools are well known to you, and it would be but a repetition of what I have recently been called to state, for me to enlarge upon these subjects. An official connection with the schools for several years, during which it has been no less a pleasure than a duty to become familiar with their condition and their promise, will justify me in speaking of them in direct and positive terms.

As earnestly as I urge upon you the necessity of strict economy in the use of the money of the people, in general, I cannot ask for any retrenchment here. So great are the issues involved in the care and education of the young that we can better submit to any necessity than that the children should be deprived of any of the advantages which are now afforded them. If New Bedford is hereafter to have a history worth the reading by the side of the histories of the growing and prosperous cities of our country, it must be written of the children who are now growing up in our schools.

I have alluded to the fact that one of the great needs of the city is a rising generation, and it is desirable of all things, that our young people should stay at home and repay us, by and by, for all the trouble and expense we have sustained to rear and educate them. But if they will not or cannot do this, and we suffer in consequence, we have no right to send them out from us without the knowledge which will make them useful to themselves, and valuable citizens wherever they may go.

The worth of education, as has been said, is universally conceded, and its advantages admitted. But our views upon the subject are too general and too vague to be of positve value. Not only is this true of the people at large, but there has been lacking on the part of the City Government any such earnest faith as to stimulate to prompt and decisive action, and it has been a matter of regret and embarrassment that some conflict and antagonism have taken place at times between the City Council and the School Committee. I hope that such harmony will prevail between the departments of the City Government, in future, as will promote the best interests of the schools and the people. From personal knowledge I assure you that our schools are worthy of your confidence and support, and of them you have reason to be proud. If we may be pardoned for making comparisons with other schools, our own in some respects are superior to those of other cities. Experienced educators who have visited those of the Primary grade, pronounce them to be unsurpassed by any others in the Commonwealth; while the system under which the schools have been graded, and the methods under which the studies have been pursued, have been adopted with success in other places and have acquired a national reputation. And yet the actual state of the schools is not so much a matter of congratulation as the spirit which controls and animates them. The school authorities, Superintendent and Committee, with great harmony of action, are bringing their thoughts and their acts to the test of actual standards and of fundamental and established principles. Whatever is within their reach that is valuable they appropriate. They watch carefully all experiments, and perceive defects for the purpose of correction and removal. Thus whatever there may be in the existing condition of the schools to call for approbation, is likely to be the precursor of still better things in the future; and this is the most cheerful aspect of affairs in this connection which I could possibly lay before you.

The expenses of the schools are necessarily large and have been increasing for several years. But it should be borne in mind that with the exception of the cost of the Drawing School which has lately been made imperative by the Legislature, the incidental expenses have not been increased for nearly ten years. The increase in the cost of the schools has been in the single item of teachers' salaries. But I think there is no occasion for alarm, as though the open gate in this direction were never to be closed. Of course I cannot tell beforehand what may be done by future Committees, nor what future circumstances may demand, but I can foresee no considerable increase in the aggregate of the teachers' salaries for several years at least. I venture to express the hope that future School Committees will avoid the irregularity of rendering estimates in the Spring which they proceed to entirely disregard in the Summer, and it is equally incumbent on the City Council to grant appropriations according to the estimates of the school department, unless they can convict the Committee of recklessness or mistake in making them.

I am constrained by a sense of duty to urge upon your attention the needs of the schools with respect to school buildings. The School Committee, in their report for the year 1871, pressed the necessity of a new High School building, and suggested also the raising of the Fifth Street house. The arguments in favor of these improvements have been repeated over and over again. The experience of another year serves still further to enforce their truth. From personal knowledge in the case, and from a deep sense of the necessity which exists, I am compelled to give them my approval. If, in consequence, there are any who are disposed to charge me with unconcern for the financial condition of the city, I reply that the loss to the city every year through growing inconveniences to the schools, the drawbacks from systematic study, and the danger to the health of more than a thousand children, is greater than can be measured by dollars and cents. If I am told that the city is largely in debt, I answer that I am sorry to know that a very small part of that debt has been incurred through devotion to the cause of education in our midst. Other wants have been more pressing, and other considerations deemed more important.

If a lot for a High School house had been purchased five years ago, it could have been obtained for little more than half the money which must be paid for one at the present time. I make no specific recommendation further than this—that since nearly all the eligible lots in or near the centre of the city have been built upon in whole or in part, one of those still vacant be at once secured for a High School building, lest in the end, when it shall be determined to build such a house, the site become a matter of excessive cost, because buildings will have to be purchased and removed. Some addition to our school accommodations will be immediately imperative. A pressure for more room in the Cedar Street district has been temporarily relieved by distributing the present classes among other schools, but it will occur again when the Spring opens, and can be relieved only by an addition to the Cedar Street house. The occupancy of the tenements now being built by the Potomska Mills Co., in the immediate vicinity of the Grove School house—constituting a village of themselves—will much increase the attendance on that school, and the house, which is one of the oldest and most dilapidated of your school buildings, must undergo thorough repairs and alterations to adapt it to the increased demands upon it.

I cannot dismiss this topic without adverting in a few words to that munificent bequest, through which our schools are now enjoying exceptional advantages. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed at the first, about the right application of the "Howland Income Fund," must certainly disappear in view of the advanced position in which the application of this fund to the use of our regularly organized schools has placed them. No advantages which might have accrued from instituting special schools or otherwise, which at the best could only have affected a very limited number of beneficiaries, are to be compared with those which, under the present disposition of the fund, pertain to the whole mass of the children of the city. All honor to the name of Sylvia Ann Howland for one of the most thoughtful and beneficent charities ever conceived! May her gift always be received and appropriated in fidelity to her requirements and for the highest good of the youth whom it so happily affects!

CHARTER, ORDINANCES, &c.

The fundamental law of every body politic ought to be clear, explicit, and easily determined. The authorities are bound by it, and the people are bound by it. Any ambiguity or uncertainty attending it necessarily leads to embarassment and confusion. When our city charter was framed and adopted, it answered the needs and requirements of the new city; at least such needs as were then known to exist, or could reasonably be anticipated. Experience has suggested so many alterations and amendments, some of them not made so much with reference to the actual necessities of the city as to the avoiding some present and temporary difficulty, that it has become such a thing of shreds and patches as was never before seen.

I am clearly of the opinion that our city charter ought to be thoroughly and carefully revised. As it is, there is hardly anything, which, under it, the authorities might not seem legally to attempt, and which being done, some of its irreconcilable provisions might not appear to sanction. I recommend the subject to the early attention of the City Council, and hope the year will not be allowed to pass without such a reference of the charter to the Legislature as will lead to its being made more simple and harmonious, having incorporated in it such provisions as the experience of our own or other cities has proved to be valuable, and as are necessary to the immediate and probable wants of the city.

The ordinances of the city are as bad as the charter. It is unsafe to act under either of them. It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain what they really are. The whole work wants revision. There is a limit beyond which it is not safe to put new cloth into old garments, or new wine into old bottles. It is sufficient for me here to say that, in my judgment, in these respects we have reached that limit.

Since our city was incorporated, several other cities have been established in the Commonwealth, and important amendments have been made to the charters of older cities. It would be wise for us to avail ourselves of such benefits and advantages as have thus resulted to other municipalities.

Such a matter as the thorough revision of the charter and ordinances is a work of great difficulty and responsibility. It demands great thought and patient study. But it should be done. At present I am only definitely aware of the necessity which exists, but hope soon to be able to point out some of the more glaring defects of the charter, and to make more special recommendations to you on the subject. There is one point, however, connected with this proposed revision so important that I wish to call your particular attention to it, and to speak of it in some detail. I refer to our methods of keeping accounts. In no part of our city management are there so many imperfections. From the beginning up to this day our financial machinery has been cumbersome, complicated and defective. It is better than it was, as many changes have been made which have been improvements, but it still is very imperfect, and demands a radical and comprehensive change. The chief defect is in the auditing department. The City Clerk is now the only City Auditor, and the two offices of clerk and auditor in a city having such a large detail of business cannot be successfully filled by the same person. The City Clerk has other duties sufficient to occupy him, and cannot give to the accounts such examination and scrutiny as they require, by taking one or two days from other work to audit the accounts for the expenditures of a month. Neither can the work be done, nor should it be done by the Committee on Accounts, nor as a matter of fact is it so done, though undoubtedly that was originally the object of such a committee.

I recommend therefore, that the office of City Auditor be created. The true idea of an audit and of its value does not even now seem to be clear in the minds of those who are performing the duties of such an office. And if it were it could not under the present arrangement be acted upon. As I have said, the City Clerk cannot consistently with his other duties do the work of an auditor of accounts so as to insure accuracy and satisfy the public demands—and the Committee on Accounts has other and more important work than the single clerical labor of footing up accounts, which could be done just as accurately by any boy in the High School. Neither does it belong to a committee of the City Council to be auditor of accounts. In my view a committee on accounts are not auditors at all. Their duty is outside of and higher than those of an auditor. Their duty is to assist the Mayor in the examination which he is bound to make of the accounts before he draws his warrant for their payment. They are to exercise a general supervision of the expenses of the city, such as will enable them to guard against appropriations contrary to the law and the ordinances of the city, and not in accordance with the orders by which they purport to be authorized. But chiefly, they are to examine beforehand into the character of expenditures proposed, and be prepared to use the knowledge thus obtained in their place in the Council to arrest extravagance, and direct inquiry into the methods by which improper outlay may be prevented. They have no right to prevent or hinder the payment of any honest claim against the city. They are bound to respect the acts of the duly authorized agents of the city, whatever may be their opinion as to the wisdom of the expenditure which has been sanctioned. They should know the condition of the finances of the city, and before the Council should do all in their power to intercept unnecessary appropriations and the lavish expenditure of the money of the city. The auditing of accounts should be done by a city auditor. The audits, and the auditor's books and the auditor's office should be the central point of all the facts and all the information connected with the finances of the city. From him should come the statements which show the receipts and expenditures of the various departments of the government; and he should furnish, whenever required, such information as the Council and committees need of the exact condition of each department. Other cities have felt the need of such an officer, and have supplied it. We shall begin to have a more economical city management when we have taken this first and most important step towards ascertaining how to do it.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Overseers of the Poor will not be presented until the close of the fiscal year, and I am consequently unable to give any details from that department. The questions which arise in connection with the duty laid upon us to provide for the wants of the poor are a source of continued and increasing embarrassment. It is a generally received opinion that it is no charity to support the incorrigibly idle, or to provide for those who are not only improvident but vicious—because such a course would seem to encourage the idleness of some and aggravate the vices of others. Still something must be done to prevent the suffering of both these classes from actual want. It will not quite do to say that we will only help the honest and deserving. As a rule, the honest and deserving do not require aid at our hands. It is not our business specially to inquire into the causes which lead to idleness on the one hand, or vice on the other. What we have to do with and deal with is the fact of suffering and distress, no matter how occasioned, and our duty to succor and relieve. It is not for us to enter into judgment with our fellow-men. However just the punishment which follows idleness and vice, it is not our province to increase it, or add by our coldness and churlishness a sting sharper than hunger, a pang more bitter than the cold. To encourage thrift and reform the vicious is one thing, to relieve suffering wherever found is another and a grander thing. "The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

The expenses of the Poor Department of our city are certainly very heavy, but this is of small account if the money is actually and prudently expended to relieve suffering and want.

It is remarkable that in a city possessed of so much wealth, where labor is the rule and idleness the exception, so much pauperism should exist.

Our expenses to support the poor exceed those of other New England cities and towns, and we are left to conclude either that we have more paupers or that we provide more liberally for them. I have made no examination and am not able to say which of these conclusions is the one for us. I am of the opinion that the whole subject requires investigation. Certainly we are not now in possession of sufficient data to enable us to form a correct judgment in the case. If we are annually expending more for the relief of pauperism than the average of cities and towns in New England in proportion to our population, the people ought to know the fact and the reason of it, and see if a remedy cannot be found for it.

As a matter of prophetic history pauperism can never be done away with. No scheme, however benevolent, will ever be found to extirpate it. We may do much to relieve it, and in many instances by judicious management we may bring men out from and set them above it, but the leprosy is leprosy and consequently incurable. Lazarus at the gate of Dives eighteen hundred years ago is Lazarus still, and will be Lazarus to the end of time.

From such general views of the subject, let us come to a consideration of the particular facts in our case. There are many defects, not only in our systems of charity, but in our institutions for the support of the poor. Our Alms-House is not only the house of the poor, but is made a work-house for the idle and disorderly, and an asylum for truants and juvenile offenders. No arrangements could be worse. I revolt from the system through which innocent and neglected children are thrown into close companionship with youth convicted of positive crime, and the debauched and broken down inmates of the work-house, who from their miserable antecedents must exercise a pernicious influence over them.

The taint of the work-house is like that of the prison, ineffaceable and thoroughly demoralizing. Fifty years ago men dreamed of houses of reformation—fifty years of ex perience with them leaves it questionable to what extent men may be reformed by punishment. When you have taken the self-respect out of a human being, you have nothing left but human depravity.

There is need for an alms-house, and for a work-house, and need also for a school for truant and neglected children, but there is no need of jumbling these several institutions together. They have nothing in common—they should be kept miles and miles apart.

A very large item of expense is in supplying the necessities of the "outside poor," and nowhere is there need of greater patience, watchfulness, tact, and shrewdness. There is great danger that these expenses will unceasingly increase, and while I cannot now recommend the withholding of the hand, especially during this inclement season, still I advise those having the matter especially in charge, to give relief cautiously, though promptly, bearing in mind that the object is to relieve suffering, and that alone. I do not wish to be understood as condemning our present system of out-door relief. It may be the best thing that can be done, but I cannot understand how it is that some cities give no out-door relief.

We now include in our expenditure for our Poor Department the expense of supporting the juvenile offenders at Westborough and Lancaster, and the insane at Taunton. The latter is a distinct item of expense, and few are aware how it has increased of late years. Here also, there seems to be a necessity for some officer or board of officers to examine all items of expense connected with our own poor and those of the State. Here an auditor would be especially useful, and it would not surprise me, were every item carefully examined, if it should be found that the city has some claims which, if urged, would result in repayment of a portion ot the outlay into the treasury of the city.

The duties which devolve upon us in this connection are among the most important in themselves and their consequences of any with which we find ourselves charged, and I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration. The entire system may need revision, or it may be that some modification here and there will suffice.

WATER.

The very intelligent and satisfactory report of the Water Board, with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and Registrar, will give you all necessary information on the subject of the city water.

In speaking of the general condition of the work, the Water Board says: "It is a subject for congratulation to all that the lapse of time and the constant occupation and operation of every part of our extensive works have revealed no radical imperfection in their plan or construction. Excepting at the dam in the early days of the undertaking, no part of our widely extended operations has failed, and we feel confident that the city of New Bedford is this day in possession of a work, which, viewed on the whole, is permanent in its character and efficient in its operations, and which, when considered in connection with its extent, its thoroughness and efficiency, has been obtained at an outlay far from excessive or burdensome."

The important business of increasing the number and enlarging the capacity of the means for supplying the water to the central and southern portions of the city has been completed. By this the residents upon the higher grounds of the city have had secured to them a constant supply, the inconvenience and danger caused by large demands for water in case of fire have been avoided, and provision has been made for furnishing water to the southern part of the city to any extent which its immediate or prospective wants may require.

To guard against the dangerous consequences which would ensue in case of accident to the pumping engine, the City Council authorized the Board to contract for another engine of sufficient capacity temporarily to supply the place of the McAlpine engine or be auxiliary to it. Negotiations are being made, and are nearly complete, by which the city is to be furnished, by the Hydraulic Works of New York, with a Worthington engine, which, while it works economically, will be of sufficient capacity to supply any possible necessity. It is desirable many times, and may become necessary, to obtain a full supply of water independent of the reservoirs. A stand-pipe, with a proper arrangement of the mains and connections, and the Worthington engine, will enable us to force the water directly into the mains, and thus provide for any possible emergency. The construction of the stand-pipe would be attended with the added advantages that those who reside in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir may have the use of the water, of which they are now deprived.

The operations of the year have involved an outlay of $80,190.01, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,701.66. The entire cost of the work has been $809,268.43. The total receipts for water have been 50,970.09.

STREETS.

I am not able at this time to give any detailed information or make any particular suggestions in relation to the streets. To do so would require more knowledge upon the subject than I am at present in the possession of. The situation of the city and the nature of the soil are such, that great care and great expense are necessary to keep the streets even in a tolerable condition. We must submit either to the inconvenience of poor streets, or pay liberally for the necessary repairs. The public will not consent to the former, and they look to us to make the latter burden as light as possible.

As the city extends its limits over new territory, the demand for new streets increases. While every facility should be afforded for the easy transaction of business, and while every inducement should be offered for the improvement of now unimproved property, the City Council cannot be too persistent in its rejection of all applications which are not clearly for the public good and actually demanded by the wants of the city. Any amount of money can be expended on the streets, and in no department are greater care, caution and prudence required. The expense of the acceptance and improvement of streets is always in excess of rough estimates, and I cannot avoid the conviction that the Committee on Highways should be required to furnish upon each application carefully prepared estimates of the expense which the granting of such application will involve, so that the Council may act understandingly, and neither be astonished themselves nor surprise the people when the day of reckoning comes.

Under the present arrangement too much is included in the department of streets and highways. The expenditure for the legal highway looks simply to a compliance with the statutes that the highways shall be safe and kept in a passable condition. Macadamizing and paving are what cities are allowed, but not required, to do. The building of sewers has nothing to do with the streets. Why should the repairing and cleaning of them? There is no proper connection between the sanitary department and the street department. One great objection to the present arrangement is, that it not only lacks simplicity and makes confusion, but it gives an opportunity for the too convenient diversion of the funds which belong to one department to the wants of another. Thus expenditures for certain purposes are in excess, while for others equally necessary there is not money enough. Appropriations should be made as much as possible for specific purposes and as many subdivisions made as can conveniently be, in order that one department may not be improved at the expense of another. There should be,—

1. A department of highways.
2. Paving, including macadamizing and flagging.
3. Sanitary department, including the cleaning of sand-catchers.

These divisions must of course be made by ordinance, and if the revision is made which I have recommended, and which seems to me from every point of observation to be demanded, they can easily be accomplished.

In this connection I suggest as a remedy for a part of the confusion which now attends the working of some of the departments, whether such an officer as the City Engineer, provided for in the city of Worcester, might not be useful here. He is city surveyor, superintendent of streets and sidewalks, and superintendent of the water works. Various reasons might be given for placing our own streets, sidewalks, sewer and water works under one general supervision and control. It would insure simplicity in the machinery of the several departments, and prevent collision between those who have the management of one department and those who control another. The Gas Company opens the streets for its mains, and there is no one to see that the city property is not injured or travel impeded, or the safety of the citizens put in peril. The Superintendent of the Water Works opens the streets for his mains and services, and feels no responsibility about the gas pipes, gas mains or city sewers. The Superintendent of Streets trenches for his sewers, or changes the grade of the street or walk, and does not feel any concern about the gas or water pipes or anything else that hinders his plans or movements.

The responsibility involved in all these matters should rest upon one competent, skillful person. But more than all, we want more skill and science than are usually exhibited in our Street Department. The art of road-making has come to be a department of practical engineering. For want of this knowledge, our streets have cost too much and have not been equal to our necessities. If we are to have a more economical management of the business of the city, which is loudly demanded, we must begin somewhere, and there is nothing in our city affairs which calls for a more complete remodelling than our Highway Department. It has been for a long time a highway open for the free and easy travel of the people's money.

The report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library and of the Engineers of the Fire Department will soon be laid before you. I commend them to the careful consideration of all our citizens. Our city has been singularly fortunate in its exemption from loss by fire. Gratifying as this fact is, we must not be led by any fancied security in the future, to neglect our duty to preserve, and, if possible, increase the the efficiency of one of the most important departments in our charge.

And now, gentlemen, as the New Year opens upon us, let us lay aside our holiday attire and enter heartily upon the work to which our fellow-citizens have appointed us. I reassume the office of Chief Magistrate of the city with some knowledge of what its duties are, and a deep sense of the responsibility which they impose upon me. I earnestly desire to unite with you in every effort to develop the resources, and prudently conduct the affairs of the city.

We shall best express our appreciation of the confidence placed in us by our fellow citizens, by devoting to the public interest a year of faithful and untiring work. Be present at all meetings of the Council and the committees to which you may severally belong, that every good measure may have the aid of your voice and your vote, and every wrong or doubtful expedient make sure of disapprobation and dissent. Possessing to the fullest extent all those advantages which come from good schools and public institutions, supplied abundantly with pure water, having a fine harbor and adequate railroad facilities, New Bedford ought to advance rapidly in population and wealth, and no longer lag in the race behind other cities in the Commonwealth having no more elements of prosperity and success.

We watch with interest the introduction of various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, which have been thus far so successful and hold out such good promise for the future. Much can be done by a wise and careful administration of affairs to stimulate and encourage our own citizens, and draw to us from abroad the wealth, industry and skill which are the elements for the growth of a city, and the foundation for a true and advancing civilization.

Actuated by a sense of duty only, and trusting in Him whose guiding hand we all acknowledge, let us all cheerfully, hopefully and earnestly enter upon our work. I am ready to enter upon and try to do mine.

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1873.

MAYOR,

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,

OFFICE NO. 1, LIBRARY BUILDING.

ALDERMEN,

Ward 1.—JOSEPH H. CORNELL.
Ward 2.—EDWARD R. MILLIKEN.
Ward 3.—HENRY H. FISHER.
Ward 4.—ANDREW G. PIERCE.
Ward 5.—FREDERICK S. ALLEN.
Ward 6.—THOMAS B. TRIPP.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President—HENRY F. THOMAS.

WARD ONE.

Henry F. Thomas,
Haile R. Luther,
William J. Norton,
William W. Arnold.

WARD TWO.

James E. Carr,
Samuel Dammon,
John McCullough,
Stephen H. Shepherd.

WARD THREE.

Henry W. Smith,
Augustus Swift,
Jacob Taber,
William H. H. Allen.

WARD FOUR.

Stephen W. Hayes,
John F. Tucker,
William A. Beard,
Thomas W. Cook.

WARD FIVE.

Edwin Dews,
Jonathan Howland, Jr.,
James H. C. Richmond,
Edwin B. Macy.

WARD SIX.

William J. Bowen,
James Kirwin,
Thomas J. Cobb,
John P. Taylor.

CITY CLERK,
HENRY T. LEONARD.
Office No. 5, Library Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
JAMES B. CONGDON.
Office No. 2, Library Building.

CITY AUDITOR.
HIRAM WEBB.
Office No. 3, Library Building.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER,
WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Cornell and Pierce.

On Laying Out, Widening and Repairing Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Tripp and Cornell.

On Licenses—Aldermen Milliken, Tripp and Fisher.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Pierce, Allen and Fisher.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Cornell, Tripp and Pierce.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ON FINANCE—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Dammon, Smith, Tucker, Dews and Cobb.

ON ACCOUNTS—Alderman Allen and Milliken, and Councilmen Hayes, Richmond and Tucker.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—Aldermen Allen and Tripp, and Councilmen Bowen, Cook and Howland.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Aldermen Pierce and Milliken, and Councilmen Hayes, Allen and Arnold.

ON LIGHTING THE STREETS—Aldermen Milliken and Fisher, and Councilmen Smith, Macy and Taylor.

ON ROADS, BRIDGES, MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS—Aldermen Cornell and Allen, and Councilmen Norton, Howland and Taber.

ON FIRE DEPARTMENT—Aldermen Fisher and Pierce, and Councilmen Dews, Bowen and Cook.

ON ALMS-HOUSE AND POOR—Aldermen Tripp and Cornell, and Councilmen Beard, Kirwin and Macy.

ON WOODEN BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE DISTRICT—Aldermen Fisher and Cornell, and Councilmen Luther, Smith and McCullough.

ON ARMORIES AND MILITARY PROPERTY—Aldermen Milliken and Fisher, and Councilmen Dews, Kirwin and Shepherd.

ON WATER WORKS—Aldermen Allen and Pierce, and Councilmen Richmond, Norton and Dammon.

ON PRINTING—Alderman Pierce, and Councilmen Cobb and Taylor.

ON FUEL—The Mayor and Alderman Tripp, and Councilmen McCullough, Swift and Beard.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS—Councilmen Luther, Allen and Taylor.

ON BILLS IN SECOND READING—Councilmen Swift, Arnold and Shepherd.

ON ENROLLED ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS—Councilmen Richmond, Carr and Taber.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Office in City Hall Basement.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR, Chairman.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

HENRY F. THOMAS,

President of the Common Council, member *ex officio.*

WARD ONE.	**WARD FOUR.**
JONES ROBINSON,	WENDELL H. COBB,
CALEB HAMMOND,	GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
GEORGE W. CHASE.	CHARLES D. PRESCOTT.
WARD TWO.	**WARD FIVE.**
I. S. CORNISH,	EDMUND RODMAN,
EBENEZER HERVEY,	HUMPHREY S. KIRBY,
BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR.	GIDEON ALLEN, Jr.
WARD THREE.	**WARD SIX.**
JOHN SPARE,	PELEG PEASE,
I. W. BENJAMIN,	CHAS. H. SANFORD,
HORATIO A. KEMPTON.	BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

ASSESSORS.

Office in Library Building.

DAVID B. WILCOX, Chairman, WILLIAM TALLMAN, Jr.,
CHAS. D. TUELL.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JONES ROBINSON.
Ward 2—JOHN BRYANT.
Ward 3—AMASA BULLARD.
Ward 4—FRANCIS S. TUCKER,
Ward 5—ABRAHAM RUSSELL,
Ward 6—ZEPHANIAH PEASE.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor, *ex officio* Chairman.

Ward 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE,
Ward 2—HENRY R. WILCOX,
Ward 3—BENJAMIN F. BROWNELL,
Ward 4—SIMEON DOANE,
Ward 5—PELEG S. MACY,
Ward 6—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALL.

WARDENS.

Ward 1—CHARLES H. CHURCH.
Ward 2—ROBERT S. LAWTON.
Ward 3—THOMAS H. SOULE, Jr.
Ward 4—WILLIAM K. TALLMAN.
Ward 5—HENRY C. DENISON.
Ward 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—IRA S. NEGUS.
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.
Ward 3—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.
Ward 4—JAMES P. ALLEN.
Ward 5—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, Jr.
Ward 6—PELEG PEASE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.

BENJAMIN H. ARNOLD,
GEORGE P. MACOMBER,
WILLIAM A. DAVIS.

WARD TWO.

DAVID W. HOLMES,
WILLIAM H. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR.

WARD THREE.

JAMES D. ALLEN,
HENRY B. ALMY,
JAMES P. PRYOR.

WARD FOUR.

MORGAN ROTCH,
HORACE WOOD,
GEORGE D. GIFFORD.

WARD FIVE.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, Jr.,
EDMUND GRINNELL,
WILLIAM C. BORDEN.

WARD SIX.

CHARLES H. SHERMAN,
CHARLES H. HOWLAND,
WILLIAM W. BONNEY.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office in City Hall Building.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—MOSES H. BLISS.
Second Assistant—FREEMAN C. LUCE.
Third Assistant—CHARLES H. TABER.
Fourth Assistant—LORING T. PARLOW.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

EDWIN DEWS.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

His Honor GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*
ANDREW G. PIERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, *ex-officio.*
WARREN LADD, for three years.
HORATIO HATHAWAY, for three years.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., for two years.
JAMES B. CONGDON, for two years.
GEORGE F. KINGMAN, for one year.
J. WINGATE FROST, for one year.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*
HENRY J. TAYLOR.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO.
Superintendent and Engineer—GEORGE B. WHEELER. Office in City Hall Building.
Clerk—JAMES B. CONGDON.
Water Registrar—JAMES B. CONGDON.

Surveyors of Highways—The MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
City Solicitor—WENDELL H. COBB.
Superintendent of Streets—GEORGE B. WHEELER.
Superintendent of Street Lamps—GEORGE H. MITCHELL.
Superintendent of Burial Grounds—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—FRANK O'CONNER.
Sealer of Coal Baskets—FRANK O'CONNER.
Superintendent of the City Clock—WILLIAM L. KELLEY.
City Bell Ringer—ISAAC BARNES.
Surveyor of Land—GEORGE B. WHEELER.

CITY MARSHAL.

Office Central Police Station, South Second Street.

JOHN W. NICKERSON.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

First Assistant—JAMES L. WILBER.
Second Assistant—BENJAMIN HILLMAN.
Third Assistant—LUTHER M. DAYTON.
Fourth Assistant—HENRY W. BUMPUS.
Fifth Assistant—JOHN COREY.
Sixth Assistant—JAMES A. WIXON.
Seventh Assistant—WILLIAM L. DAVIS.
Eighth Assistant—EDWARD W. WAITE.

CONSTABLES.

City Marshal and Assistants as above.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE POLICE COURT.

JOHN W. NICKERSON, JAMES L. WILBER.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR, LUTHER M. DAYTON,
JOHN COREY.

OFFICERS TO HAVE THE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR,
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent of Public Schools, *ex-officio.*

NIGHT WATCH.

Officer of the Night Watch—JAMES L. WILBER.

Michael L. Brennan,
William Cassell,
William F. Cotter,
Isaac M. Jones,
Michael McDermott,
Josiah Meigs,
Patrick Quirk,
S. Parker Samplin,
Samuel Thompson,
Charles H. Wilbur,
Thomas Buckley,
Samuel B. Coggeshall,
Cornelius Cronin,
James A. Davis,
Frederick Karcher,
William E. Macomber,
George F. Netcher,
Elisha E. Russell,
Frances M. Sylvia,
Edwin M. Tilton,
John Carroll,
Lewis Jennings,
Stephen Hafford,
Joseph Lobo,
Thomas Meany,
Edward B. Penny,
John N. Sadler,
Henry J. Smith, (resi'n'd
Thomas G. C. Tripp,
Hiram Wordell,
William Young.

SUBSTITUTES FOR NIGHT WATCH.

Charles Bliss,
Thomas Cuddy,
Charles W. Hammond,
Felix Kane,
John Tynan,
Edmund T. Case,
Joseph Harrington,
Robert L. McGee,
Joseph R. Mosher,
James Burns,
James A. Davis,
Zacheus Macy,
Henry Stevens.

POLICE OFFICERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

Bartlett Allen,
Thomas T. Allen,
Sylvanus Allen,
Robert N. Allen,
Anthony Baker,
Isaac Barnes,
John P. Brenning,
Charles A. Borden,
Robert T. Barker,
John H. Cook,
Geo. H. Clark,
Frederick P. Chase,
John Cranston,
James M. Dwyer,
Thomas Davis,
Stephen Y. Dunham,
William Duffy,
Reuben S. Eldredge,
Henry Field, Jr.,
John F. Fuller,
Joseph H. Gifford,
Henry Howard,
James I. Harper,
Thomas A. Howland,
George Lapham,
Edward Milliken,
Zacheus Macy,
Russell Maxfield,
Geo. B. Macomber,
Chas. S. Paisler,
Thomas S. Palmer,
Geo. P. Potter,
John G. Remington,
Eber C. Simmons,
Chas. S. Spooner,
Stephen J. Stratton,
Caleb Spooner,
Chauncey Russell,
William A. Searell,
James D. Slocum,
Joseph G. Tirrell,
William W. Thomas,
Maurice Walsh,
Robert McCullough,
Matthew Compton,
Theodore Taylor,
Daniel P. Lewis,
Jeremiah H. Bennett,
Henry Humble,
George McNeil,
Chas. H. Thayer,
Alfred A. Smith,
John H. Thompson,
Robert Lawson,
Charles F. Cornell,
Francis Harrison,
Chas. H. Carter,
John Valentine, Jr.,
Elias Staples,
James K. Almy,
Henry B. Macomber,
John Tynan,
Isaac B. Tompkins,
Samuel R. Brock,
Frederick S. Case,
Charles W. Hammond,
John L. Gould, and

The members of the Protecting Society to serve at fires and alarms of fires, viz.,

*Qualified as Police Officers.

*Edward Russell,
David S. Bliss,
William Howe,
*Edward R. Gardner,
*Charles B. Hillman,
George L. Brownell,
*Edward D. Mandell,
*Charles M. Haskell,
William G. Wood,
William C. Taber, Jr.,
*Charles Almy,
John W. Macomber,
Ezra Holmes,
Nathaniel S. Cannon,
Charles H. Gifford,
*Geo. D. Gifford,
*Samuel P. Burt,
Ebenezer Hervey,
George F. Parlow,
C. B. H. Fessenden,
C. W. Haskins,
Leonard B. Ellis,
*Charles H. Lawton,
*Samuel H. Cook,
*Charles S. Kelley,
Dennis Wood,
Edward Knight,
*Wm. P. S. Caldwell,
Robert B. Taber,
*Gideon Allen, Jr.,
*Wm. H. H. Allen,
*Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
Joseph Buckminster,
*Geo. R. Phillips,
Andrew G. Pierce,
*Alden Wordell,
Charles Tbaer,
James Robinson,
Joseph Knowles,
*William F. Potter,
*Alfred G. Wilbor,
*William T. Smith,

*Humphrey S. Kirby,
Wendell H. Cobb,
*Gardner T. Sanford,
Edmund Rodman,
William C. Macy,
*Joshua C. Hitch,
*J. H. C. Richmond,
S. Hutchinson,
*William H. Willis,
*H. A. Gifford, Jr.,
*Geo. T. Kingman,
John P. Knowles, 2d,
*Gilbert Allen,
*Wm. R. N. Sylvester,
Jonathan Handy,
*Abraham Russell,
*Alfred Wilson,
*Chas. S. Cummings.
*B. Penniman, Jr.,
Wm. H. Bartlett,
*Otis N. Pierce,
*F. L. Gilman,
*Henry J. Taylor,
*Wm. O. Woodman,
*Obed N. Swift,
Francis T. Aiken,

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

George A. Cobb,
George B. Macomber,
George Pickens,
Isaac B. Tompkins.
Ira M. Chace,
Stephen W. McFarlin,
Isaac C. Sherman,
Isaac P. Francis,
George Perry,
Hartley A. Sparrow,

Special Measurer of Wood and Bark—George Perry.

CITY WEIGHERS.

John Bryant,
Fred. P. Chase,
Wm. Hammond,
Albert N. Holmes,
Joseph W. Lumbard,
Salmon F. Perry,
Eber C. Simmons,
Henry B. Stone.
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,
James M. Dwyer,
Henry Howard,
Geo. L. Jennings,
John A. Lee,
John S. Perry,
Peleg S. Macy,
Ira M. Chace,
Isaac P. Francis,
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,
Humphrey S. Kirby,
John Notter,
Chas. S. Spooner,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr.

COAL WEIGHERS.

John Bryant,
Michael Dugan,
Albert W. Holmes,
Peleg S. Macy,
Frank P. Brownell,
William Hammond,
Joseph W. Lumbard,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr.
Ira M. Chase,
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,
Eber C. Simmons,

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Aaron Davis,
Charles Briggs,
Leonard Jenney.

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

Charles Briggs,
Aaron Davis,
Leonard Jenney.

SURVEYORS OF SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS.

CULLERS OF HOOPS AND STAVES.

Fence Viewers—William H. Jenney, Moses H. Bliss.

FIELD DRIVERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

Charles F. Cornell,
Alexander Negus,
Charles W. Hammond.
William H. Johnson,
George W. Peckham,
Felix Kane,
John Sadler,

Pound Keepers—William P. Doty, Charles Hoefert.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

Ira M. Chase,
Charles S. Phillips,
William Prynn.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor and Aldermen.

Health Officer—John W. Nickerson. Office Central Police Station.

Quarantine Physician and Physician to the Board of Health.
Chas. L. Swasey. Office 93½ Middle Street.

Inspector of Petroleum and its Products.
Henry Taber, 2d. Office in City Hall Building.

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

City of New Bedford,
In Finance Committee, March 29th, 1873.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in compliance with the Ordinances of the city, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1873, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including the balance on hand, have been eight hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred sixty-nine and $\frac{53}{100}$ dollars ($822,969.53); that the expenditures have been seven hundred ninety thousand one hundred fifteen and $\frac{39}{100}$ dollars ($790,115.39); leaving a balance in the treasury March 1st, 1873, of thirty-two thousand eight hundred fifty-four and $\frac{14}{100}$ dollars ($32,854.14).

The receipts into the treasury have been as follows, viz:

From Balance of last year,	$21,315.23
the Collector of Taxes,	342,160.52
State Treasurer, Corporation Tax,	25,527.21
Unappropriated Taxes,	16.52
Special Appropriations 1871—Sale of Water Bonds,	50,000.00
" " 1872 " " "	50,000.00
City Liquor Agency, for sales,	16,566.00
Real Estate Tax Account,	257.54
Free Public Library,	1414.97
Cemetery Fund,	150.00
Temporary Loan,	255,250.00
Fire Department,	330.76

Rural Cemetery,	1,231.87
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,562.33
Repairs of Public Property,	52.67
Lighting Streets,	49.16
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	5,261.06
Support of the Poor,	6,096.57
New Bedford Water Works,	16,129.92
Repairs of Highways, " for Gravel Lots,"	3,771.00
Macadamizing County Street and Repairs of other Streets,	37.76
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	6,536.00
Support of Public Schools, " Incidentals,"	1,737.64
Ray Street Sewer,	430.29
Middle Street Sewer,	345.29
Elm Street Sewer,	60.80
Sycamore Street Sewer,	32.50
Tripp's Brook Sewer,	4.20
Willis Street Sewer,	475.85
Howland Street Sewer,	278.78
Lincoln Street Sewer,	412.41
Middle Street Sewer,	451.49
Incidental Expenses,	8,923.37
New Bedford School Committee,	3,003.82
Trustees of Free Public Library,	3,156.00
	$822,969.53

The payments have been:

For Salaries,	$18,221.03
Rural Cemetery,	1,097.24
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,167.67
Howland Street Sewer,	4,559.16
Elm Street Sewer,	2,930.65
Middle Street Sewer,	660.91
Willis Street Sewer,	12,198.19
Sycamore Street Sewer,	1,480.69
New Stone Crusher,	2,488.20
Macadamizing Acushnet Avenue,	5,966.34
" County Street,	5,691.42
Completion of Tripp's Brook Sewer, and Repairs of Sewer, &c.,	2,228.90
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	4,987.35
Real Estate Tax Account,	130.83
Highways for Gravel,	75.00
Temporary Loan,	295,250.00
Middle Street Dock,	850.53
Support of the Poor,	38,924.48
Support of Public Schools, " Incidentals,"	16,370.04
" " " " Pay of Teachers,"	53,570.14
Fire Department,	19,710.47
Repairs of Public Property,	7,202.31
Liquor Agency,	16,545.18
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	47,206.18

Lighting the Streets,		11,495.86
Repairs of Bridge and pay of Draw Tender,		1,979.29
Night Watch,		18,897.00
New Bedford Water Works,		85,885.30
Incidental Expenses,		25,261.56
Public Debt,		72,995.00
New Bedford School Committee,		6,468.14
Free Public Library,		3,914.97
Trustees of Free Public Library,		3,705.36
		$790,115.39
Balance of Cash in the Treasury,		32,854.14
		$822,969.53
The Amount of Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1872, was		$842,100.00
Paid in the year 1872,		18,450.00
Leaving amount due of		823,650.00
Water Bonds issued in 1873,		100,000.00
Amount outstanding March 1st, 1873,		$923,650.00
The Trust Funds amount to		$102,600.00
Viz: Educational Fund,	$50,000.00	
Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
George Howland, Jr., Fund,	1,600.00	
Charles W. Morgan,	1,000.00	

Herewith are presented the reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and of the City Clerk, and to prepare a schedule of the City property.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Chairman.

In Common Council,
March 29th, 1873.

Received and with the accompanying reports of the Sub-Committees ordered to be printed in the Public Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen.
March 29th, 1873.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

City of New Bedford,
In Committee, March 28th, 1873.

The Sub-Committee on Finance to whom was referred the examination of the accounts of the City Clerk, and the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1873, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to

Report, That they have examined the books and accounts of the officers above referred to and find them correct.

Herewith are presented copies of their accounts in detail.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
JOHN F. TUCKER,
EDWIN DEWS,
Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

3 mo. 8th, 1873.

City of New Bedford,
Collector's Office, 3 mo. 8, 1873.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—Annexed, I respectfully present you a statement of the operations of this office for the last financial year.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

FINANCIAL YEAR.	Unpaid March 1st, 1872.	Paid and remitted.	Unpaid March 1st, 1873.
1862,	21.23	19.26	1.97
1863,	248.05	18.90	229.15
1864,	50.20	24.00	26.20
1868,	2,053.90	26.83	2,027.07
1869,	1,621.47	36.73	1,584.74
1870,	5,749.77	132.60	5,617.17
1871,	5,958.28	2,623.97	3,334.31
	15,702.90	2,882.29	12,820.61

TAXES FOR 1872.

Tax Bills,		420,405.61
State Tax,	32,280.00	
County Tax,	18,943.65	
City Tax,	356,000.00	
Overlay,	13,181.96	420,405.61

PAYMENTS.

To State Treasurer,	32,280.00	
County Treasurer,	18,943.65	
City Treasurer,	339,216.68	
Discount, 5 per cent. for prompt pay,	20,172.00	
Remittances by Assessors,	2,921.16	413,533.49
Balance unpaid,		$6,872.12

NOTE.—The per centage of unpaid taxes for 1872 is about the same as for 1871, one and a half per cent. This is very small and less than the average.

The unpaid taxes upon non-resident ship owners, assessed in 1870, amounting to *three thousand dollars*, have been placed by the City Council in the hands of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance for arrangement.

Legal measures have been commenced for the recovery of the large tax assessed in 1871, mentioned in the report of last year.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3d mo. 1st, 1873.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT, MARCH 8, 1873.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 8th, 1873.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I ask leave respectfully, to present you my account for the financial year 1872-3.

Annexed thereto you will find a statement of balances from my books, setting forth the balance of every account now open upon them.

I also send you a statement of the funded debt, showing the full amount at this time, the amounts annually to be paid, both of principal and interest, and the aggregate of principal and interest to be paid up to the period when the last bond now outstanding shall fall due.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

The following is a statement of the receipts into the city treasury for the financial year 1872-3, including the balance in the treasury as stated in the last annual account.

Balance in the treasury March 1, 1872,		$21,315.23
Of Collector of Taxes,		
Assessment of 1861,	$3.30	
1862,	19.26	
1863,	18.90	
1864,	24.00	
1865,	28.00	
1866,	25.25	
1867,	52.60	
1868,	26.83	
1869,	34.73	
1870,	132.60	
1871,	2,578.37	
1872,	339,216.68	342,160.52

APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

Of State Treasurer, part of "Corporation-Tax,"	$25,000.00

MEMORANDUM.

Amount received,		$25,527.21
Appropriations, 1872,	25,000.00	
Unappropriated Taxes,	527.21	$25,527.21

UNAPPROPRIATED TAXES.

Balance of Corporation-Tax,	$527.21	
Sundries received for taxes not assessed,	16.52	$543.73

[Memorandum.—$366.80 credited as received of the Collector of Taxes belongs to this account.]

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1871.

Sale of Water Bonds,	$50,000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

Sale of Water Bonds,	$50,000.00

[Memorandum.—A sale of Water Bonds was made under order of the City Council of Jan. 23, 1873, of $100,000, which was the amount that had been appropriated for the Water Works in 1871 and 1872.]

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Received of George Perry, Agent,	$16,566.00

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT,

Of sundry persons to redeem real estate sold for taxes:

Pamela C. Howard, 1869,	$7.42	
E. Kempton's Estate, 1869,	89.10	
Mary T. Kempton, 1861,	22.08	
E. Anderson, 1870,	17.47	
A. J. Borden, Jr., 1870,	22.54	
Pamela C. Howard, 1870,	7.32	
E. Haskins, 1870,	15.78	
S. A. Coggeshall, 1871,	75.83	$257.54

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Charge to Trustees' Account,	$555.50	
Error in audit,	125.30	
One half receipts from the County Treasurer received for dog licenses,	734.17	1,414.97

CEMETERY FUND.

Thomas Buchanan,	$100 00	
William Blackmer's Estate,	50.00	150.00

TEMPORARY LOAN,

Received at sundry times for money borrowed,	255,250.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

W. Howland, hose,	$12.50	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	10.00	
S. Hawes, dressing,	3.99	
E. Terry,	10.00	
Error in audit,	1.00	
Of Engineer, old copper sold,	110.00	
Sundry Items on rolls not called for,	35.35	
Sundry Bills audited and not called for,	26.00	
Bill poor department,	121.92	330.76

RURAL CEMETERY.

Of Superintendent for sale of lots,		$1,133.00	
Sundry other receipts, viz :			
J. H. Richmond, labor,	$42.00		
Superintendent,	17.50		
" grass,	17.57		
" stone,	12.10		
Bill to Water Works,	7 50		
Bill not called for,	2.20	98.87	1,231.87

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Of Superintendent, sale lots,	$1,525.00	
Sale Grass,	36.81	
Error in Roll,	.52	1,562.33

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Sale Grass from Common,	$48.00	
Duplicate Bill,	3.17	
Bill not called for,	1.50	52.67

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Duplicate Bill,	$13.10	
C. W. Ellis, old iron,	18.37	
Sundry Items on rolls not called for,	17.69	49.16

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Bills against sundry departments:			
Poor,	$149.70		
County Street,	464.50		
Howland Street Sewer,	21.50		
County Street,	490.50		
Tripp's Brook,	253.11		
County Street,	738.50		
Public Property,	67.85		
Willis Street Sewer,	192.70		
Water Works,	334.43		
Sycamore Street Sewer,	37.62		
Bridge,	1,041.20		
County Street,	367.00		
Schools,	11.00		
Poor,	104.00	4,273.61	
Of Superintendent, sundry amounts, viz:			
	50.00		
	3.00		
	100.00		
	145.00		
	80.00		
	61.00		
	50.00		
	81.00		
	25.00		
	16.25	611.25	
Of sundry Individuals, viz:			
A. More, on bill,	2.24		
James Doull, stone,	30.00		
C. L. Wood,	71.95		
P. S. Pool,	65.00		
C. M. Pierce,	4.00		
J. Bourne, Jr.,	7.00		
C. M. Pierce, Jr.,	24.50		
J. Davenport,	21.50		
Benjamin Irish,	10.60		
J. W. Manchester,	2.00		
B. S. Pierce,	34.75		
Bryant & Pierce,	65.22	338.76	
Sundry items on rolls not called for,		37.44	5,261.06

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Of sundry towns and cities, viz :			
Mattapoisett,	$49.59		
South Weymouth,	39.00		
Acushnet,	86.20		
Yarmouth,	41.28		
Raynham,	103.62		
Dartmouth,	803.37		
Sandwich,	159.39		
Harwich,	22.84		
Fall River,	111.72		
Nantucket,	272.43		
Orleans,	10.88		
Marion,	150.01		
Hanson,	110.00		
West Roxbury,	48.35		
Norfolk,	2.55		
Barnstable,	21.58		
Roxbury,	24.85		
Boston,	78.39		
East Bridgewater,	27.98		
Gloucester,	35.58		
Lakeville,	24.50		
Orleans,	39.96		
Cambridge,	32.20		
Taunton,	25.95		
Charlestown,	130.91		
Westport,	667.58		
Fairhaven,	34.28		
Falmouth,	78.25		
Edgartown,	36.40		
Rochester,	67.62		
Middleborough,	39.31	3,376.57	
Commonwealth for State paupers,			
	383.95		
	165,28		
	289.57		
	29.05		
	778.89	1,646.74	
Support of person at hospital,		48.00	
Duplicate bill,		5.00	
A. M. Coggy,		10.25	
E. C. Briggs, Superintendent,		837.21	
Bill to Highways,		171.80	
Error in bill,		1.00	$6,096.57

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Of water-takers for services,		4,456.02	
Of same for water,		10,525.95	
Rents of DeCosta,	70.00		
Bill Highways,	598.50		
Charles M. Pierce, stone,	16.54		
Gideon Wood, stone,	2.50		
N. W. P. Cobb, stone,	8.87		
Schooner Chancellor, broken pipes,	24.50		
W. O. Brownell, old iron,	45.65		
Potomska Mills, hydrant,	55.89		
Thomas Watson, hay,	10.00		
J. W. Cornell, hay,	12.60		
Gifford & Allen, service,	3.00		
S. Fulton & Co., discharging barge,	14.40		
" " discount,	59.56		
" " freight,	.26		
Old iron sold,	36.70		
Pickets,	23.97		
Fines,	12.00		
O. Manchester,	7.00		
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	32.51		
Geo. B. Wheeler, Supt.,	20.50		
J. Harrison, under contract,	90.00		
A. Booth, damage,	3.00	1,147.95	16,129.92

HIGHWAYS, GRAVEL LOTS.

Sale of " H. Coggeshall Lot,"	925.00	
" Mill Pond Lot,"	2,200.00	
" Thompson Lot,"	296.00	
" Acushnet Avenue Lot,"	350.00	3.771.00

COUNTY AND OTHER STREETS.

Of W. H. Cobb,	37.76

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Received for State Aid,	6,500.00	
State Aid, not paid,	36.00	6,536.00

SCHOOLS, INCIDENTALS.

Duplicate Roll,	8.92	
Duplicate Bills,	11.62	
" "	1.15	
Bill transferred to Teachers,	91.04	
One-half sum of County for dog licenses,	734.11	
Of Commonwealth, prop. income of School Fund,	832.74	
H. F. Harrington, tuition,	42.00	
Sundry unpaid items on bills,	2.15	
Sundry unpaid items on rolls,	13.91	1,737.64

SEWERS.

Ray Street Sewer,		
Of estates assessed,		430.29
Mill Street Sewer,		
Of estates assessed,		345.29
Elm Street Sewer,		
Bill to " Public Property,"		60.80
Sycamore Street Sewer,		
Bill stone to Jourdain,		32.50
Tripp's Brook Sewer,		
Duplicate Bill,	1.50	
Bradford Bros.,	2.70	4.20
Willis Street Sewer,		
Of estates assessed,	319.57	
Sale Stone, &c.,	151.00	
Duplicate Bill,	5.28	475.85
Howland Street Sewer,		
Of estates assessed,		218.78
Lincoln Street Sewer,		
Of estates assessed,		412.41
Middle Street Sewer,		
Summer to Cedar, of estates assessed,		451.49

INCIDENTALS.

Rents,		
T. P. Terry,	6.00	
Police Court,	375.00	
City Hall,	204.83	
Murray Place,	24.00	609.83
Police Court,		
Of clerk, for fees and fines,		3,468.16
Licenses, &c.,		
Of City Clerk,	145.00	
Liberty Hall,	152.00	
City Marshal,	508.80	805.80
Pine Grove Cemetery,		
Sale Lots,		20.00
Collector of Taxes,		
Interest and summons,		218.47
Of Commonwealth,		
Armory rent,		500.00
Entering Sewers,		
Paid by sundry persons,		110.00
Engine house and lot,		
Sale of lot and house on Third street,		550.00

Engine house and lot,		
Sale of on Durfee street,	488.00	
Received for the support of an insane person at the State Lunatic Hospital,	1,916.74	
Same,	26.90	
Of G. W. Wheeler, sale and use of tools,	39.50	
Of A. A. Greene, sale flagging,	17.00	
Of G. W. Lobdell, deduction from bill,	125.00	
Of City Marshal, sale stolen property,	23.97	
Bill audited and not called for,	4.00	8,923.37

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

One year's interest on Howland Fund,	3,000.00	
Error in bill,	2.00	
Difference in exchange,	1.82	3,003.82

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One year's interest on Howland Fund,	3000.00	
" " " G. Howland, Jr. Fund,	96.00	
" " " Morgan Fund,	60.00	3,156.00
		$822,969.53

PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made upon warrants drawn by the Mayor of the city upon the City Treasurer, as follows:

Salaries,	$18,221.03
Rural Cemetery,	1,097.24
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,167.67
Howland Street Sewer,	4,559.16
Elm Street Sewer,	2,930.65
Middle Street Sewer,	660.91
Willis Street Sewer,	12,198.19
Sycamore Street Sewer,	1,480 69
Stone Crusher,	2,488.20
Macadamizing Acushnet Avenue,	5,966.34
Macadamizing County Street,	5,691.42
Tripp's Brook,	2,228.90
Commonwealth Massachusetts,	4,987.35
Real estate tax account,	130.83
Highways for gravel,	75.00
Temporary loan,	295,250.00
Middle Street Dock,	850.53
Support of the poor,	38,924.48
Schools, incidentals,	16,370.04

Fire Department,	19,710.47
Repairs on Public Property,	7,202.31
Liquor Agency,	16,545.18
Highways and Streets,	47,206.18
Lighting the Streets,	11,495.86
Repairs of Bridge and care of same,	1,979.29
Watch,	18,897.00
New Bedford Water Works,	85,885.30
Incidentals,	25,261 56
New Bedford School Committee,	6,468.14
Funded Debt,	72,995.00
Schools, teachers,	53,570.14
Free Public Library,	3,914.97
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,705.36
	790,115.39
Balance, cash in the treasury,	32,854.14
	$822,969.53

BALANCES, MARCH 8th, 1873.

Dr.		
Appropriations 1872, general,	6,783.32	
Appropriations 1872, special,	36,150.00	
Appropriations 1871, special,	2,144.41	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	7,871.47	
Real estate tax account,	250.65	
Investment Fund,	100,000.00	
Howland Street Sewer,	850.38	
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	2,893.26	
Elm Street Sewer,	1,219.85	
Tripp's Brook Sewer,	1,606.43	
Lincoln Street Sewer,	18.51	
Sycamore Street Sewer,	248.19	
Cash,	32,854.14	$192,890.61
Cr.		
Willis Street Sewer,	3,077.66	
Ray Street Sewer,	96.49	
Middle Street Sewer, foot,	64.72	
Middle Street Sewer, Summer to Cedar,	379.99	
Mill Street Sewer,	325.31	
Tripp's Brook, repairs,	22.60	
George Howland, Jr. Fund,	1,600.00	
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	50,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,	10,642.74	
New Bedford School Committee,	1,961.48	
Incidental Expenses,	1,566.53	
New Bedford Water Works,	30,690.78	
Liquor Agency,	747.31	
Cemetery Fund,	715.00	
Temporary Loan,	40,000.00	$192,890.61

BALANCES, MARCH 8th, 1873.

DR.

Appropriations, 1872,	6,783.32	
Appropriations, special, 1872,	36,150.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	7,871.47	
Real Estate Tax Account,	250.65	
Investment Fund,	100,000.00	
Sewer Assessments, balance,	5,014.26	
Cash,	32,854.14	188,923.84

CR.

Trust Funds,	102,600.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,	10,642.74	
New Bedford School Committee,	1,961.48	
Incidental Expense Account,	1,566.53	
New Bedford Water Works,	30,690.78	
Liquor Agency,	747.31	
Cemetery Fund,	715.00	
Temporary Loan,	40,000.00	188,923.84

BALANCES, MARCH 8th, 1873.

DR.

Water Works,	800,000.00	
Public Property, other than Water Works,	621,618.00	
Appropriations, 1872, general,	6,783.32	
Appropriations, 1872, special,	36,150.00	
Commonwealth Massachusetts,	7,871 47	
Real Estate Tax Account,	250.65	
Sewer Assessments, balance,	5,014.26	
Cash,	32,854.14	1,510,541.84

CR.

Water Bonds,	600,000.00	
Military and other Bonds,	323,650.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland, bequest for water,	100,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland, Educational Fund,	50,000.00	
Sylvia Ann Howland, Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
George Howland, Jr. Library Fund,	1,600.00	
Charles W. Morgan, Library Fund,	1,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,	10,642.74	
New Bedford School Committee,	1,961.48	
Incidental Expense Account,	1,566.53	
New Bedford Water Works,	30,690.78	
Liquor Agency,	747.31	
Cemetery Fund,	715.00	
Temporary Loan,	40,000.00	
Balance, excess of property over indebtedness,	297,968.00	$1,510,541.84

NOTE.

Balance Statement No. 1 presents the balances as they actually stand upon the treasurer's book.

Balance Statement No. 2 concentrates the Trust Funds and the Sewers.

Balance Statement No. 3 presents the accounts in such a form as to include every item of importance connected with the indebtedness and property of the city. The City Treasurer has long been of the opinion that this form of giving a concentrated statement of the affairs of the city was called for, and the form of statement now presented has been approved by the Committee on Accounts.

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city amounts to the sum of		$1,026,250.00
as follows:		
Coupon Bonds,	733,650.00	
Registered Bonds,	190,000.00	923,650.00
Trust Funds,		102,600.00
		$1,026,250.00
The Water Bonds amount to		600,000.00
The Bonds issued for other purposes to		323,650.00
Amount of Bonds as above,		$923,650.00
The Trust Funds are as follows:		
Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,		50,000.00
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,		50,000.00
George Howland, Jr. Free Public Library Fund,		1,600.00
Charles W. Morgan Free Public Library Fund,		1,000.00
Amount of Trust Funds as above,		$102,600.00

The last issue of Water Bonds, one hundred thousand dollars, bears seven per cent. interest.

The balance of the debt, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, is nearly all paying interest at the rate of six per cent. The average this year is five and seventy-seven hundredths per cent.

All the income of the Trust Funds accrues to the benefit of the Schools and the Library.

The following table exhibits the amount of the debt; the amount of bonds payable each year; the amount due each year for interest, and the aggregate of both principal and interest.

MEMORANDUM.—No payments, except for interest, are ever to be made on the Trust Funds. I have included the interest upon these funds in the amount of the annual payments of interest up to the period when the last payments are to be made.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS AND INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
1873.	19,150.00	56,991.50	76,141.50
1874.	21,500.00	59,396.00	80,896.00 → and 6
1875.	20,000.00	58,206.00	78,206.00
1876.	20,000.00	57,106.00	77,106.00
1877.	30,000.00	56,006.00	86,006.00
1878.	25,000.00	54,456.00	79,456.00
1879.	25,000.00	53,156.00	78,156.00
1880.	27,000.00	51,856.00	78,856.00
1881.	25,000.00	50,456.00	75,456.00
1882.	25,000.00	49,156.00	74,156.00
1883.	35,000.00	47,856.00	82,856.00
1884.	41,000 00	45,856.00	86,856.00
1885.	35,000.00	43,556.00	78,556.00
1886.	35,000.00	41,356.00	76,356.00
1887.	35,000.00	39,156.00	74,156.00
1888.	35,000.00	36,956.00	71,956.00
1889.	35,000.00	34,756.00	69,756.00
1890.	35,000.00	32,556.00	67,556.00
1891.	30,000.00	30,356.00	60,356.00
1892.	30,000.00	28,456.00	58,456.00
1893.	20,000.00	26,556.00	46,556.00
1894.	20,000.00	25,356.00	45,356.00
1895.	20,000.00	24,156 00	44,156.00
1896.	20,000.00	22,956.00	42,956.00
1897.	20,000.00	21,756.00	41,756.00
1898.	20,000.00	20,556.00	40,556.00
1899.	20,000.00	19,356.00	39,356.00
1900.	20,000.00	18,156.00	38,156.00
1901.	20,000.00	16,956.00	36,956.00
1902.	20,000.00	15,756.00	35,756.00
1903.	20,000 00	14,556.00	34,556.00
1904.	20,000.00	13,356.00	33,356.00
1905.	20,000.00	12,156.00	32,156.00
1906.	20,000.00	10,956.00	30,956.00
1907.	20,000.00	9,756.00	29,756.00
1908.	20,000.00	8,556.00	28,556.00
1909.	20,000.00	7,356.00	27,356.00
	923,650.00	1,215,897.50	2,139,547.50

Amount of bonds,	923,650.00
Trust Funds,	102,600.00
Whole amount as above stated,	$1,026,250.00

CITY CLERK'S ACCOUNTS, 1872-73,

IN DETAIL.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To paid	Outside support, groceries, provisions, &c.,	10,334.06
	Fuel,	8,167.26
	Groceries and provisions at Alms-house,	3,375.79
	Labor, nursing, cook, domestic,	2,488.64
	Support at lunatic hospitals,	2,391.92
	Physician's salary and medicines,	1,487.45
	Repairs of buildings at City farm,	1,243.95
	Grain and fuel,	1,058.10
	Salary of Superintendent,	1,000.00
	Salary of Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00
	Carting fuel,	869.10
	Dry goods,	781.98
	Undertaking,	695.75
	Lumber,	443.35
	Two yoke of oxen,	480.00
	Boots and shoes,	365.83
	Repairing wagons, carts and shoeing,	333.10
	Phosphates, plaster and manure,	322.94
	Tools and hardware,	204.40
	Clothing and cloth,	193.72
	Services of Chaplain at Alms-house,	165.00
	Supt. of Alms-house for sundry expenses,	153.21
	Furnace and fixtures,	150.98
	Repairs of steam apparatus,	119.39
	Trimming coal, City yard,	110.17
	Liquors,	92.98
	Leather and furnishings,	79.71
	Grass seed,	71.58
	Piling wood in City yard,	71.00
	Crockery and wooden ware,	73.86
	Repairing harnesses,	70.88
	Railroad fares,	57.33
	Sperm and whale oil,	52.25
	Printing and advertising,	51.90
	Commonwealth for support of paupers,	44.00
	Oil, chimnies and wicking,	41.10
	Hats and caps,	38.25
	Cotton duck,	34.83
	Horse hire for committee	27.25
	Services in Overseers' office,	25.00

Books and stationery,	23.75	
Medical attendance on small pox patient in Boston,	18.56	
Furniture and bedding,	16.14	
Milk,	15.00	
Board at State Reform Schools,	13.00	
Iron,	11.81	
Services of Surgeon at Alms-house,	10.00	
Baskets,	9.63	
Night cabinet,	8.00	
Board State Nautical School,	6.42	
Drain pipe,	5.40	
Wire baskets,	4.00	
Carpeting in Overseers' room,	4.55	
Postage stamps,	5.00	
Blacksmithing,	2.13	
Railroad freight,	2.44	
Shellacing book case,	64	
Total expenditures,	$38,924.48	

Credits.

By Annual Appropriation,	28,000.00	
Amount received of sundry cities and towns for support of paupers,	3,376.57	
Amount received of State Treasurer for support,	1,646.74	
Amount received for support of insane,	48.00	
Amount received of Supt. of farm sales of produce,	837.21	
Amount received for sales of hay,	171.80	
Amount received of A. M. Cogy,	10.25	
Amount received for error $1, duplicate bill $5,	6.00	
Total receipts,	34,096.57	
By balance transferred,	4,827.91	$38,924.48

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

To amount paid Salaries of Teachers,	53,570.14	
To amount transferred,	1,129.86	$54,700.00

Credit.

By annual appropriation,	53,000.00	
By amount transferred,	1,700.00	$54,700.00

Incidentals.

To paid Salary of Supt. of Public Schools,		2,000.00
Wood and coal,		2,456.96
Cleaning and sweeping,		2,789.33
Books and stationery,		1,202.40
Evening schools, Teachers,	1,049.21	

Janitor,	95.00	
Gas,	24.90	
Oil and chimneys,	15.75	1,184.86
Alterations and repairs in school houses,		1,155.46
Repairs of stoves and pipes,		1,148.16
Drawing school, Teachers,	801.65	
Gas,	51.90	
Janitor,	44.00	
Alterations in school room,	30.40	
Gas fixtures,	2.37	930.32
School furniture,		811.76
Furnishings, brooms, brushes, mats, pails, hods, &c.,		408.74
Printing and advertising,		354.23
Carriage hire,		289.91
Rent Sears Hall, 1 year,		200.00
Sundry expenses by the Committee,		275.70
Clocks and repairs,		170.75
Curtains and repairs of furniture,		155.48
Salary of Secretary of School Board,		150.00
Rent to Five Cents Savings Bank,		150.00
Philosophical and chemical instruments and chemicals,		62.49
Railroad freight,		61.05
Black board and painting,		46.66
Carting,		46.85
Repairing locks, keys and bells,		41.51
Carpeting,		30.82
Hanging pictures,		29.39
Slate,		26.00
Use of Liberty Hall and piano,		22.00
Models,		20.00
Tuning piano and organs,		16.85
Black board rubbers,		14.40
Hardware and tools,		13.83
Filling diplomas, and ribbons,		12.70
Subscription to Daily Mercury,		7.00
Posting notices,		6.00
Binding music,		5.25
Globe valve,		5.15
Picture frames,		4.50
Putting in coal,		4.00
Moulding,		3.50
Towels,		3.14
Cleaning frames,		2.50
Sawing wood,		1.95
Rope,		1.38
Total expenditure,		$16.313.88

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	13,200.00	
Amount received of Commonwealth school fund,	832.74	
Amount received of County Treasurer, dog license,	734.11	
Amount received of Henry F. Harrington,	42.00	
Amount charged to support Public Schools, pay of Teachers,	34.88	
Amount duplicated on pay rolls and bills,	21 69	
Sundry amounts on pay rolls and bills not called for,	16.06	
Balance transferred,	1,432.40	$16,313.88

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chief Engineer,			500.00
Salaries of four Assistant Engineers each 100.			400.00
Salary of Clerk Board of Engineers,			100.00
Salaries of Engineers of Steamers and Engine men and Stokers,			7,556.70
Services of hostlers and drivers,			3,236.00
Hay, Straw and Grain,			2,086.88
Repairs on Engine Houses,			1,709.94
Repairs on Engine and Hose,			737.85
New Hose Carriage,			725.00
Horse for hose reel,			400.00
Fire Alarm Telegraph.	Sulphate of Copper,	227.63	
	Spelter,	54.57	
	Poles,	20.25	
	Labor,	14.00	
	Repairs,	3.15	
	Supplies,	8.92	328 52
Salary of Superintendent of Fire Alarm,			100.00
Repairing Harnesses,			164.01
New Bedford Protecting Society,			146.00
Wood and Coal,			200.82
Shoeing Horses,			131.53
Torch Bearers,			96.66
Supplies paid by Chief Engineer,			92.80
Gas for Engine houses,			211.80
Injuries to Firemen,			117.50
To paid one year ground rent Hook and Ladder House,			75.00
Hardware and Tools,			69.60
Shoeing Horses,			67.45
Boarding Horses,			50.28
Lanterns and Brushes,			48.89
Repairs of Stoves and Pipes,			45.11
Iron work,			36.73
Sperm Oil,			32.83
Stewards to Engine Companies,			32.00
Repairs of Wagons,			32.65
Rent of Shed for wagons,			25.00
Doctoring Horses and medicines,			27.28

Labor,	28.00
Bedding and making do., and washing,	20.18
Printing and advertising,	20.25
Books and Stationery,	10.38
Horse Blankets,	10.00
Dusters,	7.50
Frames,	6.90
Liquors,	5.60
Lead and Oil,	4.88
Horse hire,	3.00
Repairing Clocks,	2.50
Castings,	2.46
Salt,	2.13
Leather, rope and yarn,	1.86
Total Expenditures,	$19,710.47

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	18,000.00
Sales of Manure,	125.91
Old Copper,	110.00
Hose,	12.50
Received of New Bedford Gas Light Company,	10.00
E. Terry,	10.00
Amount on Old Pay Rolls and Bills not called for,	61.35
Error in Audit,	1.00
Balance transferred,	1,379.71
	$19,710.47

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To paid Labor and Teamwork,	32,437.04
Flagging and other stone,	6,829.44
Concrete Sidewalks,	1,189.50
Repairs of Tools and Harnesses,	980.85
Grass and Feed,	976.93
Horses,	912 00
Repairs on Carts, wagons, &c.,	781.62
Hay and Straw,	722.93
Repairs on Stone Crushers,	699.96
Gravel,	401.01
Tools and Hardware,	223.14
Shoeing horses,	214.88
Coal and wood,	207.01
Repairs on Steam Engine,	110.80
Trimming Trees,	92.90
Carpenter work,	80.06
Sperm Oil,	74.20
Lumber,	46.64

Wharfage on Flagging Stone,	30.90	
Cement and Cement pipe,	26.75	
Surveying Streets,	26.00	
Repairs on Street Roller,	22.05	
Gas,	21.00	
Wheelbarrows,	18.30	
Books and Stationary,	14.51	
Lanterns, &c.,	11.12	
Horse hire,	9.00	
Horse medicines,	9.00	
Dippers,	6.00	
Carting stone,	4.75	
Painting and glazing,	4.54	
Castile Soap,	4.42	
Twine,	4.36	
Rubber Boots,	4.00	
Sawing, $2.50 Gate Sill, $2.20,	4.70	
Repairing Stove pipes, $2.00 Neats foot Oil, 1.87	3.87	
Total Expenditures,		$47,206.18

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	38,000.00	
received for Labor, sales of stone, dirt, &c.,	4,680.51	
sales of manure,	253.70	
Hogs,	146.22	
Chas. L. Wood,	71.95	
for Wheels sold,	65.00	
Sundry amounts on pay rolls not called for,	37.44	
Sales of Seaweed,	4.00	
Dividend from A. Moore,	2.24	
Amount transferred to sundry accounts,	3,945.12	$47,206.18

MACADAMIZING PORTIONS OF COUNTY STREET, AND REPAIRS OF CERTAIN OTHER STREETS.

To paid labor,	3,550.93	
stone and team work,	2,060.50	
Carpenter work,	75.53	
Sharpening tools,	4.46	
Total Expenditures,	5,691.42	
To balance transferred,	2,346.34	$8,037.76

CREDIT.

By Special Appropriation,	8,000.00	
Sale of fence,	37.76	$8,037.76

MACADAMIZING ACUSHNET AVENUE.

To paid Labor and team work,	3,950.78	
Stone,	1,559.75	
Repairs on Stone Crusher,	423.41	
Freight,	26.40	
Sledge Handles,	6.00	
Total Expenditures,	5,966.34	
Balance transferred,	33.66	$6,000.00

CREDIT.

By Special Appropriation,	$6,000.00

REPAIRS OF BRIDGE AND PAY OF DRAW-TENDER.

To paid Draw-tender,	789.61	
Stone, Gravel, Carting and Cleaning off Snow,	1,051.20	
Repairs on Bridge,	80.00	
Labor,	19 81	
Use of Scow,	18.00	
Coal,	10.70	
Repairs of Stoves and pipes,	4.12	
Sperm Oil,	3.75	
Iron,	2.10	
Total Expenditure,	$1,979.29	
To Amount transferred,	70.71	$2,050.00

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	1,800.00	
Amount transferred,	250.00	2,050.00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

To paid repairs and alterations on	
School-houses,	3,186.22
Free Public Library building,	1,244.57
Police Stations,	440.31
City Hall building,	371.24
Engine houses,	55.16
City Stables,	54.22
City Common,	280.71
Salary of Superintendent City Common,	575.00
Tool house for City Common,	65.16
Salary of Janitor for Library building and Offices on lower floor City Hall,	545.79
Book Case in Mayor's office,	105.00
for repairs of Wells and pumps on streets,	89.15

for digging Well and fitting do., at Allen's Corner,	85.90	
for horse hire for Committee,	32.00	
Auctioneers Com., and advertising Mill pond lot,	36.00	
repairs of bell on Stone Church,	23.40	
Sundry expenses,	12.48	
Total Expenditure,	7,202.31	
To amount transferred,	2,850.36	$10,052.67

Credit.

By annual Appropriation,	10,000.00	
Sale of grass from Common,	48.00	
Duplicate bill,	3.17	
Amount bill not called for,	1.50	$10,052.67

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Mayor,	800.00	
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,	3,000 00	
City Clerk,	1,600.00	
Assessors at Large,	1,200.00	
Superintendent of streets,	1,400.00	
City Marshal,	1,200.00	
First Assistant Marshal and Officer of the Watch,	1,150.00	
Five Assistant Marshals $1,000.00 each,	5,000 00	
City Messenger,	700.00	
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	550.00	
City Solicitor,	400.00	
Officer to have the care of Neglected Children,	363.29	
Clerk of the Common Council,	250.00	
Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200.00	
City Bell Ringer,	200.00	
Superintendent of Street Lamps, (resigned)	142.74	
" City clock,	50.00	
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00	
Total Expenditure,	18,221.03	
To balance transferred,	293.97	$18,515.00

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	18,515.00	

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

To paid Gas,	4,916.93
Naptha,	624.30
Lamplighters,	3,195.50
Lanterns and Repairs of do., and Lamp posts,	1,984.82
Glass for Lanterns,	303 97
Geo. H. Mitchell, services as acting Supt.,	257.26
Matches,	48.90
Burners and Cocks,	42.00
Wicking and Dusters,	26.20

Lantern Cranes,	21.29	
Paint and Oil,	15.73	
Rent of Oil House,	15.00	
Painting,	9.99	
Burning fluid,	7.13	
Steps,	6.60	
Carting,	6.25	
Repairing pump,	5.89	
Sperm Oil,	5.50	
Horse hire,	2.00	
Scissors,	60	
Total Expenditure,	$11,495.86	

CREDIT.

By annual Appropriation,	11,000.00	
Sales of old Iron,	18.37	
Sundry Amounts on Rolls not called for,	17.69	
Duplicate bill,	13.10	
Balance transferred,	446.70	$11,495.86

CITY WATCH.

To paid Night Watch,		$18,897.00

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	18,625.00	
Amount transferred,	272.00	$18,897.00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

To paid interest on temporary loan,			8,208.33
Printing, Binding and Advertising,			1,839.83
Assessors, extra work,			1,502.90
Coal, Wood, and Charcoal,			1,177.16
Police services at large,			1,115.06
Gravel lot bought of Matthew Merry on Allen Street,			1,000.00
Gas in public buildings and offices,			878.70
Rents of Halls for Amories,			825.00
Election expenses,			625.78
Land damages,	J. A. Tripp,	62.00	
	Levi Brawley,	150.00	
	T. Nye, Jr.	200.00	
	A. Borden,	200.00	612.00
Horse hire for Police and Committees,			590.80
Medical attendance, nursing, &c., Small Pox cases,			564.76
Care of Police Stations,			543.00

Expenses for Celebrating 4th day of July,	541.96
Sundry Expenses paid by City Marshal,	437.79
Railroad tickets, Stamps, and Office expenses, City Treasurer and City Clerk,	319.37
Out door Concerts,	304.00
Grand Army of Republic,	300.00
Six months Salary of Officer of Neglected Children,	300.00
Recording, indexing and returning births, marriages and deaths,	295.42
T. B. Kempton for gravel,	241.80
City Surveyor laying out Streets and Sewers,	238.30
Books and Stationery,	225.22
One year's salary of Health Officer,	225.00
Distributing tax bills and summonses,	209.99
Fence on T. S. Hathaway's land,	200.00
Feeding prisoners at Police Station,	195.60
Edward McGarigle for damage from overflow of water,	140.00
Use of bell on Stone Church two years,	120.00
Vaccinating School-children,	128.50
Ice at Police stations, and City Hall and Library,	110.62
Interest on bonds,	105.19
Summoning Witnesses to Boston and expense in the Willis Street Sewer case,	104.35
One year's Salary Quarantine Physician,	100.00
Assessing Sewers,	90.00
Attending to delivery of Coal,	61.20
Making out tax bills,	60 00
John Ormond for injuries by fall of derrick,	50.00
Washing bedding and furnishings at Police Stations,	47.44
Auctioneer's Commissions for selling land,	46 03
Returns of deaths by undertakers,	44.20
Carting music stands,	41.15
Salary of Truant Officers,	40.00
Labor on Voter's lists,	39.00
Furnishings for City Offices,	38.39
Two years ground rent So. Police station house,	32.00
Cleaning City Hall and making fires,	29.00
Firing cannon to raise boys drowned,	25 50
O. Smalley extra service as City Marshal,	23.70
Padlocks and brushes,	23.20
Ladders and repairing do., for Watchmen,	21.18
Repairing gaspipes and fixtures,	19.01
Medical services at Police stations,	16.00
Repairs of music stand, 1871,	15.24
Crackers for firemen at fire in Boston,	13.15
Insurance and taxes on property bought of M. Merry,	12.12
Stamp for City Treasurer's Office,	12 25
Subscription to papers for Police stations,	10.60
Help in Treasurer's Office,	10.00

Sheriff for making arrests,	10.00	
Extra services of Janitor in Library building,	9.75	
Tin boxes for papers in City Clerk's Office,	9.00	
Beds and bedding at Police Stations,	7.45	
Putting coal into City Hall building,	7.00	
Stars for Police Officers,	7.50	
Posting Notices,	5.92	
Instruments and tools for Sealer of Weights and Measures and Inspector of milk,	5.57	
Of Committees to Boston,	5.45	
Chairs and Cushions,	5.25	
Pilot bread at Police stations,	5.19	
Washing towels,	5.00	
Services of Attorney,	5.00	
Supplement to General Statutes,	4.50	
Damage to trees,	4.42	
Carbolic acid,	3.40	
Citation on W. White,	2.95	
Candles,	2.25	
Repairing clock at Police station,	2.00	
Soap,	1.50	
Telegraph dispatches,	1.88	
Labor on lots in Cemeteries from Cemetery Fund,	1.55	
Bunting for Small Pox flags,	1.20	
Carpenter work at Police station,	.70	
Hardware,	.34	
Total expenditures,	25,261.56	
To amount transferred to Middle Street Dock Acct,	2,000.00	
Balance transferred to new account,	1,566.53	$28,828.09

Credit.

By Fees and mittemuses received of Clerk of Police Court,	3,468.16
Rent of Police Court room,	3,75.00
Received for support of Insane persons,	1,943 64
Licenses and fines, &c., of City Marshal,	508.80
Sale of Engine house and lot on Third Street,	550.00
at Jesseville,	488.00
Commonwealth for Amory rent,	500.00
Collector of Taxes for interest and summonses,	218.47
Charles W. Lobdell for deduction on his Contract to build piers for Bridge in 1870,	125.00
Use of City Hall of City Clerk,	204.83
License of City Clerk,	145.00
Entering Sewers of " "	110.00
License of Liberty Hall Association,	152.00
Sales of stolen property unclaimed,	23.97
of Surveyor's level,	27.50
Sale of lots in Pine Grove Cemetery,	20.00
Rent of T. P. Terry and Charles Ray,	18.00
Sales of old flagging,	17.00

Rent of Merry place,	12.00	
Use of Surveyor's instruments,	12.00	
Bill not called for,	4.00	
Total receipts,	8,923.37	
By Annual Appropriation,	19,234.30	
Amount transferred,	670.42	$28,828.09
By balance brought down,		$1,566.53

LIQUOR AGENCY.

To paid Liquors,	14,316.71	
Salaries of Agent and assistant,	1,683.28	
Rent of Store,	250.00	
Railroad freight,	160.70	
Gas,	36.30	
Coal,	24.70	
Insurance on Stock,	30.00	
Corks,	17.55	
Paper,	13.56	
Record Book,	8.00	
Coal hod and pan,	2.38	
Repairing water pipe,	2.00	
Total Expenditure,	16,545.18	
Balance to new account,	747.31	$17,292.49

CREDIT.

By balance brought down from old account,	726.49	
Amount received of Agent for Sales,	16,566.00	$17,292.49
By balance brought down,		747.31

WILLIS STREET SEWER.

To paid Labor,	7,133.90
Brick,	2,881.79
Cement,	953.90
Carting,	323.00
Sand and gravel,	244.60
Sharpening and repairing tools,	212.50
Repairs of damage to houses,	116.61
Lumber and Labor,	94.37
Powder and fuse,	84.50
Iron work,	51.71
Stone frames for Sand Catchers,	30.00
Shovels and other tools,	35.48
Setting lights,	19.44
Surveying,	16.00
Wharfage on brick,	9.50

Rope and Repairs of tackle,	6.77	
Pails,	3.12	
Horse hire,	1.00	
Total Expenditures,	12,198.19	
Amount transferred to Sycamore Street Sewer,	1,200.00	
Balance transferred to new account,	3,077.66	$16,475.85

CREDIT.

By Special Appropriation,	16,000.00	
Received of Abuttors for tax,	254.47	
For Sale of stone,	216.10	
Duplicate bill,	5.28	$16,475.85
By balance from old account,		3,077.66

COMPLETION OF TRIPP'S BROOK SEWER, REPAIRS OF SEWERS AND SAND CATCHERS.

To paid Labor,	1,231.97	
Brick and Cement,	422.46	
Wharfage on Cement and brick,	151.25	
Sand catchers and repairs of do.,	191.91	
Drain pipe,	49.85	
Damages for injuries to wells,	40.50	
Carting,	37.85	
Paint and Oil,	33.64	
Repairs of injuries to houses,	25.53	
Sand,	19.80	
Setting lights,	14.40	
Lumber,	6.46	
Repairing tools,	2.68	
Nails,	60	
Total Expenditure,	2,228.90	
To balance to new account,	22.60	$2,251.50

CREDIT.

By Special Appropriation,	2,000.00	
Duplicate bill,	1.50	
Amount transferred,	250.00	$2,251.50
By balance from old account,		22.60

HOWLAND STREET SEWER.

To paid Labor,	2,401.71	
Brick and cement,	1,751.25	
Carting brick, cement, &c.,	110.98	
Sand and gravel,	96.00	
Sharpening tools,	53.71	

Scuttle frames to man holes,	26.19	
Tools and nails,	21.81	
Sperm Oil and flagging stone,	21.50	
Carpenter work,	16.86	
Lumber,	14.40	
Setting lanterns,	10.80	
Surveying,	10.00	
Wheelbarrows,	7.50	
Powder and fuse,	6.75	
Pick handles,	6.00	
Pails,	2.08	
Repairing pump,	1.62	$4,559.16

Credit.

By balance from last year,	3,490.00	
Amount received of abuttors for Sewer tax,	218.78	
Balance to new account,	850.38	$4,559.16
To balance brought down,	850.38	

ELM STREET SEWER.

To paid Labor,	1,658.75
Brick,	742.50
Cement,	245.70
Carting,	106.90
Sand,	63.80
Sharpening and repairing tools,	39.79
Scuttle frames for Sand Catchers,	30.00
Stone,	19.20
Carpenter work,	7.45
Setting lights,	5.34
Pick handles,	4.00
Pails,	3.12
Powder,	2.90
Lumber,	1.20
	$2,930.65

Credit.

By appropriation,	1,650.00
Labor, &c., for School department,	60.80
Balance transferred to new account,	1,219.85
	$2,930.65
To Balance brought down,	1,219.85

TRIPP'S BROOK SEWER.

To balance brought forward from last year,	$1,609.13

CREDIT.

By bill not called for,	2.70	
Balance to new account,	1,606.43	$1,609.13
To balance brought down,	1,606.43	

LINCOLN STREET SEWER.

To balance from last year's account,		$430.92

CREDIT.

By amount received of abuttors for Sewer tax,	412.41	
Balance to new account,	18.51	$430.92
To balance brought down,	18.51	

MILL STREET SEWER.

To balance from last year's account,	19.98	
Balance to new account,	325.31	$345.29

CREDIT.

By amount received of abuttors for Sewer tax,		$345.29
By balance from old account,		325.31

MIDDLE STREET SEWER, FROM SUMMER TO CEDAR STS.

To balance from last year's account,	71.50	
to new account,	379.99	$451.49

CREDIT.

By amount received of abuttors for Sewer tax,		$451.49
By balance from old account,		379.99

RAY STREET SEWER.

To balance from last year's account,	333.80	
Balance to new account,	96.49	$430.29

CREDIT.

By amount received of abuttors,		$430.29
By balance from old account,		96.49

SEWER ON MIDDLE, ASH, AND ELM STREETS.

To balance brought down last year,		$2,893.26

SYCAMORE STREET SEWER.

To paid Labor,	954.54	
Brick, Drain pipe, and barrows,	291.88	
Cement,	89.70	
Stone and Carting,	37.62	
Sand and gravel,	37.50	
Use of derrick and tools and setting lights,	20.85	
Sharpening and repairing tools,	19.82	
Powder,	14.40	
Lumber,	8.70	
Carting,	4.15	
Stone work,	1.53	
Total Expenditure,		$1,480.69

CREDIT.

By Transfer from Willis Street Sewer account,	1,200.00	
Sale of Stone,	32.50	
Amount transferred to new account,	248.19	$1,480.69
To balance brought forward,	248.19	

MIDDLE STREET SEWER, EAST END.

To paid Legal Counsel,	469.18	
Balance to new account,	64.72	$533.90

CREDIT.

By balance from last year's account,	$533.90
By balance brought down,	64.72

MIDDLE STREET DOCK.

To paid labor,	495.48	
Cost of building scow,	409.08	
Pulling up piles on dock,	60.00	
Iron work,	30.25	
Tow line,	22.42	
Sounding depth of mud,	11.20	
Carting,	7.50	
Use of boat,	4.83	
Paid expense to Boston,	1.50	
Total Expenditure,	$1,042.26	
To balance transferred,	957.74	$2,000.00

CREDIT.

By amount transferred from Incidental Expense account,	$2,000.00

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid Salaries of Librarian and Assistants,		1,903.29	
Books,		1,365.16	
For Young Men's Natural History Society,			
Rent of Hall,	300.00		
Janitor,	39.00		
Gas,	10.20		
Wood,	6.00	355.20	
Printing,		71.44	
Binding Books,		63 05	
Assistance in Library,		57.50	
Insurance,		30.00	
Picture Frames,		28.38	
Silverware present to Miss Almy, Assistant Librarian,		25.55	
Pictures,		6.00	
Express,		5.20	
Keys,		4.20	
Total expenditure,			$3,914.97

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	2,500.00	
Transfer to acct. of Trustees of Free Pub. Library,	680.80	
Amount received for Dog Licenses of County Treasurer,	734.11	
Amount received,	.06	$3,914.97

RURAL CEMETERY.

To paid Labor,	735.75	
Iron guide posts,	108.50	
Painting,	45.08	
Stone posts,	41.25	
Horse hire,	35.50	
Drilling posts and setting names,	30.20	
Fence pickets,	23.97	
Lumber,	13.89	
Ropes for derrick,	11.24	
House paper,	9.07	
Blacksmithing,	8.74	
Drain pipe,	7.56	
Nails,	6.05	
Cement, sand and lime,	4.86	
Surveying,	4.20	
Advertising,	3.32	
Carting,	3.00	
Books and stationery,	2 55	
Tools,	1.50	
Carting,	1.00	
Total Expenditure,		$1,097.24

CREDIT.

By annual Appropriation,	1,000.00	
Trarsfer from sales account,	97.24	$1,097.24

RURAL CEMETERY, SALES ACCOUNT.

To amount transferred,	1,134.63	
Balance transferred to Rural Cemetery account,	55.24	$1,189.87

CREDIT.

By sales of lot by Superintendent,	1,150.50	
Sales of grass, "	17.57	
Sales of Stone,	12.10	
Sales to Water Works,	7.50	
Bill not called for,	2.20	$1,189.87

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

To paid Labor,	587.57	
Cast iron posts,	276.50	
Stone posts,	93.75	
Drilling posts and setting names,	81.77	
Painting	36.60	
Horse hire for Committee,	20.50	
Carting gravel,	20.35	
Surveying,	19.65	
Posts and sawing,	11.67	
Carpenter work,	7.27	
Books and papers,	2.34	
Expenses to Boston,	3.93	
Hardware,	2.26	
House paper and border,	3.51	
Total expenditure,	1,167.67	
To balance transferred from Oak Grove sales account,	332.85	$1,500.52

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	1,500.00	
Error on roll,	.52	$1,500.52

OAK GROVE CEMETERY, SALES ACCOUNT.

To amount transferred,		$1,894.66

CREDIT.

By sales of lots by Superintendent,	1,525.00	
Sales of grass by Superintendent,	36.81	
Balance transferred to Oak Grove Cemetery account,	332.85	$1,894.66

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To pay rolls of accounts audited. (See Water Report.)	$85,885.30	
Balance transferred to new account,	30,690.78	$116,576.08

CREDIT.

By amount received for Water,	10,581.84	
For Services,	4,457.62	
For stone,	623.91	
For sales of iron,	106.85	
Of Joseph Harrington,	90.00	
Of S. Fullerton & Co.,	74.22	
For rent,	70.00	
Of N. B. Gas Light Co.,	32.51	
For fence pickets,	23.97	
For hay,	22.60	
Of Superintendent,	20.50	
For turning off and on water,	12.00	
Of O. Manchester,	7.00	
For damage to main,	3.00	
Of Gideon Wood,	2.50	
Of Gifford & Allen,	1.40	
Total credit,	16,129.92	
By balance from old account,	38,446.16	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By special appropriations,	50,000.00	$116,576.08
By balance from old account,		$30,690.78

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid President of Board of Trustees orders on the City Treasurer, see their report,	3,705.36	
Balance to new account,	10,642.74	$14,348.10

CREDIT.

By balance from old account,	11,192.10	
One year's interest on S. A. Howland Fund,	3,000.00	
One year's interest on Geo. Howland, Jr. Fund,	96.00	
One year's interest on C. W. Morgan Fund,	60.00	$14,348.10
By balance brought down,		$10,642.74

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS, FOR GRAVEL LOTS.

To paid Harriet G. Wilbor for right to remove stone and gravel for 10 years from July 1, 1872,	75.00	
To amount transferred,	3,696.00	$3,771.00

Credit.

By sale of land near Hayden Coggeshall's homestead,	925.00	
Sale of Mill Pond lot,	2,200.00	
Sale of land near J. D. Thompson's farm,	296.00	
Sale of land on Acushnet Avenue,	350.00	$3,771.00

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To Balance brought forward,	377.36	
Real estate sold for taxes,	130.83	$508.19

Credit.

By amount received for taxes collected,	257.54	
Balance transferred to new account,	250.65	$508.19
To balance from old account,	250.65	

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To paid schedules of expenditures,	6,468.14	
Balance to new account,	1,961.48	$8,429.62

Credit.

By balance from old account,	5,425.80	
One year's interest on S. A. Howland Fund,	3,000.00	
Errors in schedules of payments,	3.82	$8,429.62
By balance brought down,		1,961.48

NEW STONE CRUSHER.

To paid for stone crushing machine,	1,200.00	
Freight,	58.20	
Steam engine,	1,230.00	
Total cost,	2,488.20	
Balance transferred,	11.80	$2,500.00

Credit.

By special appropriation,		$2,500.00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To balance from old account,	9,420.12	
Paid State aid,	4,987.35	$14,407.47

Credit.

By amount received of State Treasurer on account of advances,	6,500.00	
Amount audited and not paid,	36.00	
Balance to new account,	7,871.47	$14,407.47
To balance brought down,	7,871.47	

UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

To amount transferred,		$910.53

Credit.

By amount received of Collector of taxes, Viz.,		
for the year 1861,	3.30	
1862,	19.26	
1863,	18.90	
1864,	24.00	
1865,	28.00	
1866,	25.25	
1867,	52.60	
1868,	26.83	
1869,	34.73	
1870,	132.60	
1871,	1.33	
for received of Sundry persons not assessed,	16.52	
Balance of State Corporation,	527.21	$910.53

ABATEMENT AND REMITTANCE OF TAXES.

To amount transferred to Appropriation, 1872,	$10,000.00

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation, 1872,	$10,000.00

CITY DEBT.

To paid Bonds due April 1st.,	18,450.00	
Interest Coupons,	36,689.00	
on Registered Bonds,	11,700.00	
on S. A. Howland Educational Fund,	3,000.00	
on S. A. Howland Free Public Library Fund,	3,000.00	
on Geo. Howland Jr. Free Public Library Fund,	96.00	
on C. W. Morgan Free Public Library Fund,	60.00	$72,995.00

Credit.

By Annual Appropriation,	72,839.00	
Transfer,	156.00	$72,995.00

TEMPORARY LOAN.

To paid notes given to the several Banks of the city,	295,250.00	
Balance to new account,	40,000.00	$335,250.00

CREDIT.

By notes given to the several Banks,		$335,250.00
By balance brought down,		$40,000.00

APPROPRIATION 1871.

To balance of last year,		$2,577.04

CREDIT.

By Received of Collector of Taxes,		$2,577.04

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION 1871,

To balance brought down last year's account,		$103,931.11

CREDIT.

By Annual Appropriation,	51,786.70	
Amount received for sale of Water Bonds,	50,000.00	
Balance transferred to new account,	2,144.41	$103,931.11
To balance brought down,	2,144.41	

APPROPRIATIONS 1872.

To Amount Appropriated for City purposes, by order of City Council,		$381,000.00

CREDIT.

By amount Received of Collector of Taxes,	339,216.68	
For Corporation Tax,	25,000.00	
Transferred from abatement and Remittance account,	10,000.00	
Balance to new account,	6,783,32	$381,000.00
To balance brought down,	6,783.32	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS 1872.

To amount appropriated to Macadamize County street, and repair certain streets,	8,000.00	
Macadamizing Acushnet Avenue,	6,000.00	
Completing Tripp's Brook Sewer and for repairs of Sewers and Sand Catchers,	2,000.00	
Purchasing stone crusher and Steam Engine,	2,500.00	
Constructing Willis Street and Sycamore Street Sewers,	16,000.00	

Constructing Elm Street Sewer,	1,650.00	
Pay, expenditures for Water Works,	50,000.00	$86,150.00

CREDIT.

By Sales of Water Bonds,	50,000.00	
Balance transferred to new account,	36,150.00	$86,150.00
To balance brought down,	36,150.00	

INVESTMENT FUND.

To amount Credited Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00	
Amount Credited Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	50,000.00	$100,000.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

By one half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland for the support of liberal education, and the enlargement of the Free Public Library,	$50,000.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND.

By one half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of liberal education, and the enlargement of the Free Public Library,	$50,000.00

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR. FUND.

CREDIT.

By donation to Free Public Library,	$1,600.00

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

CREDIT.

By bequest to Free Public Library,	$1,000.00

CEMETERY FUND.

CREDIT.

By deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood,	$50.00	
by Emeline Colesworthy,	15.00	
for Paul Spooner,	100.00	
by Edward R. Gardner,	100.00	
by Jonathan Howland,	150.00	
by Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	
by Thomas Buchanan,	100.00	
by William Blackmer's Est.,	50.00	$715.00

City of New Bedford,
In Committee, March 29, 1873.

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report, viz. :

ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY.

New alms-house and out buildings,	30,000.00	
Old alms-house and out buildings,	1,400.00	
Small-pox hospital,	900.00	
Farm containing 76 acres,	20,000 00	
Furniture in Superintendent's department,	150.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00	
Furniture in Small-pox hospital,	25.00	
Tools and farming utensils,	450.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	325.00	
Carts, gears and lumber wagons,	430.00	
Light wagons,	320 00	
Farm stock,	2,588.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	1,112.00	
Wood shed in city yard,	500.00	$60,200.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Steam engines and stone crushers,	3,600.00	
Nine horses,	2,200.00	
Four double, and four single carts, and two stone gears,	1,700.00	
One water cart,	300.00	
Harnesses,	300.00	
Tools, shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and tool houses,	1,400.00	
Scow,	300.00	$9,800.00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Lamp posts, lanterns, and lamps,	10,990.00	
Lighter's house and tools,	500.00	
Tools for inspector of petroleum oil,	50.00	$11,540.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall and lot,	75,000.00	
City Library Building,	44,000.00	
City Common,	40,000.00	
Land on William street and Library lot,	12,000.00	
Old Town Hall and lot,	15,000.00	
Volumes in City Library,	28,000.00	
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	7,000.00	

Rural Cemetery and Lodge,	40,000.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	20,000.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00	
Powder magazine,	450 00	
Land on Clark's Point,	200.00	
South pound lot,	200.00	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00	
One acre of land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00	
Watch house and lot, Willis street, ✓	350.00	
Windmill lot,	250.00	
South station house, ✓	350.00	
Land opposite Daniel Ricketson's,	150.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass field pieces,	1,500.00	
Muskets and other equipments,	100.00	
Land on Allen street bought of M. Merry,	1,000.00	$287,075.00

SCHOOL HOUSES AND LOTS.

North school-house and lot,	800.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,500 00	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,200 00	
Rockdale school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	18,000.00	
Parker Street school-house and lot,	25,000.00	
Cedar Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Maxfield Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
High Street school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Kempton Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
High school-house and lot,	35,000.00	
William Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Arnold Street school-house and lot,	900.00	
Bush Street school-house and lot,	7,000.00	
Fifth Street school-house and lot,	35,000.00	
Sixth Street school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Griffin Street school-house and lot,	500.00	
Dartmouth Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Clark Point school-house and lot,	800.00	
Apparatus in school-houses,	6,800.00	$163,700.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house at Acushnet,	400.00
Engine-house and land Hillman street,	12,000 00
Engine-house and land Purchase street,	12,000.00
Engine-house and land Purchase street, north,	12,000.00

Engine-house and land corner Sixth and Bedford streets,	12,000.00	
Engine-house and land Fourth street,	500.00	
Hook and Ladder house Market street,	250 00	
Steam engine Onward and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Steam engine Progress and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Steam engine Excelsior and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Steam engine Cornelius Howland and hose reel,	4,500.00	
Hand engines,	700 00	
Hook and Ladder carriages and ladders,	900.00	
Hose reel carriage,	750.00	
Hose,	12,000.00	
Horses and harnesses,	5,400.00	
Wagons,	700.00	
Tank,	100.00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500 00	
Sundries,	2,000.00	$102,200.00
New Bedford Water Works,		$800,000.00
Stock in Liquor Agency,		$1,900.00
		$1,436,415.00

RECAPITULATION.

Alms-house property,	$60,200.00
Highway department,	9,800.00
Lighting the streets department,	11,540.00
Public buildings and land,	287,075.00
School houses and lots,	163,700.00
Fire department,	102,200.00
New Bedford Water Works,	800,000.00
Stock in Liquor Agency,	1,900.00
	$1,436,415.00

HENRY W. SMITH, } Committee.
SAMUEL DAMMON, }

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To theCtiy Council of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Overseers of the Poor respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending February 28, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	$28,000.00	
Cities and Towns,	3,424.57	
Commonwealth,	1,646.74	
Products of Farm,	837.21	
Hay to Street Department,	171.80	
Error in bills,	6.00	
H. W. Coggeshall,	10.25	
Transfer to balance account,	4,827.91	$38,924.48

Relative expense of each department at the Alms House as follows:

Paupers,	$8,618.51	
Farm School,	3,694.65	
Work House,	3,077.04	
Total,		$15,390.20

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Cities and Towns,	$4,057.58
Board of State Charities,	1,694.02
Lunatic Asylum, (formerly charged to incidental account,)	2,631.62
State Reform Schools, " " " "	257.65
City and State,	14,893.41
Total,	$38,924.48

Average yearly expense of each inmate at the Alms House,	$191.75
Average monthly expense,	15.98
Average weekly expense,	3.69

Average weekly expense of each family supported outside of the Alms House.

City,	66 cents
Other cities and towns,	65½ "
Commonwealth,	36 "

Average weekly expense of each person supported outside of the Alms House.

City,	22 cents.
Other cities and towns,	30 “
Commonwealth,	16 “
Expense of 210 families belonging to this City,	$7,204.98
“ “ 119 “ “ “ other towns,	4,057.58
“ “ 277 “ “ “ Commonwealth,	5,668.44
Expense of medical attendance and medicine,	1,119.52
Average cost of each patient,	6.78½
Number of visits made by City Physician,	165
Number of patients,	1,164
Expense of State paupers too sick to be removed to State Alms House, including burial of State paupers,	$1,694.02

The amount of $4,057.58 charged to other cities and towns will be reimbursed in full.

Expense of paupers having legal settlements in this City as follows:

Alms House,	$8,058.96
Outside,	7,204.98
Total,	$15,263.94
Lunatics,	2,631.62
	$17,895.56
Average number supported at Alms House,	75
Paupers,	42
Farm School,	18
Work House,	15

Number admitted during the year,

Paupers,	40
Farm School,	11
Work House,	65
Total,	116

Number discharged during the year,

Paupers, (8 by death,)	37
Farm School, (1 by death,)	33
Work House,	67
Total,	137

Number of inmates at the present time,

Paupers,	47
Farm School,	12
Work House,	8
Total,	67
Number of families who have been relieved outside of Alms House,	606

Number of persons who have been relieved outside of Alms House,

Females, (of which 309 are widows,)			1,018
Males,			636
Total,			1,654
City. Number of families,	210		
Females,		342	
Males,		248	
Number of persons,			590
Cities and Towns. Number of families,	119		
Females,		264	
Males,		160	
Number of persons,			424
Commonwealth. Number of families,	277		
	606		
Females,		412	
Males,		228	
Number of persons,			640
Total,			1,654

The register of colored persons included in the above is as follows:

City. Families,	43
Other Cities and Towns. Families,	12
Commonwealth. Families,	98
Total,	153
Number of persons,	302

Number of persons sent to the State Alms House,

Males. White,	5
" Colored,	3
Females. White,	1
Total,	9
State. American families,	20
Number of persons,	33

Burial of State Paupers.

Male, White,		15
Female, "		14
Male, Colored,		16
Female, "		11
Total,		56
Expense of burial,	$467.25	
Reimbursed by State,	$409.00	

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Pork, 9,143 lbs.; Beef, 6622 lbs.; Veal, 582 lbs.; Potatoes, 600 bushels; Carrots, 20 bush.; Beets, 75 bush.; Onions, 10 bush.; Turnips, 58 bush.; Cabbage, 1,250 heads; Hay, 85 tons; Milk, 23,470 quarts.

For and in behalf of the Board,

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary,
And one of the Overseers.

In Common Council,
March 29, 1873.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen,
March 29, 1873.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office, City Hall,
New Bedford, December 31, 1872.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Another year having elapsed, I herewith present to your Honorable Body, my second annual report of the Fire Department, in which you will find a complete roster of its members, a statement giving in statistical form the number of fires and alarms, the location of hydrants and reservoirs, a list of fire alarm signal boxes and to whom the keys have been distributed, also an inventory of property in charge of the department, with such other information relating thereto as will I trust prove of interest to you and others.

Our labors during the year have been very light, our losses necessarily small, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you so favorable a report of the condition, efficiency and general good standing of the department.

There has been a tendency among the members to make our department rank with the best in proficiency and deportment, and I have endeavored to render them all proper assistance, that their good determination might not be discouraged, believing that by cultivating an animated interest among the companies, I should add to the efficiency of the department, and I feel that my anticipations have been fully realized, as I am confident that we have one of the ablest departments and of which I am justly proud. It has, I am pleased to say, maintained a good deportment and an efficiency in the performance of duty honorable to itself, and I trust satisfactory to the honorable City Council.

There has not been that unity of feeling among the several companies at all times which I have desired, but generally friendly relations have existed, and the year has closed without any serious results. A limited spirit of rivalry in the performance of duty has signalized the efforts of all connected with the department in their desire promptly to respond to the calls which have been made upon them.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus is in good condition, having been lately thoroughly overhauled, excepting steamer Number Three (3) which will ere long require extensive repairs, although I anticipate no immediate trouble under ordinary circumstances. A valuable improvement has been attached to the Hook and Ladder carriage, which after trial has proved very decisively its value and convenience. There has also been added to the department a four wheeled hose carriage of the most approved pattern, capable of carrying one thousand (1000) feet of hose, built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and stationed in the engine house situated at the corner of Purchase street and Mechanics Lane. A company has lately been organized for the same, and now awaits the purchase of a horse and the appointment of a driver to make it of efficient service.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The houses which have been painted, repaired and improved, both internally and externally, are in excellent condition and present a fine appearance. The front doors of the house corner of Purchase street and Mechanics Lane, having become unworthy of repairs, have been by order of the Committee on Fire Department replaced by new ones with glass panels which adds cheerfulness as well as light to the engine room and enhances the general appearance of the building. The stable, which had become very much out of repair, the timber rotten and unsafe, has been thoroughly renovated and is now a model of convenience, durability and comfort, and must be a luxury to the horses which are confined there so many hours. In making these improvements, I have incurred considerable expense, but the benefits derived therefrom will warrant the outlay.

HORSES.

The horses attached to the department have during the year been afflicted with the epidemic that was so prevalent, and which at one time threatened to be serious in result, but under the good care and gentle treatment of the hostlers, have seemingly recovered and to-day are apparently in good condition.

HOSE.

The expense attending this branch of the department has been very trivial, no new hose having been purchased, and the fires during the year having been small, and seldom requiring the use of hose, the repairs have necessarily been the same. Nevertheless it is necessary for the safety of the City that a liberal supply of extra hose, of the best quality and make, be kept constantly on hand in order to guard against any emergency that may occur.

FIRE ALARM.

The system of communicating alarms of fire by the Telegraph Alarm, continues to work very satisfactory and has been the means not only of increasing the alacrity of the firemen, but has furnished ready means to the citizens for communicating almost instaneously alarms of fire. This branch of the department, under the careful and able superintendence of Mr. Daniel D. Briggs, has proved what its most sanguine friends prophesied upon its introduction, and by its successful workings from time to time demonstrated that really too much value cannot be placed upon it.

FIRES.

During the past year, fires have been much less destructive than during the preceding year, and this must be largely attributed to the extraordinary promptness, and efficiency of the department, the practicability of the Automatic Fire Alarm Telegraph, and the vigilance of the police and citizens. While few cities have escaped the devouring element of fire, and some almost devastated thereby, our own beautiful city has passed the terrible ordeal without any serious consequences. When we take into consideration the large number of wooden buildings within the city limits and the combustible materials with which they are covered, it must be surprising to many how fortunate we have been in escaping conflagrations. There have been during the year thirty-two alarms of fire, a record of which is annexed. On the 10th of November last, information having been received by me that a terrible conflagration was raging in the city of Boston, I immediately communicated to Chief Engineer John S. Damrell, my willingness to assist him in his great emergency, and upon receiving a reply to my dispatch accepting my aid I detailed the Cornelius Howland Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4, and with them and their fire apparatus rendered the department of Boston twenty hours of able assistance, and for which they have signified their appreciation and indebtedness.

My second year as Chief of the Board of Engineers has closed, its trials and responsibilities met and overcome, its pleasures enjoyed, the result of our labors recorded, and the Fire Department of our city enters upon the duties of the new year under the most flattering circumstances. Harmony, efficiency, gentlemanly deportment, and a determination to do its duty, thereby reflecting honor upon our city, is its chief desire.

In conclusion, let me here return my thanks to your honorable body for the interest manifested at different times in the welfare of our department, for the promptness in which all matters have been acted upon in connection therewith, and for the necessary appropriations to carry out the improvements requisite for the promotion of its efficiency.

To my Assistant Engineers who have so faithfully assisted me with their council and hearty co-operation in the duties attendant upon my office, the Foremen of the several companies, and each individual member of the department, who have at all times responded at the call of duty, I also extend my thanks.

To Captain Smalley, of the police, and his department, for their cheerful assistance and vigilance, I am extremely grateful.

Finally, I desire to extend my acknowledgments to all who have in any way assisted me in the discharge of the responsibilities of my office, and trust that the same interest on the part of the citizens, in the welfare of the department will long continue, and that the office of Chief Engineer may receive the able support in future that has at all times been extended to me. Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,

Chief Engineer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

As organized December 31st, 1872.

Chief Engineer, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr. Office, City Hall. Hours from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Residence 104 County street.

First Assistant Engineer, JOHN E. BROWN. Residence 80 Mill street.

Second Assistant Engineer, ALFRED M. CHAPMAN. Residence 53 Elm street.

Third Assistant Engineer, CHARLES W. DYER. Residence 50 Mill street.

Fourth Assistant Engineer, WILLIAM H. SHERMAN. Residence 57 School Street.

Clerk of the Board of Engineers, ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.

ONWARD STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

House on Purchase, foot of Franklin Street.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
William J. Marr,	Foreman,	35,	208 Purchase street.	Harness Maker.
Loring T. Parlow,	1st Asst. Foreman,	26,	7 Franklin,	Currier.
George F. Brown,	2d Asst. "	23,	143 Purchase,	Clerk.
Eben C. Milliken,	Clerk,	29,	72 Foster,	Merchant Baker.
James Brightman,	Hoseman,	22,	Cor. Pleasant & Willis,	Machinist.
George T. Bumpus,	"	22,	152 North Second,	Stm. & Gasfitter.
Daniel W. Smith,	"	28,	Cor. Pleasant & Willis,	Currier.
Irving Smith,	"	23,	72 Kempton,	Clerk.
Sylvester A. Colyer,	"	35,	192 Pleasant,	Rope Maker.
Richmond B. Hathaway,	"	21,	117 Ray,	Blacksmith.
Charles F. Stetson,	"	32,	71 Middle,	Engineer.
Edgar B. Hammond,	"	21,	Cor. Hill & North,	Civil Engineer.
George H. Parker,	Engineman,	23,	Engine House,	Engineer.
Charles S. Stratton,	Stoker,	23,	149 State,	Stoker.
James L. Bryant,	Hostler,	34,	Engine House,	Hostler.
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	Reel Driver,	21,	286 Purchase,	Clerk.
Henry E. Thatcher,	Torchman,	20,	Cor. W. Chancery and Willis,	Spinner.
Patrick O'Brien,	"	18,	318 Purchase,	Weaver.

PROGRESS STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 2.

HOUSE CORNER PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Franklin Shaw,	Foreman,	44,	57 Summer street,	Wheelwright.
Charles L. Gifford,	1st Asst. Foreman,	36,	7 Campbell,	Stable Keeper.
John Downey,	2d Asst. "	36,	75 No. Second,	Laborer.
Charles S. Paisler,	Clerk,	31,	146 Kempton,	Accountant.
John Duffy,	Hoseman,	40,	10 Emerson,	Cooper.
John Olstein,	"	43,	203 Middle,	Rigger.
Thomas B. Rowe,	"	30,	9 So. Second,	Teamster.
George H. Chadwick,	"	38,	163 Kempton,	Carriage Painter.
Henry T. Southwick,	"	34,	98 No. Second,	Blacksmith.
James G. Harding,	"	39,	99 " "	Shipwright.
Edward C. Spooner,	"	38,	303 Purchase,	Teamster,
James D. Allen,	"	36,	30 Hill,	Marble Worker.
Charles H. Wood,	Engineman,	38,	Engine House,	Engineer.
Adoniram J. Negus,	Stoker,	22,	42 So. Second,	Machinist.
William P. Sowle,	Hostler,	40,	Engine House,	Hostler.
Alfred Studley,	Reel Driver,	21,	58 No. Sixth,	Machinist.
Philip Dollard,	Torchman,	21,	91 No. Water,	Carriage Painter.
Edward Dollard,	"	20,	91 No. Water,	Clerk.

EXCELSIOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 3.

HOUSE CORNER COUNTY AND HILLMAN STREETS.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Job H. Gifford,	Foreman,	35,	37 Smith,	Mason.
Rufus A. Gifford,	1st Asst. Foreman,	39,	39 Smith,	Shipwright.
Henry M. Gifford,	2d Asst. "	32,	229 County,	Photographer.
Charles A. Gifford,	Clerk,	34,	150 Mill,	Housewright.
Joseph Haffords,	Hoseman,	51,	21 Hillman,	House Painter.
William T. King,	"	33,	235 County,	Furniture "
Isaiah H. Wilcox,	"	37,	96 Ray,	House "
Orando F. Bly,	"	25,	36 Chestnut,	Frame Maker.
William W. C. Smith,	"	22,	80 Purchase,	Steam and Gas Fitter.
Herbert A. Brown,	"	28,	Campbell, between County and State,	Housewright.
William A. Russell,	"	37,	77 State,	Accountant.
Warren G. Pierce,	"	40,	75 Elm,	Mason.
Martin Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineman,	30,	Engine House,	Engineer.
Gilbert D. Gammons,	Hostler,	37,	" "	Hostler.
Horace M. Plummer,	Stoker,	32,	29 Willis,	Confectioner.
Reuben Taber,	Reel Driver,	18,	93 Hillman,	Hostler.
Frank Maxfield,	Torchman,	18,	99 "	Housewright,
Charles W. Wheeler,	"	18,	37 Smith,	Clerk.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 4.

House corner Bedford and South Sixth Streets.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
John Murdock,	Foreman,	41,	27 Mechanics Lane,	Shipwright.
Hugh McDonald,	1st Asst. Foreman,	28,	27 Union Street,	Blacksmith.
James A. Murdock,	2d Asst. "	25,	27 Mechanics Lane,	"
Giles G. Barker,	Clerk,	32,	20 Bush,	Carriage Builder.
James M. Tripp,	Hoseman,	36,	87 Third,	Housewright.
John McCarty,	"	30,	62 So. Second,	Machinist.
John B. Peckham,	"	28,	15 County,	Hostler.
William E. Macomber,	"	30,	29 County,	Trader.
Wm. A. Gibbs,	"	22,	64 Bedford,	Frame Maker.
Henry A. Barker,	"	29,	69 Forest,	Carriage Builder.
Joseph B. Wing,	"	26,	39 Elm,	Painter.
Henry C Smith,	"	25,	59 Third,	Blacksmith.
Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineman,	33,	Engine House,	Engineer.
Sylvester Paul,	Stoker,	45,	66 Forest,	Blacksmith.
George H. W. Tripp,	Hostler,	37,	Engine House,	Hostler.
Charles W. Borden,	Reel Driver,	34,	30 Bedford,	Laborer.
Benjamin C. Groves,	Torchman,	18,	108 Fifth,	Engineer.
Charles S. Wing,	"	17,	39 Elm,	Grocer.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1.

House corner Purchase Street and Mechanics Lane.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Philip M. Tripp,	Foreman,	34,	56 North Street,	Teamster.
John H. Judson,	1st Asst. Foreman,	31,	123 Third,	Saddler.
Lysander W Davis,	2d Asst. "	38,	29 Cypress,	Shipwright.
Charles E. Pierce,	Clerk,	25,	27 Elm,	Printer.
James Conway,	Axeman,	34,	11 Bush,	Teamster.
Abraham Luscombe,	"	32,	31 Pleasant,	Grocer.
William Clymonts,	"	38,	41 No. Sixth,	Blacksmith.
David S. R. Durfee,	"	23,	46 William,	"
Benjamin Card,	Ladderman, &c.,	30,	145 Union,	Painter.
Nathaniel Caswell,	"	26,	58 So. Second,	Blacksmith.
Michael Conway,	"	32,	71 First,	Teamster.
Alexander Doull,	"	40,	114 Fourth,	Blacksmith.
Charles L. Davis,	"	22,	29 Cypress,	Painter.
Martin L. Hathaway,	"	43,	38 Kempton,	Printer.
Charles M. Hathaway,	"	34,	1 Mill,	Teamster.
Charles J. Johnson,	"	42,	122 Orchard,	Spar Maker.
Andrew V. Landers,	"	35,	113 Elm,	Shoe Maker.
Thomas Manley,	"	51,	26 Kempton,	Painter.
Charles Ruberg,	"	43,	45 Foster,	Printer.
Charles H. Walker,	"	44,	30 Elm,	Teamster.
James W. Baldwin,	Driver,	50,	Engine House,	Hostler.
Edmund Robbins,	Torchman,	18,	60½ Mill,	Clerk.
Thomas M. Hallavan,	"	19,	108 No. Water,	Carpenter.

FRANKLIN HOSE CO., No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

NAMES.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Pliny B. Sherman,	Foreman,	44,	3 Kempton Street,	Printer.
Herbert B. Gardner,	1st Asst. Foreman.	26,	4 Sears' Court,	"
Clarfaus Vansant,	2d Asst. "	36,	75 No. Second,	Blacksmith.
James S. Hathaway,	Clerk,	42,	74 First,	Shipwright.
Benj. F. King, Jr.,	Hoseman,	32,	91 Third,	Blacksmith.
Peter Nelson,	"	38,	67 So. Second,	Rigger.
Joseph W. Spooner,	"	21,	46 William,	Laborer.
Jeremiah H. Cavanagh,	"	28,	50 So. Second,	Blacksmith.

HANCOCK HAND ENGINE CO., No. 9.

HOUSE ON BELLVILLE ROAD, ACUSHNET.

NAME.	RANK.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Reuben Washburn,	Foreman,	56,		Trader.
Seth Hoard,	1st. Asst. Foreman,	41,		Laborer.
Charles E. Howland,	2d Asst. "	47,		Teamster.
George A. Cobb,	Clerk,	30,		Trader.
Jireh B. Gifford,	Steward,	41,		Butcher.
Arthur C. Brooks,	Hoseman,	37,		Laborer.
Joseph H. Lawrence,	"	39,		Blacksmith.
Asa Reynolds,	"	62,		Laborer.
Frank P. Washburn,	"	28,		Sawyer.
Alfred Williams,	"	49,		Peddler.
Howard Pittsley,	"	39,		Teamster.
John Sylvia,	Brakeman,	29,		Shoe Maker,
George G. Jenney,	"	30,		Trader.
George W. Bennet,	"	25,		Blacksmith,
John A. Russell,	"	23,		Farmer.
William Perry,	"	32,		Teamster.
Andrew B. Grinnell, Jr.,	"	33,		"
Charles Craw,	"	59,		Tinman.
George W. Randall,	"	35,		Sawyer.
Samuel Weston,	"	47,		Laborer.
Sylvanus T. Hawes,	"	23,		Housewright.
John F. Hawes,	"	30,		Teamster.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—1872.

SUPERINTENDENT, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, DANIEL D. BRIGGS. Residence Engine-house, northwest corner of Bedford and South Sixth streets. Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman streets.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house northwest corner of Purchase street and Mechanics Lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian Church northwest corner of Union and Eighth streets.
34. On store northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian Church southwest corner of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast corner of Walnut and South Water streets.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house northwest corner of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission Chapel northeast cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.

RECORD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF KEYS TO THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

No.	To whom distributed.
1	A. H. Howland, Jr.
2	Lot B. Bates.
3	William Sharples.
4	Engine House No. 1.
5	George A. Bourne.
6	William P. Doty.
7	Silas P. Damon.
8	Engine House No. 3.
9	Gosnold Mills Cor.
10	Henry H. Fisher, Bakery.
11	Job M. Terry.
12	Brownell & Wheaton.
13	Otis A. Sisson.
14	Engine House No. 2.
15	County Jail Office.
16	James D. Thompson.
17	A. H. Potter & Co.
18	Wm H. Sherman.
19	John H. Perry & Co.
20	Henry Taber.
21	Engine House No. 4.
22	Thomas B. Tripp.
23	S. Leonard & Co., office.
24	Charles H. Sherman.
25	George Delano & Co., works.
26	S. C. Caldwell.
27	David Cook.
28	George L. Dyer.
29	Samuel C. Moore.
30	George Snow, stable.
31	Joshua B. Ashley.
32	James E. Blake, store.
33	Nicholas Davis.
34	Andrew E. Hathaway, stable.
35	George Perry.
36	Jireh Swift, Jr.
37	Martin Wheeler.
38	Joseph R. Read.
39	E. Anthony & Sons.
40	Charles M. Peirce, Jr.
41	John S. Cook, stable.
42	Fessenden & Baker.
43	John Clare, store So. Sixth St.
44	John Clare, store Water Street.
45	Antone Sylvia.
46	Wm A. Robinson & Co.
47	John G. Ellis.
48	N. B. Flour Mill Cor.
49	Samuel C. Hart.
50	Night Watch.
51	
52	
53	Lost.
54	Night Watch.
55	
56	John E. Brown.
57	Charles W. Dyer.
58	Henry H. Fisher.
59	Alfred M. Chapman.
60	Michael Brennan.
61	Benjamin F. H. Reed.
62	Caleb L. Ellis.
63	Horace G. Howland.
64	George H. Clark.
65	N. B. Gas Light Co.
66	Hastings & Co.
67	Moses H. Bliss.
68	Freeman C. Luce.
69	Charles H. Taber.
70	Loring T. Parlow.
71	Wm. L. Davis, police.
72	Edward W. Waite, police.
73	In possession of the Chief Engineer.
74	
75	
76	
77	Potomska Mills Cor.
78	Benjamin Hillman.
79	John Corey.
80	John W. Nickerson.
81	James L. Wilber.
82	Rufus A. Soule.
83	Wm. H. Sherman.
84	James Wilson.
85	Luther M. Dayton.
86	Henry W. Bumpus.
87	Hiram Kilburn.
88	Samuel H. Pollock.
89	Charles S. Paisler.
90	James A. Davis.
91	Josiah Meigs.
92	Hiram Wordell.
93	Patrick Quirk.
94	Isaac M. Jones.
95	Cornelius Cronin.
96	Charles H. Wilbur.
97	John Carroll.
98	Frederick Karcher.

No.	To whom distributed.
99	Samuel B. Coggeshall.
100	Elisha E. Russell.
101	Thomas Buckley.
102	Lewis S. Jennings.
103	Edward B. Penny.
104	Police Department.
105	Francis M. Sylvia.
106	Joseph Lobo.
107	Michael McDermott.
108	Wm. F. Cotter.
109	Edwin M. Tilton.
110	Wm. E. Macomber.
111	Parker Samplin.
112	John N. Sadler.
113	Thomas G. C. Tripp.
114	George F. Netcher.
115	William Young.
116	Samuel Thompson.
117	William Castle.
118	Thomas Meany.
119	Stephen Haffords.
120	Daniel D. Briggs.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS AND RESERVOIRS, 1872.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen street, southeast corner Bonney.
Arnold street, southwest corner Emerson.
Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan.
" northwest corner of Middle.
Ashland street, head of Linden.
Bedford street, southwest corner Fifth.
" southeast corner County.
" southeast corner Orchard.
Bonney street, northwest corner Grinnell.
Bush street, southwest corner First.
Cedar street, between Mill and North.
" southwest corner Hillman.
" northwest corner Sycamore.
" southwest corner Campbell.
" southwest corner Parker.
Cheapside, southwest corner Market Square.
Chestnut street, southwest corner North.
Cannon street, opposite No. 15½, south side.
Cedar street, southwest corner Kempton.
" northwest corner Elm.
Cottage street, northwest corner Hawthorn.
" southwest corner Arnold.
" southwest corner Union.
County street, northwest corner Locust.
" northwest corner Parker.
" southwest corner Smith.
" southwest corner Maxfield.
" southwest corner North.
" southwest corner Middle.
" southwest corner Morgan.
" northwest corner Union.
" head of School.
" northwest corner Bush.
" southwest corner Hawthorn.
" northwest corner Allen.
" southwest corner Grinnell.
" head of South.
Court street, sonthwest corner Orchard.
" head of Cedar.
" head of Emerson.
" front of Tannery.
Cypress street, northwest corner Hillman.
Durfee street, southwest corner Cedar.
Elm street, opposite Forbes' Carriage Factory.
" southwest corner Pleasant.
Forest street, south side front of No. 68.

Fifth street, opposite No. 56.
First street, between School and Walnut.
" between School and Union.
Foster street, southwest corner Maxfield.
" northwest corner High.
Fourth street, opposite W. H. Sherman's stable.
" opposite No. 73.
Front street, head of Merrill's Wharf.
" northwest corner Shepherd's lane.
" southwest corner Centre.
" west side, head of Hazard's Wharf.
Grove street, southwest corner Anthony.
Hawthorn street, southeast corner Page.
Hillman street, southwest corner North Second.
Hazard street, opposite entrance to Hazard Court.
" southwest corner Pleasant.
High street, opposite No. 34.
" front Job Almy's.
Hillman street, southeast corner Hill.
Kempton street, opposite Pleasant.
" opposite Hill.
" southwest corner Summer.
" opposite Cypress.
Maxfield street, northwest corner Mill.
Mechanics lane, between Sixth and Eighth streets.
Morgan street, southwest corner Cottage.
Maple Place, front John Hopkins'.
Maxfield street, southeast corner Chestnut.
Middle street, opposite No. 218½.
" southeast corner North Second.
" southeast corner North Sixth.
Mount Pleasant street, southeast corner distributing reservoir.
" front Joseph Clark's.
" northwest corner Durfee.
North street, southwest corner Foster.
North street, southeast corner Ray.
Orchard street, opposite Bush.
Pleasant street, near M. E. church.
" southwest corner Willis.
Parker street, southwest corner contemplated Summer.
Prospect street, northwest corner Grinnell.
" front Mount Washington Glass Works.
Purchase street, near pumping engine house.
" opposite Clark.
" opposite Logan.
" northwest corner Austin.
" northwest corner Merrimac.
" northwest corner Pope.
" southwest corner Pearl.
" southwest corner Campbell.
" opposite No. 209, C. R. Kelley's.
" southwest corner Hillman.
" southwest corner Mill.

Purchase street, northwest corner Middle.
" front engine house No. 2.
" northwest corner Union.
Ray street, northwest corner Maxfield.
" opposite Gosnold Mills.
" northwest corner Willis.
" between Pearl and Seneca.
" opposite N. B. & T. R. R. blacksmith shop.
" opposite Wamsutta Mill No. 4.
Robeson street, southwest corner County.
Russell street, opposite No. 52, Charles H. Leach.
Rivet street, southwest corner Second.
Sherman street, south side, front of Pound.
So. Water street, northwest corner Rivet.
Smith street, southeast corner Spruce.
Summer street, northwest corner Hillman.
South street, southwest corner Prospect.
Spring street, southeast corner Fifth.
South Second street, opposite No 10, G. W. Furber's.
" northwest corner Coffin.
North Sixth street, southwest corner William.
South Sixth street, southwest corner School.
" northwest corner Bush.
" southwest corner Russell.
South street, southwest corner Third.
" southwest corner South Second.
Spring street, southwest corner Seventh.
State street, northwest corner Sycamore.
Sycamore street, southwest corner Thomas.
" southwest corner Summer.
Third street, opposite Howland.
" southwest corner Timothy.
" northwest corner School.
" northwest corner Bush.
" northwest corner Russell.
" northwest corner Bedford.
Thomas street, northwest corner Hillman.
Willis street, southwest corner State.
Union street, southwest corner Water.
" southeast corner South Second.
" southwest corner Third.
" southwest corner Sixth.
Walnut street, southwest corner South Second.
" southeast corner Fourth.
" southwest corner Seventh.
Walden street, southwest corner Maxfield.
Water street, southwest corner Hillman.
" front Hayes' Stave Mill.
" northwest corner Middle.
" front S. P. Burt's office.
" northwest corner School.
" northwest corner Walnut.
" northwest corner Coffin.

Water street, opposite Leonard.
" northwest corner Howland.
" northwest corner Grinnell.
" northwest corner South.
South Water street, opposite No. 255.
Wamsutta street, opposite entrance to Wamsutta Mills' office.
Washington street, southeast corner Crapo.
William street, southwest corner Eighth.
" opposite 26½, Hathaway's stable.
" southwest corner Bethel.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Durfee street, southeast corner New County Road.
Linden street, northeast corner Ashland.
Franklin street, southwest corner State.
Purchase street, northwest and southwest corners Pope.
Willis street, northeast corner State.
Campbell street, west side Purchase.
Smith street, southeast corner Cypress.
Pleasent street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, southeast corner Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, southwest corner North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, southwest corner Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near northeast corner Foster.
Middle street, near northwest corner Purchase.
" near southeast corner Purchase.
" west of High School.
County Street, front of M. E. church.
North Second street, northwest corner William.
City Hall Square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, southwest corner County.
" southeast corner Fourth.
South Sixth street, northwest corner Spring.
Third street, southwest corner Spring.
School street, northwest corner Fourth.
South Second street, northwest corner Walnut.
South Sixth street, northwest corner Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Third street, southeast corner Cannon.
Bedford street, southeast corner Fifth.
South Sixth street, southwest corner Wing.
Howland street, corner Third.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Third street, southeast corner Grinnell.
Washington street, northeast corner Crapo.
South First street, southwest corner South.

Fires and Alarms during the year ending January 1st, 1873.

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	OWNER.	OCCUPANT.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
Jan. 4,	6 P. M.	48	Potomska Mill Corporation.	Potomska Mill Corp.,	Rivet street,	Trivial.		Overheated smoke-pipe.
17,	12.15 P. M.	25	Thomas Howland,	Cuffee Lawton,	5 Ash street,	$50		Children playing with matches.
18,	10.15 P. M.	27	Nathan Chase,		32 Purchase street,	965	965	Probably incendiary.
				Mrs. B. Allen & Co ,		2,200	2,200	
				Charles Jackson,		839	839	
				Doane & Pierce,		200	200	
				William Howe,		200	200	
				Emily Booth,		Trivial.		
				Pardon Devoll,		"		
				A. G. Leighton,		"		
Feb. 19,	4.45 A. M.	7	James E. Stanton,	Edwin J. Collamore,	172 Pleasant street,	"		Cigar thrown into sawdust.
26.	3.30 P. M.	46	Domingo Cardoze,	Tenement House,	Howland street,	"		Chimney on fire.
29,			Estate Charles H Leonard,	Geo. Delano & Co.,	South street,	"		Sparks from chimney. No general alarm.
March 4,	12 M.		John Sylvester,	John Sylvester,	119 South Water street,	"		Overheated stovepipe. No general alarm.
13,	6.45 A. M.		William A. Beard,	H. G. O. Cole,	44 Third street,	25	25	Sparks from a forge. No general alarm.
15,	11.30 P.M.	7	Wamsutta Mills Corporation,	Mill Operatives.	Rear of the Mills,	Trivial.		Accidental setting fire to a bed.
20,	11.45 A. M.	27	Nathan Chase,	Ephraim Lawrence, 2d,	85 Middle street,	100	86	Upsetting of a kettle of oil on the stove.
25,			Thomas Coggeshall,	Walter F. Wheaton,	18 William street,	Trivial.		Sparks from a chimney.
28,	9.30 A. M.	16	Isaiah C. Ray,	C. V. Lewis,	29 Cypress street.	10		Unaccountable.
				Lysander W. Davis,		50		
April 5,	9.15 P. M.	34	Estate T. D. Elliot,		68 and 70 Union street,	525	525	Upsetting of a petroleum lamp.
				Mrs. Annie Boone,		250		
				Frank Steil,		20		
				Benj. C. Ward,		150		
				Stephen J. Jordan,		300		
10,	3.40 P. M.	27	Isaac Sowle,	Isaac Sowle,	59 North Sixth street,	Trivial.		Sparks from a chimney.
13,	10.30 P. M.	24	Henry T. Weeks,	Henry T. Weeks,	Cor. Jenney and Kempton sts.	45	45	Defective chimney.
27,			James Durfee,	James Durfee,	201 North Water street,	Trivial.		Sparks from chimney. No general alarm.
May 1,			William J. Norton,	William J Norton,	North Water street,	"		" " " " " "
4.			Edward Stetson,	Job A. T. Eddy.	20 Purchase street,	"		Caught from gaslight. No general alarm.
16,	4 P. M.	46	Alfred Greere,	Alfred Greene,	Cannon street,	"		Sparks from the foundry chimney.
29,	12.30 P.M.	17	Henry N. Dean,	Henry N. Dean,	North Water sreet,	"		Sparks from a chimney.
June 14,	7 P. M.	27						False alarm, caused by a runaway horse.
23,	9 A. M.		John C. Allen,	Michael Cain,	63 Forest street,	Trivial.		Accidental setting fire to a bed. No general alarm.
July 4,	9 A. M.	18	Felix Cassidy,	Felix Cassidy,	Kempton and Foster streets,	"		Fire Crackers.
4,	5 P. M.	18	E. Milliken & Son,	E. Milliken & Son.	Purchase and Hillman streets,	"		Fire Crackers.
4,			B. Franklin Howland,	B. Franklin Howland,	115 Third street,	10	10	Fire Rockets.

6,	3.30 P. M.	27	M. H. True,	M. H. True,	Mechanics Lane,	375	375	Incendiary.
6,	3.45 P. M.		J. & W. R. Wing & Co.,	J. & W. R. Wing & Co.,	24 South Water street,	Trivial.		A lot of boxes, &c., set by boys. No general alarm.
7,	11.40 A. M.	6	Wamsutta Mills Corporation,	Michael Powers,	20 Austin Court,	"		Slight fire 'n a bedroom.
9,	6.55 A. M.	26	Ripley & Tripp,	Ripley & Tripp,	North Water street,			Caught from the boiler fire.
				Parmenas Parsons,		50		
11,	4.30 A. M.	7	Benjamin Rodman,		Purchase street, foot of Linden,	400		Set on fire accidentally.
				George E. Saxon,				
				Lee & Tripp,		600	600	
18,	11 A. M.	5	Hopkins, Wood & Co.,	Hopkins, Wood & Co.,	Durfee street,	Trivial.		Accidental boiling over of a wax kettle.
Sept. 2.	10.25 A. M.	14	Henry T. Wilcox,	Tenants,	Purchase street,	'		Accidental setting fire to a bed.
26,	11.30 P. M.	8						False alarm.
October 3.	8.20 A. M.	46	Manuel Joaquin,	Theopifilo Almeida,	31 Howland street,	Trivial.		Overheated stovepipe.
17,			Henry H. Forbes,	Henry H Forbes,	35 Elm street,	"		
20,	8.55 P. M.	46	Antone Caton,	Antone Caton,	11 Griffin street,			Hot ashes placed in a wooden tub.
28,	3 P. M.	25	Nathan Chase,	John H. Wordell,	188 Middle street,	50	50	Unaccounted for, probably carelessness.
				E. McChesney,				
Nov. 2.	6 15 P. M.	26	Abram Barker Trustees,	Tenants,	90 North Water street,	Trivial.		Defective chimney.
5,	2 P. M.	34	Israel F. Parsons,	Edwin Dews,	105 Union Street,			
				Amos K. Haswell,		1,150	1,150	Probably incendiary,
30,	6.30 P. M.	37	E. P. Abbe,	E. P. Abbe,	117 County street,	27.25	27.25	Overheated furnace pipe.
Dec. 6,	2.50 A. M	14	E. Milliken,	E Milliken,	Willis street,			Incendiary.
16,	7.15 P. M.	26	City of New Bedford,	Draw Tender's Lobby,	N. B. & F. H. Bridge,	15		Overheated stove.
20,	6 40 A. M.	26						False. Caused by smoke issuing from A, G. Myrick's cooper shop.
						$8,606.25	$7,297.25	

INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1872.

---

4 Brick Engine Houses.
1 Wooden do.
4 Steam Fire Engines.
2 Hand do.
5 Horse Hose Carriages.
2 Hand do.
1 Hook and Ladder Truck.
13,000 ft. 2½ inch cotton hose.
900 ft. 2 " leather "
149 ft. 4½ " suction "
230 ft. Hand Hose.
13 Horses.
4 pairs Double Harnesses.
5 single do.
14 Horse Blankets.
5 Horse Brushes.
6 Curry Combs.
3 Mane Brushes.
2 Cards.
6 Whips.
4 Grain Chests.
4 Feed Troughs.
15 Pitchforks.
9 Pails.
7 Brooms.
1 Hoe.
17 Shovels.
14 Pokers.
9 Axes.
11 Iron Bars.
13 Halters.
4 sets Lead Bars.
7 Leather Buckets.
51 Chairs.
10 Tables.
9 Mirrors.
9 Bedsteads.
18 Matrasses.
15 Pillows.
28 Pillow Cases.
32 Sheets.
14 Blankets.
14 Bed Quilts.
9 Bed Spreads.
9 Carpets.
4 Clocks.
5 Dustpans.
5 Dust Brushes.
4 Floor do.
4 Scrub do.
4 Tube do.
4 Mops.
4 Feather Dusters.
6 Baskets.
4 Wood Saws.
4 Saw Horses.
3 Grate Patterns.
4 Step Ladders.
12 Settees.
2 American Ensigns.
29 Lanterns.
8 Stoves and Pipe.
4 Coal Hods.
1 Iron Water Tank.
2 Casks.
11 Brass Hydrant Connections.
14 Iron Hydrant Wrenches.
12 Discharge Pipes.
31 Discharge Nozzles.
37 Leading Hose Wrenches.
59 Engine Wrenches.
4 Jackscrews and Bars.
4 Work Benches.
5 Iron Vices.
10 Oil Cans.
8 Oil Feeders.
4 Waste Boxes.
3 Connections, 2½ to 4½.
8 Pump Leathers, extra.
4 Hose Troughs.
6 Hose Brushes.
4 Pipes for Hand Hose.
11 Wrench Belts.
8 Wheel Fenders.
4 Iron Kettles.
2 Copper Tanks.
3 Watering Pots.
14 Grain Measures.
6 Bars Castile Soap.
14 Chamois Skins.
18 Sponges.
4 Waggons with Poles and Shafts.

20 Coal Bags.
109 Tower Ropes.
4 Suction Hose Ropes.
4 Extra Wheels for Engine.
2 do. Hose Reels.
1 Gate Wrench.
2 Taps.
2 Spare Grates.
3 " Engine Poles.
2 Gallons Petroleum Oil and Can.
2 do. Sperm do.
1 do. Neatsfoot do.
1 Can Tallow.
1 Pump.
25 lbs. Cotton Waste.
1 Set Axles, extra.
2 " Flue Tools.
1½ Cords Wood.
18 lbs. Cordage.
2 Sets Wagon Runners.
4 " Blocks and Falls.
5 Hammers.
4 Wagon Jacks.
33 Ladders, from 10 to 48 feet.
10 Fire Hooks.
1 Tube Scraper.
7 Telegraph Poles, spare.
43 Door Keys.
1 Handbasin.
1 Gross Screws.
¾ Screw Driver.
1 Pairs Cutting Pliers.
1 Vise and Strap.
2 Tool Belts.
1 Pair Pole Climbers.
1 Gimlet.
1 Rope.
1 Soldering Kettle.
24 Fire Alarm Signal Boxes.
10 miles Wire, Insulators, &c.
4 Bell Strikers.
5 15 inch Alarm Gongs.
5 7 do. do.
3 Repeaters.
1 Repeater Case.
1 Switch Board.
1 Battery Rack.
146 Cups Battery.
8 spare Cups.
2 Hydrometers.
19 Glass Insulators.
12 Hook do.
38 Iron Brackets.
300 lbs. Iron Wire.
87 feet Kerite do.
350 lbs. Zinc Spelter.
1 Iron Pot.
1 Iron Ladle.
1 Iron Mould.
1 Rubber Syringe.
50 lbs. Sulphate of Zinc.
150 do. do. Copper.
1 Thermometer.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 4th, 1873.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January, 4th, 1873.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

New Bedford, December 31st, 1872.

To His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the New Bedford Police Department for the year 1872, as follows:

Whole number of arrests, 836; number prosecuted, 779, of which 620 were males, and 159 were females, for the following offences, namely:

Drunkenness,	415	Abduction,	1
Assault and battery,	127	Evading railroad fare,	1
Larceny,	44	Forgery,	1
Violating the liquor law,	63	Malicious mischief,	6
Idle and disorderly,	19	Bastardy,	2
Disorderly house,	5	Polygamy,	1
Disturbing the peace,	24	Rescuing prisoner,	2
Violating the city ordinances,	6	Fornication,	6
Violating the Sunday law,	13	Trespass,	2
Lewd and lascivious,	1	Burglary,	4
Slander,	1	Breaking and entering,	6
Common nuisance,	3	Profanity,	1
Violating the dog law,	10	Stealing a ride,	2
Cruelty to horse,	3	Perjury,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	1	Vagrancy,	6
Embezzlement,	1	Total,	779
Poisoning a dog,	1		

I have received and accounted to the City Treasurer for the officers' fees, licenses and other sources, the sum of $470.96. I have endeavored to comply with all reasonable requests of citizens for the service of officers in whatever part of the city required. I have attended to all complaints made to the department, and have endeavored to be as economical in the expenses of the department as was consistant with the demands made. The demand for police protection is increasing yearly, and will continue to increase in proportion to the increased population. The total amount of special police bills approved by me for the year is $1128.00.

The increased prosecutions of this year over those of last year, namely, 317 (1871 prosecutions were 462), is undoubtedly owing to the free sale of ale and beer since May last. In my report of 1870, I suggested the necessity of an increase in the day force of assistant marshals, and am of the same opinion now. This increase would obviate the necessity of employing the special police except on special occasions.

The expected change in the police department with every change of administration is exceedingly detrimental to the efficiency of the department. Were the officers appointed independent of *political* favor they would not be subject, as now, to the abuse and false representations of those who receive punishment for their misdeeds, and otherwise disappointed in their unlawful expectations, and the officers themselves would be of greater service to the city by being more efficient in duty, and more independent in actions.

For the past three years I have been aided in my endeavors to impartially execute the laws and maintain good order in the city by the officers who were appointed with me; those whom it will be difficult to find more efficient and gentlemanly, and to whom I tender my sincere thanks for their ready obedience at all times. I will also, at this time acknowledge, with pleasure, for myself and officers, our indebtedness to the Hon. George Marston, (our District Attorney,) for the legal advice received from him in criminal matters, and his willingness to sustain us in the lawful performance of our duties.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express my most earnest thanks to you for the invariable kindness you have manifested to me, during my service under you, and for your willing cooperation with me in the enforcement of the laws.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRICK SMALLEY, City Marshal.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 4, 1873.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January 4, 1873.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT OF OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

To His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit to you my third annual report as officer of the night police for the year ending December 31, 1872.

The whole number of arrests is 375, which as usual are included in the City Marshal's report, for the following offences:

Drunkenness,	282	Assault with knife,	1
Idle and disorderly,	16	Perjury,	1
Larceny,	8	Profanity,	1
Disturbing the peace,	18	Assault on an officer,	2
Assault and battery,	32	Malicious mischief,	1
Keeping disorderly houses,	5	Sunday law,	4
Violation liquor law,	2	Liquor nuisance,	1
Rescuing prisoner from officer,	1		

Four hundred and thirty-four persons have been furnished with food and lodgings during the year. Of these four hundred and nine were males and thirty-four were females.

Two vacancies have occurred during the year in the number of the night police, one by the death of George Taber, and one resigned, having removed from the city. There had been a number of substitutes appointed at the beginning of the year, sufficient to fill all temporary and permanent vacancies without requiring any new appointments.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the readiness and heartiness with which my subordinates have obeyed all instructions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL C. PERRY,
Officer of the Night Police.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 4, 1873.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January 4, 1873.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1873 — CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

OF

NEW BEDFORD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
Fessenden & Baker, City Printers.
1873.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 6th, 1873.

Read and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January 6th, 1873.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor of the City.

HENRY F. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Common Council.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.

WARREN LADD, Esq., HORATIO HATHAWAY, Esq.,	for three years,	at large.
Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,	for two years,	
J. WINGATE FROST, Esq., GEORGE F. KINGMAN, Esq.,	for one year,	

President of the Board of Trustees—HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
WARREN LADD, JAMES B. CONGDON.

ON THE BUILDING.

HENRY F. THOMAS, J. WINGATE FROST.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, GEORGE F. KINGMAN.

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CLERK OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT B. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
Donors.	Bound.	Unbound.	
Adams, Charles F. Jr.,			2
Allen, Edward A. H.,		3	76
Anthony, A. S. & Co.,		2	
American Antiquarian Society,		2	
American Association for the cure of Inebriates,			1
American Colonization Society,			1
American Philosophical Society,		1	
Amherst College,			1
Baker, Edward L.,	1		
Baylies, John B.,	1		
Boston Port Society,			1
Boston Public Library,			5
Boyd, David F.,			1
Brookline Public Library,			1
Brownell, T. Frank,	1		
Buffinton, James,	3		
Bureau of Statistics of Labor,	1		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Chandler, L.,	1		
Charlestown Public Library,			1
Cincinnati Public Library,			1
Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association,			1
City of Newport,	1		
Clark, W. S.,			1
Cobden Club,	1		7
Coe, Isaac H.,	1		
Coe, Levi E.,			2
Congdon, Charles T.,			2
Congdon, James B.,	2	3	16
Cope, Alfred, through Benj. Rodman,	1		
Cowell, David L.,			1
Cutter, Abraham E.,			2
Decanva, H. G.,			1
Dexter, Franklin B.,			2
Farrington, William H.,		2	20
Folwell, W. W.,			1
Green, Samuel A.,			2

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
Donors.	Bound.	Unbound.	
Hart, Francis,			1
Harvard College,			1
Howe, Moses,		5	
Howard, O. A.,			1
Humphries, A. A.,	1		
Hutchinson, Sylvander,			1
Kempton, Horatio A.,		1	25
Lansing Library and Literary Association,			1
Leonard, Elisha C.,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Library of Congress,		1	2
Lowell City Library,			2
Maine State Library,			1
Manchester City Library,			1
Massachusetts Board of Health,		2	
Medford Public Library,			1
Minnesota Historical Society,			1
Merrill, Edward B.,			1
Newburyport Public Library,			1
Newton Free Library,			1
New York Mercantile Library Association,		1	1
New York State Library,			1
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,			1
Peak, Galitan,		1	
Peirce, Benjamin,	1		
Perry, Ellis,	5	5	
Pitman, Robert C.,			6
Potter, William J.,			4
Quincy Library,			1
Reading Public Library,			1
Riche, C.,			1
Reid, Whitelaw,			1
Rodman, Edmund,	1		
Rotch, William J.,	138	3	136
Rugg, Charles P.,			1
Russell, Gilbert and Henry G.,	231	10	32
San Francisco Mercantile Library,			1
Seventh Day Advent Tract Society,	3		
Smith, Edward,			1

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Springfield Public Library,			2
State of Maine,		1	
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
Sumner, Charles,	3		7
Taber, Charles & Co.,			1
Taunton Public Library,			1
Thompson, John H.,	5		6
Town of Woburn,			1
United States Congress,	49		2
Walker, Francis A.,	1		
Warren County Library, Monmouth, Illinois,			1
Watertown Public Library,			1
Wetzel, H.,			1
Willey, Henry,		2	1
Wilmington Institute,			1
Winchester, C. T.,			1
Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science,			1
Wood, Henry T.,			1
Worcester Public Library,			1
Worcester Young Men's Christian Association,			1

NEWSPAPERS, CHARTS, ETC.

Congdon, Louis.—The New Bedford Courier, 1827–29.

Frazer, John.—The New Bedford Times; vols. 1–4.

Rodman, Samuel.—Boston Semi-Weekly Advertiser, 1870–72.

Russell, Gilbert and Henry G.—Twenty-five Maps and Charts; Portraits of Daniel Webster and Rowland R. Crocker.

Thompson, John H.—Whalemen's Shipping List; vols. 2–5.

Swasey, J. N.—The Young Citizen; numbers 1–2.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—The Trustees of the Free Public Library, ask leave respectfully, to present to you the Twenty-First Annual Report of that body.

We present to you with much satisfaction the usual statistics.

In every item there is an increase over any of the reports of former years.

During the year the number of volumes delivered has been *forty thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.*

The daily average, *one hundred and thirty-two.*

The number of cards issued has now reached, *eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.*

The increase for the year, *eight hundred and seventy-nine.*

These items are significant and interesting. Quite as much so would be the statistics, could they be obtained, of the number of books and pamphlets which have been read or consulted at the library; the number of applications for information which the librarian has been enabled to answer, and of the many visitors to the library and the hours spent by them in the perusal of the numerous and valuable periodicals now to be found upon our tables.

Should such an enumeration be entered into, it would be found that to obtain an estimate that should approximate towards a true idea of the extent to which our library is diffusing its information and its intellectual accumulations, among the people, the number of the volumes delivered and taken from the library must be doubled.

The number of volumes now in the library is rising *twenty-seven thousand.*

In our last report we entered very fully into the character of the books upon our catalogue, the measures demanded and pursued that they should be so recorded and arranged as to insure promptness and safety in their use and delivery, and the rules by which the trustees have been governed in the accessions which the means at their disposal have enabled them to make.

We regard the views therein expressed as of great importance, and we would respectfully ask for them the earnest attention of the public. We ask of all who feel an interest in this noble institution, to look carefully at the facts and opinions contained in our previous reports, and particularly in our last, that they may become fully informed as to what has been accomplished; the principles upon which the management of the library has been conducted; and the expectations entertained as to its future progress and usefulness.

We have been and still are building not only for the present, but for all time. We are laying the foundations broad and deep, that the superstructure may be found worthy of that municipal liberality which established, and which for a score of years, has sustained our favorite institution, and the bountiful provision with which our benefactors, both living and departed, has supplemented and secured the municipal appropriations.

While we would thus desire of the members of our City Government and of the public that they may make themselves familiar with what has been done, what is now doing, and what is expected to be done, we would also express the desire, that all who feel an interest in the institution and are anxious for its success, may acquaint themselves with its means and its methods, carefully enquire into those elements of progress which have in the twenty years of its existence secured for it a position so useful, so hopeful and so creditable to our people; and while they recognize the advantages it has conferred upon the city and rejoice in its present prosperity, may learn of and be grateful for that enlightened legislation, and generous and far seeing liberality that have secured for it a future of ever widening and ever increasing usefulness.

Such a scrutiny would amply repay the time and labor it might require. It would show the enquirer that the foundation of our library was laid when our fathers, in the early days of our municipal life, with a zeal and liberality which are prominent among the many claims they present to our gratitude and regard, gathered that rare and valuable collection of books which they called the Social Library. We use words *rare* and *valuable* advisedly, with a full knowledge of the character and condition of the collection.

That library, which for many years was the main educational institution of our town and city, now constitutes a highly prized portion of the Free Public Library.

It would be seen that the legislation of the Commonwealth keeps pace with the growing intelligence of the people; that a law was passed conferring upon towns and cities the right to establish and sustain Free Public Libraries at the public expense; that the young men of New Bedford were among the first to take advantage of this valuable enlargement of the limited list of municipal privileges; that their request to the City Council met with a favorable response from that body; and that the New Bedford Free Public Library became one of the institutions of the city. There will be found in the publications which have been issued by this body, the legislative enactments, the ordinances, the contracts and regulations which originated and carried forward the movement; and on the records of the city and the library there will be found the names of the men who were the devoted and successful pioneers of the undertaking.

Further investigation will show the enquirer, where and by whom the movement was made to secure for the library the beautiful and convenient building which it now occupies.

The zeal and energy which pioneered the undertaking were found active in this important step, and again was the City Government found prepared to meet the calls of the people. The orders were passed, the building erected and fifteen years ago the *ten thousand volumes* which then constituted the Free Public Library were deposited upon its shelves.

As the enquirer shall learn in the progress of this examination, how steadily, bountifully, and cheerfully, the representatives of the people have met the calls made upon them for the support of the library, he will also learn to what a large extent, private benefactions have joined public liberality in building up our favorite institution. He will see that in every report put forth by its board of managers there has appeared long lists of donations of books and other contributions, welcome and valuable, and that they are numbered by thousands. Our own State government and the government of the Nation, he will find, have never failed to supply us with all the publications issued by their authority; and that from a large number of the other States of the Union there have come to us works of great value and difficult to be obtained.

The long list of private contributions will surprise and gratify him, and it will be to him a reliable indication of the depth and extent of the interest with which the institution is regarded.

Then will be presented the names of those whose pecuniary benefactions have enriched the institution and secured its extensive and expanding usefulness.

We need not recall the names, or repeat the amount of their several contributions. We have annually given and shall continue to give, in connection with these honored names, statements of the income and expenditures belonging to the several funds established through their liberality; and it will be seen by those which we shall, in this report, bring before you, that it is upon this income that we are now mainly depending for the means for the enlargement of the library.

The retrospect which we have in this form presented of the history of our institution for the twenty years which have passed from its establishment in 1852 is full of interest and encouragement. The contrast presented between its condition on the third day of March, 1853, when from our collection of five thousand volumes contained in a small room on Union street, the first one was delivered, and its position as set forth in the statistics which are found at the opening pages of this report, is a striking one. Its growth has never been impeded, the confidence of the people in its usefulness has never been impaired; its wants have always been cheerfully recognized; its requests promptly responded to by the government of the city, and generous contributions at home and abroad have largely swelled the number of its volumes; and there have come to the city bountiful bequests and donations as a provision to secure for it a bright and ever brightening future.

The trustees, having in view the public character of the institution, the wide spread interest that is felt in its affairs and the extensive circulation of the books throughout the community, have decided to make a periodical publication once a month or oftener of the accessions which are made to the library.

The proposed bulletin will be issued by itself, or published in the daily papers in the city. This list of accessions, in the case of each work sufficiently definite to convey an intelligble description of its authorship, character and contents, will supply the place of a catalogue to those who are habitual visitors to the library; and will, many times give desirable information to others who are but occasional takers of our books. In this way the convenience of all will be promoted and the interest in the institution deepened and extended.

The arrangements, which under the direction of your committee, have been made for the better accommodation of our constantly increasing number of books, pamphlets and periodicals, have been well adapted to their designed purpose. Much labor has been saved to our librarian by the extension of our space and shelving, by which a more perfect system of classification has been allowed, and the crowding, which is always inconvenient and perplexing in a large library, has been avoided. The cases for our accumulated periodicals have been found extremely convenient.

The change that has been made in our gas burners has largely contributed to the convenience of our readers, and the repairs upon the windows have greatly added to the comfort of visitors and those having charge of the library.

It gives us much pleasure to place before you our list of donations for the year. It is a gratifying fact, that no month has passed, since the library was opened nearly twenty-one years ago, without exhibiting upon its record this conclusive evidence of the interest felt by the public in the prosperity of the institution.

It will be seen that our largest contribution is from Gilbert and Henry Grinnell Russell, sons of the late William Tallman Russell of this city. The donation was a valuable one. It consisted of books, maps, newspapers and pamphlets, and a few manuscripts. The number of bound volumes was *two hundred and thirty-one.*

William T. Russell, whose bounty has reached us through the intelligent kindness of his surviving children, was a man whose character and position render this contribution from his private collection, interesting as a memento of a citizen widely known and universally beloved. Valuable in itself, it derives additional value from its connection with him and with his sons, representatives of a family intimately and historically connected with the old town of Dartmouth and with the Bedford and New Bedford territorially identified with the ancient municipality.

His ancestors were the earliest upon the territory. The name of RUSSELL'S MILLS points out the place and the man thus historically associated with the town of Dartmouth. It was of the home of RALPH RUSSELL that the poet speaks when he alludes to the first settlement upon the territory on the banks of the PASKAMANSET.

"Nor less the prosperous work has sped
At Paskamanset's tidal head:
The toiling wheels that clatter there
The sturdy yeoman's labors share:
With peace and competence are crowned
The humble dwellings ranged around
On rocky hill and plain."

Ralph Russell's enterprise and sagacity set in motion the "toiling wheels" on the Paskamanset; and his son John was the first representative from Dartmouth in the General Court at Plymouth.

It is believed that no one of the existing municipal divisions of the mother town is without a representative of this "ancient and honorable" family. One hundred and sixty years ago, Ralph Russell had his home upon the banks of the Acushnet; and the spot, as Acushnet, Bedford, town and city of New Bedford, has never been without a dweller upon its soil descended from, and worthy of this honorable and enterprising family.

William T. Russell, whose name claims a place in the necrology of the Free Public Library, not only as a patron of the institution, but as a member of a family conspicuous in our local annals, and as a gentleman widely known and of whom it may be said—

> "None knew him but to love,"

was born in New Bedford and died here on the 6th day of March, in the year 1872.

We have no occasion here to speak further of our deceased fellow citizen. A friend and relative of the deceased has sent us for publication in our appendix* a brief narrative of his life and a just tribute to the many excellencies of his character. We are grateful to our friend and fellow citizen Daniel Ricketson for this interesting and valuable contribution.

The Hon. William J. Rotch has increased his claim to the gratitude and regard of the people of New Bedford, by making another valuable donation to the Free Public Library, of books and pamphlets numbering nearly *three hundred.*

In the volumes now upon our shelves, we find the autographs of *four* generations of the family, one of whose representatives is our fellow-citizen, honored and beloved, whose donations we now report to you. For one hundred and nine years, this family has been with us; *six* generations have lived upon our soil; and from them there have come to us the blessings which enterprise, intelligence, refinement, wealth, and a wide-spreading and never ceasing bounty, and exalted moral ends and aims, can bestow upon a community.

It gives us great satisfaction thus to unite, in sending you the record of our yearly benefactions, the names of those who, for their own sake and their work's sake, and for the sake of those who for many generations have held places of honor among us, make such strong claims upon our remembrance and regard.

*See Appendix.

Through the kindness of Gilbert and Henry G. Russell, a strikingly correct and beautifully executed engraved portrait of our departed fellow citizen, Capt. Rowland R. Crocker, has been added to our limited but increasing picture gallery. We are pleased to have this faithful delineation of the form and features of the veteran seaman and universally respected citizen occupying a conspicuous place upon our walls.

There are many among us who will be pleased to have their recollections of Captain Crocker revived by this beautiful portrait; and to make the portraiture more complete and to gratify the desire which no doubt will be felt by many of the younger members of our community to be better informed with regard to one who in former years was widely known and respected among us, we shall give in our appendix an abridgement of an obituary notice of our fellow townsman, published in the New Bedford *Mercury*, January, 1852.†

The list of periodicals, and the copy of our Rules and Regulations published with our report last year were found interesting and useful, and we have thought it advisable to republish them in the present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

George B. Richmond,
Henry F. Thomas,
Joseph Knowles,
George Howland, Jr.,
James B. Congdon,
George F. Kingman,
J. Wingate Frost,
S. Griffitts Morgan,
Thomas H. Knowles,

Trustees
Free Public Library.

City of New Bedford,
Office Trustees Free Public Library,
Jan. 4, 1873.

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†See Appendix.

NOTE.

Since the the foregoing report was prepared, death has deprived us of our esteemed fellow citizen, Thomas B. White. On the 25th day of September, 1852, Thomas B. White, Thomas A. Greene, Oliver Prescott and John F. Emerson, a committee of the New Bedford Social Library, transferred the books and other property of that company to the city of New Bedford for the Free Public Library. By this act, a broad foundation was laid for the Institution, whose twenty-first annual report to the City Council is now presented. In our appendix will be found notices called forth by the death of Mr. White, which show the high regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT

OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Cr.

1872. January 1.	Balance of the account as stated and published,	$11,192.10
	One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	3,000.00
	One year's interest on the George Howland, Jr. Fund,	96.00
	One year's interest on the Charles W. Morgan Fund,	60.00
		$14,348.10

Dr.

Sundry Orders drawn by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library as follows:		
Order for	$1,361.66	
" "	167.09	
" "	534.27	
" "	443.47	
" "	477.79	$2,984.28
Balance now to the credit of the account,		11,363.82
		$14.348.10

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer's Office, January 6, 1873.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND.

The amount of this fund is			$1,600.00
1872.	One year's interest,	$96.00	
January 2.	Less balance as stated,	1.00	
Balance unexpended,			$95.00

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

The amount of this fund is			$1,000.00
1872.	One year's interest,	$60.00	
January 2.	Less balance as stated,	10.00	
Balance unexpended,			$50.00

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

The amount of this fund is now			$50,000.00

Cr.

1872.	Balance on hand as per account presented,	11,202.67	
January 2.	One year's interest,	3,000.00	
			$14,202.67

Dr.

The bills for books for which orders have been drawn by the President of the Board of Trustees are as follows:

A. L. Luyster,	$380.50
Wm. H. Piper & Co.,	175.00
A. L. Luyster,	156.25
“ “	160.75
James B. Congdon, (sundry bills,)	125.30
A. L. Luyster,	16.00
Wm. H. Piper & Co.,	336.00
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	5.00
“ “ “	4.00
“ “ “	2.63
“ “ “	.23
“ “ “	73.84
“ “ “	6.00
United States Patent Office,	85.00
John C. Allen,	2.25
S. Hutchinson,	127.50
“	10.82
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	3.25
“ “ “	10.00
“ “ “	91.76
“ “ “	53.70
Patent Office,	10.00
E. H. Neal,	2.50
Ruth C. Thompson,	5.50
Boston Natural History Society,	7.00
John C. Allen,	3.38
“ “	3.38
“ “	3.50
Little, Brown & Co.,	77.00

Wm. H. Piper & Co.,	77.50
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	47.48
D. Van Nostrand,	59.93
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	5.25
" " "	10.07
" " "	2.63
" " "	337.14
S. Hutchinson,	2.95
William Davenport,	5.50
Patent Office,	20.00
Wm. H. Piper & Co.,	10.25
H. V. Butler,	2.00
S. Hutchinson,	18.27
John C. Allen,	36.62
James W. Hervey,	39.50
Little, Brown & Co.,	4.50
M. T. Coleman,	6.00
Massachusetts Teacher,	1.50
American Chemist,	5.00
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	8.81
American Sunday School Union,	6.50
David G. Francis,	143.55
James B. Congdon,	50.00
S. G. Drake,	145.29
	$2,984.28
Balance unexpended,	11,218.39
	$14,202.67

BALANCE STATEMENT.

Balance to the credit of the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	$11,218.39
Balance to the credit of the Geo. Howland, Jr. Fund,	95.00
Balance to the credit of the Charles W. Morgan Fund,	50.00
	$11,363.39
Balance of an old account unexpended,	.43
Balance unexpended as per account of the City Treasurer,	$11,363.82

JAMES B. CONGDON, Clerk Board Trustees.

City of New Bedford,
Office Trustees Free Public Library, January 6, 1873.

WILLIAM TALLMAN RUSSELL.

Our respected fellow citizen Daniel Ricketson, has kindly furnished us with the following just and feeling tribute to the memory of his deceased friend and kinsman.

One after another of our old merchants are leaving us, representatives of a period when our place was in its highest commercial prosperity, many of them men of sterling worth, as well as ability. Among them who represented this class in our community forty years ago, stands forth prominently our late fellow citizen, William T. Russell, who died at his residence in this city on the sixth of March, 1872, at the age of eighty-three years and four months. He was the oldest living representative of the oldest merchant of New Bedford, being a grandson of Joseph Russell, 3d., and a lineal descendant of Ralph Russell, who emigrated from Pontipool, Monmouthshire, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and was among the earliest settlers and landed proprietors of the old township of Dartmouth. The father of our departed friend, Gilbert Russell, was also extensively engaged in the business of our place. So it will be seen that his ancestors had well prepared the way for his own interest in commercial pursuits. He received a good English education at the boarding school of Elisha Thornton in Smithfield, R. I., and the Friend's school at "Nine Partners," Dutchess county, N. Y. Afterwards he served an apprenticeship as clerk in the counting-room of Post & Russell, New York city. At the close of the last war between this country and England, in 1815, he made a voyage to Europe in the ship Lorenzo, of which his father was principal owner, and Elisha Dunbar, master. A pleasant little incident occurred to him while in Liverpool, which may be of interest to his friends, as follows:—While about to take his dinner at the "Adelphi Hotel," a gentleman in the costume and with the address of a Friend, who was also about to dine, proposed to join him, to which proposal our friend readily assented. During the conversation he remarked to his unknown companion, that he had the previous day attended the Friends' meeting, and was much pleased with the preacher, inquiring if he knew who she was. "Why, yes," the Friend replied, "I know her very well, she is my wife, Elizabeth Fry;" at the same time giving him a cordial invitation to call upon them in London. After his return home, he made another voyage to England in the same ship, taking the command, and successfully performing the voyage, which on the outward passage, it being nearly Spring, was very stormy. During this trip he visited London, and travelled north as far as York, visited many objects of interest, an account of which he was fond of rehearsing during the latter part of his life, and having a good memory, his narrations were often very interesting. Soon after his return from England, having business in New Orleans, he made a journey on horseback to the then "Far West," from whence he proceeded by public conveyance to the place of his destination. Here he purchased the ship Alliance, and returned in her to New York; from which time he became engaged in the whale-fishery and manufacture of candles in connection with the house of Wm. R. Rotch & Co. His brand of candles, as well as his oil, had a high reputation in the market, for in whatever he undertook his endeavor was for excellence, and he usually succeeded. He was also subsequently engaged in the South American trade. In the year 1949 he was appointed collector of the port, holding his office until 1853, and giving the highest satisfaction to the government and the public. It is no disparagement to any one to say that this office was never more honorably or efficiently administered than by him. Soon after the death of Capt. Roland R. Crocker, secretary of the "Bedford Commercial Insurance Company," he became his successor, an office for which his long and intimate acquaintance with the business of our place, so well qualified him, and which situation he held until his decease.

Our friend was a man of great cheerfulness of temperament, and fond of hardy enterprises. Though small in person, he was remarkably elastic, and had unusual powers of endurance, inheriting as he did a fine constitution from both his parents. During his prime of life few men presented a more genteel appearance in our streets than he—always scrupulously neat in person and dress, he would have been readily recognized as a gentleman of refinement. He was marked for the delicacy of his tastes, manifested in his admiration of the fragrance of flowers, and whatever was beautiful in nature or art. He was also a skillful horticulturist and his garden always produced the rarest and best varieties of fruits and flowers, while his house was known for its hospitality, and his table for its elegance and abundance. The severe vicissitudes of life through which he had passed in the loss of his beloved wife and only daughter, were not without their chastening effect upon his mind and character. A few years since he informed the writer that it had been his custom for many years after retiring for the night, to repeat the following beautiful invocation to the Supreme Being, from Thomson's Seasons:

"Father of light and life! Thou good Supreme!
O teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace and virtue pure,
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!"

To a great extent, the calm and blameless life he led was to this petition a clear response. His aim was to be a good and honorable man; and as he expressed on another occasion, that he had no fear of death, when his time for departure came, he accepted the summons calmly and gracefully. The funeral services were performed at his residence on Saturday A. M., March 9th, at 11 o'clock, and were conducted by William J. Potter, in a calm and impressive manner, hopeful of immortality and happiness beyond the grave. He was buried in our beautiful Oak Grove Cemetery, by the side of his beloved wife and daughter, and his funeral was attended at the house and the grave by a large number of our most prominent merchants and friends from abroad.

[From the New Bedford Mercury, January, 1852.]

ROLAND R. CROCKER.

BY CHARLES T. CONGDON.

It is not our purpose, nor is it in our power, to enter into any biographical details of the long life of this excellent and venerable man, who has just been gathered to his fathers. Such enquiries as we have made, touching his prolonged and checkered career, have indeed disclosed to us the fact, that many men, more distinguished and of larger importance in the world's affairs, have hardly furnished more materials for a romantic and fascinating narration. During the eighty years of his pilgrimage, he saw many lands, he traversed many seas, he suffered many changes, he underwent many vicissitudes, and he experienced various fortunes. Around his life gathered the poetry of the ocean ; and among those who went down to the sea in ships, there were none upon whose character the ennobling influences of that vocation were more genial or more decided. The men of such experiences, always leave behind them a glory of dangers overcome, of moving incidents by flood or field, of hair-breadth escapes,—

> " Of being taken by the insolent foe,"—

of distressful strokes suffered in youth—things indeed which old and young " seriously incline " to hear ; but it is almost always a tale, too, of noble self-sacrifice, and generous self-denial, and prodigal self-forgetfulness, of existence perilled to preserve the existence of others, of unquestioned fidelity to delegated interests, and deep conscientiousness in the discharge of duty. Such has been the life of the ripe old man which has just terminated ; and it it were written, there are many of more pretensive morality which would teach less, as there are renowned romances the wonders of which would fall behind its undoubted verities.

He came early in life to New Bedford, where he was apprenticed to some mechanical trade, which, however, he soon abandoned for the sea. He made one short whaling voyage, and afterward, sailed out of Boston, soon rising to the rank of commander. During the brief hostilities which arose between this country and the French government he commanded a letter of marque, and was captured by one of the enemy's privateers. He was taken a prisoner to France, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities.

After his liberation he once more engaged in marine pursuits. In 1807, while in command of the ship Otis, then lying in the Downs ready for sea, and with a cargo on board valued at £100,000, he exhibited a courage, skill and presence of mind which were then thought to be very remarkable. His ship, driven from her anchorage, drifted on board a heavy frigate, carrying away his quarter and crippling the vessel. His pilot, we believe his mate, with a considerable portion of the crew, abandoned the ship, and urged him to do the same. Without a pilot, and short-handed as he was, he got under weigh, and ran for Dover harbor, in the midst of a tremendous storm, where he arrived in safety, although he had been quite given up for lost, preserving an immense amount of property, estimated, as we have said, at half a million of dollars, together with a valuable ship.

To show their sense of the courage and perseverance thus displayed, the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house presented to him a gratuity of £500, with an elegant silver cup, upon which was on appropriate inscription. We have seen many letters of congratulation addressed to him upon the occasion, all breathing a spirit of the warmest friendship and admiration of his character.

Capt. Crocker for many years commanded various packet-ships between New York, London and Liverpool. We need not say, that in this difficult service he achieved reputation and celebrity in the mercantile world, and the esteem and friendship of thousands who crossed the sea under his protection. His urbane and gentlemanly manners, his interesting and varied conversation, his care for the comfort of those under his charge, and his humanity to all in suffering and want, were as proverbial as was his skill as a mariner. In this service, it is not too much to say that he was constantly receiving the most varied testimonials from the most various sources, of esteem and of gratitude; and to this day there are numbers who remember him as the pilot who weathered the storm which sent terror to their hearts, and as the bluff-old-fashioned gentleman who charmed by his good-natured conversation the monotony of sea-travel.

There is one class of incidents in the life of the subject of this notice worthy of special, although it must be a brief notice. One hundred and sixty-five times did he cross the Atlantic, and often did he encounter wrecked and shattered ships, upon whose fast-sinking hulls the starved and exhausted seamen had lain down to die, or from which came the faint cries of despairing and half-crazed women. At such times, we may say that it was his invariable rule to run every risk and to rescue the sufferers at every hazard.

There was not a particle of selfishness in his character on shore, but at sea, in such emergencies, he was almost unmindful of the dictates of prudence. In a record of such rescues now before us, written in his own hand, grown tremulous by age, he says, in entering an instance of more than ordinary danger, "How little a man knows himself when he sees a fellow-being in danger of his life!"—meaning unquestionably, that then the sense of personal danger is quite lost in the overpowering instincts of humanity. There is something else, too, in this record which we ought to notice. If a warm and generous humanity, strong only in its aspiration, but meek and lowly in the presence of his God, make a man a Christian, Capt. Crocker was as true a one as any church in the universe can produce.

It has been said that in spite of outward appearances, no class of men is more truly reverential than that which studies the Creator and the Preserver in the wonders and fortunes of the great deep. This modest journal before us is entitled "A statement of cases of distress wherein R. R. Crocker *was the instrument of a kind Providence*, in saving thirty-two fellow beings from a watery grave." Through it runs the spirit with which it commences. Thanks for success are uniformly given. Not a favorable wind springs up nor is an angry billow calmed, at the instant of a threatened catastrophe, but through the goodness of God.

A kind, generous, large-hearted old sailor, who "loved his fellow-men"—will he not find, like the Arab in the story, that his "name leads all the rest," in the record of those "who love the Lord."

In April, 1833, the post of Secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company in this city becoming vacant, he was invited to assume its duties, which invitation he accepted. In 1834 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State; but continued to fulfill the duties of secretary, for which he was particularly fitted, until 1845, when an assistant secretary was elected. This relieved him from cares and responsibilities which his increasing years rendered onerous. He was afterward, upon a change in the management of the Company, elected vice-president, almost a nominal office, but to which, by the consideration of the stockholders, a handsome salary was attached. He continued to frequent the office of the company, and was there, as usual, upon the Saturday preceding his death. His general constitution remained unimpaired to the last. His "age" was "as a lusty winter, frosty but kindly." He had no disease except the organic one of which he died. All will remember him, not in the advanced stages of senility, with impaired intellect, and a bowed and broken frame, but erect, hale and hearty, with a firm step, and almost juvenile activity.

When a man passes through a prolonged life not only without making an enemy, but constantly creating about himself, warm and devoted friends, the conclusion that he was a good man is necessary and inevitable. This was the lot of Capt. Crocker. We never knew a man more universally beloved. He attached everybody with whom he came in contact—his cotemporaries in age, young men and women, and little children. He had always a kind word and a smile ready for all.

All that is passed now. " Weary, and old of service," he has gone to his rest and to his reward. His ship is safely moored in eternal harbors; the vicissitudes of his voyage of life are now over. Providence was good to him to the last, and he died as he wished to die, suddenly and without prolonged pain. His venerable form will no more appear in its accustomed and familiar place; his cordial voice will no more offer the civilities of the hour; he has told his last story; he has done his last kind act. Yet he leaves behind him a memory green and fresh as were his declining years—a memory that will be cherished in as many hearts as knew his own, and in every clime that he has ever visited.

[From the Daily Mercury of January 20th, 1873.]

THOMAS B. WHITE.

We are pained to record this morning the death of Thomas B. White, who died at his residence, yesterday, of congestion of the lungs, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. White was a native of Newburyport, and came to this city in 1838 to take a situation as clerk in the Bedford Commercial Bank, a position which he ably filled, with such satisfaction to the directors and to the community, that some five years subsequently, on the retirement of James Crocker, he succeeded to the cashiership. Mr. White was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of this city; served for nearly twenty years as a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Institution; was at one time chairman of the New Bedford Lyceum; for a long period he was treasurer of the First Congregational Society, of which he was a prominent member, and he filled many other places to which he was called by his fellow citizens, whose confidence he had won. His love of music was well known, but it is not so well known that he was a theoretical musician of no mean ability, and that some of his compositions are of a superior order. The piece written by him several years ago, familiar to many, under the title of "Go to the Grave," is one of those happy conceptions which come little short of inspiration.

Thus for thirty-five years Mr. White has been in various ways identified with this community, and widely known as an upright citizen, has lived among us a life without reproach. To say that he was an honest man is saying not only that he had a sensitive regard for the rights of others, but that he labored conscientiously to satisfy his own high idea of duty, in all the relations of life. How successful he has been in this may be learned from the kind eulogiums that now fall from the lips of all who knew him. "Well done, good and faithful servant." In the record of such a character he leaves a rich bequest to his fellow citizens, and the sweetest consolation for those who mourn the irreparable loss of a beloved friend.

WILLIAM G. BAKER.

[From the Evening Standard of January 20th, 1873.]

We lament to record to-day the death, by an apoplectic attack, of our aged and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Thomas B. White, Esq., cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, formerly the Bedford Commercial Bank. Mr. White was connected with that institution for thirty-five years; two years as clerk, and the remainder of the time as cashier. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen elected in our city, and a few days before his death declined further service as a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, a situation held by him from the beginning of that institution, a period of about twenty years. He was for a long time treasurer of the Unitarian Society, and president of the New Bedford Lyceum, and one of the directors of the old Social Library.

Mr. White came to this city from Newburyport, of which place he was a native. Since his residence among us, his faithfulness in the discharge of every trust, his unfailing courtesy of manner towards all with whom he had intercourse, and the attractive unselfishness of his character, have won for him the esteem and regard of all who have known him. His love of music was a marked and interesting trait in his character, and his proficiency in that beautiful art was a source of constant enjoyment both to himself and his friends, until his voice, weakened by age, could no longer give expression to his emotions, and the deafened ear could no more drink in the sweet tones he had been so delighted to hear.

But not the memory only of his musical taste and ability will survive him. In the tones of that sweet melody usually connected with the beautiful hymn, commencing with the words, "Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime," composed by him, the influence of his tenderness of spirit and power of musical expression will long survive to give hope and consolation amid the sorrows of bereavement. Mr. White was never married; but by his death ties are severed, near and long continued, and beautiful in their character, whose dissolution will bring deep and long continued sadness. "He has gone to his grave, but we will not deplore him," for he has gone in a ripe old age, and left behind him a record redolent with the perfume of quiet usefulness, a beautiful self-forgetfulness, and of the purest integrity.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

[From the Evening Standard of January 25th, 1873.]

At the meeting of the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce on Thursday last, the following expression of sentiment, proposed by Hon. William J. Rotch, was voted to be entered on the records and transmitted to the family of the late Thomas B. White :—

Inasmuch as it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from the field of his earthly labor, our associate Thomas B. White, who for thirty-five years has been connected with this Bank, during thirty-three of which, and almost to the very hour of his death, he has discharged the duties of its cashier. We therefore, the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, desire to place upon the records of the Bank the testimony which we bear to the rare fidelity of his long and devoted service; to that unselfish and genial nature which has lent its own charm to the many years of our official and social intercourse; and yet more to that sterling integrity of character which has kept his name unsullied, lifting it above even the breath of suspicion into the purer air of unquestioned honesty.

We desire also that the testimony, which we bear to the faithful, unselfish and genial service of our friend, should not rest upon the records of the Bank alone, but should go with our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of their affliction.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This Museum is now the property of the City of New Bedford, and is under the care of the trustees of the Free Public Library. Our last Annual Report gave the particulars of its transfer, and the relation in which it stands to the city, and to the trustees.

The Museum continues in charge of the Young Men's Natural History Society, by which Society it was gathered.

The President of the Society in his last report to the Board of Trustees, says,—"The Museum of Natural History, is open to the public every *Thursday* evening. Some new specimens have been added in the last few months.

I think the step taken last fall, taking scholars from the High School as members, a very good one—they seem much interested and desirous of learning as well as of adding to the Museum." The President speaks of the increase in the number of members, and of the visitors to the Museum. He says the latter uniformly speak in the highest terms of the collection.

Officers of the Young Men's Natural History Society.

President, E. V. McLeod,
Vice President, Franklin Tobey, Jr.,
Recording Secretary, William O. Devoll,
Corresponding Secretary, E. G. Taber,
Treasurer, O. S. Paine.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Organization and Duties of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. The Mayor of the City shall be President of the Board of Trustees.

Sect. 2. When he shall be absent a presiding officer shall be chosen for the meeting, who for such meeting shall exercise all the authority of the President.

Sect. 3. The Clerk shall preside pending such choice.

Sect. 4. When President and Clerk shall both be absent, any member may call the meeting to order and preside at a choice of a President *pro tempore.*

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The Board shall have four Standing Committees, to wit :

On the Library, to consist of four members, of whom the President shall be one and its Chairman.

On the Building, to consist of two members.

On Binding and Blanks, to consist of two members.

On the Museum, to consist of three members.

These Committees shall be appointed by the President at the first meeting in the year, unless a vote shall be passed for their election by the Board. If not then appointed or chosen, it can be done at any subsequent meeting.

Sect. 2. Vacancies in any Standing Committee can be filled at any meeting.

Sect. 3. Special Committees shall be appointed by the President.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The first meeting in the year shall be held on the next Saturday after the election of the Trustees; which meeting shall be called by the Clerk under the direction of the Mayor, by written notices to each member.

SECT. 2. Meetings shall be held on the first Saturday of every month.

SECT. 3. Notices of all meetings shall be sent under the direction of the Clerk, to the members through the post-office, or delivered at their respective residences, and in the first named case they shall be sent the day previous to the meeting.

SECT. 4. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk upon the request of any member, such meeting not to be called sooner than the next day after such request shall be made.

SECT. 5. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. The Standing Committee on the Library shall

Purchase all books;

Subscribe for the periodicals;

Prepare the Annual Report; and

Direct the Librarian as to what books shall not be allowed to be taken from the Library.

SECT. 2. The Standing Committee on the Building shall have the oversight of the rooms, their cleaning, warming, lighting, ventilating and repairs; and shall direct with regard to the fixtures, furniture, and pictures.

SECT. 3. The Standing Committee on Blanks and Binding shall direct in relation to the binding of books and periodicals and their preparation for use; provide all necessary books and blanks for the use of the Librarian; and decide all doubtful questions as to fines and the injury or loss of books taken from the Library.

SECT. 4. The Standing Committee on the Museum shall have in charge the Museum of Natural History, and shall take all such measures for its security, usefulness and growth as may be deemed by them advisable, within the limitations ordered by the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 5. The several Standing Committees shall, in all matters connected with their respective duties, conform to all directions which may be given by a vote of the Board.

ARTICLE V.

SECT. 1. Connected with the management of the Library there shall be

A Clerk;

A Superintendent;

A Librarian;

One or more Assistant Librarians.

SECT. 2. The Clerk shall be the recording officer of the Board of Trustees, and shall certify to all bills which shall be approved by them. All the records and papers of the Board shall be in his possession, subject to its order. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, the President shall appoint a Clerk *pro tempore.*

SECT. 3. The Superintendent of the Library shall have a general oversight of the operations of the Library not connected with the arrangement, custody and circulation of the books and other publications or any other part of its management belonging to the office of Librarian; he shall perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or either of its Standing Committees; he shall conduct all the correspondence of the Board; examine all bills and keep an exact account of all authorized expenditures, placing under different heads the demands allowed and ordered to be charged to the account of the general expenditure and to the several Trust Funds whose income is expended under the direction of the Board. He shall, at every meeting of the Board, lay before them in writing any subject which he may consider as calling for their attention. It shall be his duty to receive and to act upon all requests for leave to take from the Library any book not intended for general circulation. He shall receive, from time to time, from the Librarian, an account of any books which may be missing, and advise with him as to the necessary measures for their recovery, and in relation to any other department of the operation of the institution.

The Superintendent shall have charge of the Museum and Collections in Natural History belonging to the City of New Bedford, and shall, under the direction of the Trustees or the Standing Committee on the Museum, take all such measures for its preservation, increase, and profitable arrangement and exhibition, as may be called for, that the design of its establishment and of its purchase by the city may be accomplished.

SECT. 4. The Librarian shall have the charge of all the rooms occupied by the Library, and the custody of all the property connected with it, contained in them. He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the faithful discharge of his duties. All the books, periodicals, maps, charts, manuscripts and pictures shall be catalogued and arranged by him; and in all matters connected with their use, preservation, and circulation, he shall see that the rules and regulations of the Trustees are complied with. It shall be his duty to preserve order in the Library-rooms, and to do whatever may be required to facilitate the examination and perusal of the books and periodicals, and the convenience of all visitors and takers of books for circulation. The Librarian shall, from time to time, and as often as once in three months, make out a list for the Superintendent of all the books missing, and such measures may be taken by these two officers as they may consider best calculated for their recovery.

He shall receive all fines, keeping a record of the same, and may from any funds in his hands meet any petty expenditures necessary in his department.

SECT. 5. The Assistant Librarians shall perform their duties under the direction of the Librarian; and when the last named officer is absent, the Library shall be under the charge of the Assistant he may designate, unless the Trustees otherwise order.

SECT. 6. The Superintendent, Clerk, Librarian and Assistant Librarians, and all other officers they may think proper to employ, shall be appointed by the Trustees; they shall receive such compensation as the Board shall allow, payable quarterly, and shall hold their respective places during its pleasure. Should the Superintendent be absent, or should there be a vacancy in the office, the Clerk shall perform the duties of that office during such absence or vacancy.

Library Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

WHEN OPEN.

SECT. 1. The Library shall be open every day, Sundays, New Year's Day and the Legal Holidays excepted.

SECT. 2. From April 1st to August 31st, both inclusive, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

SECT. 3. During the other months, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VISITORS.

SECT. 4. All persons resident in New Bedford, of 16 years of age and upwards, shall have the right to visit the rooms, and to use therein the books, periodicals, &c., subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Committee on the Library may from time to time institute with the approbation of the Board.

SECT. 5. Measures shall be taken to guard against loss or damage by reason of such use of the Library property, and to insure quiet and decorum in all the rooms.

SECT. 6. A failure to meet any pecuniary liability, or to conform to the rules, shall be considered a forfeiture of the right to the use of the Library property in any form.

SECT. 7. Strangers, introduced by a Trustee or a member of the City Council, may be allowed the privileges of residents for four weeks.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

SECT. 8. Books may be taken from the Library by all resident adults, and by all resident married minors.

SECT. 9. A delivery upon the order of a resident shall be considered a delivery to him in person.

SECT. 10. All orders for books shall name the person to receive them, and the books shall be delivered to no other. There shall be an order for each delivery.

SECT. 11. Minors 16 years old or upwards, resident in the city, may be allowed the rights of adults as takers of books, by filing with the Librarian a certificate signed by their parent or guardian or some other responsible person, also a resident, by which the signer shall become to the same extent responsible for said minor as he would be for himself. A deposit to the full value of the volume called for or of the set to which it belongs may take the place of such certificate

SECT. 12. All persons having the right to take books shall, before exercising such right, enter into an obligation in writing that they will observe all the Rules and Regulations instituted for the government and safety of the Library, which obligation shall be in such form as the Committee on the Library shall direct, care being taken that it shall recognize a pecuniary obligation, on the part of such taker, to the City of New Bedford, for all fines, forfeitures, loss, or damage.

SECT. 13. No person shall be allowed to take a book from the Library, who appears by the records to be accountable for a book previously taken, or for a fine or forfeiture imposed.

SECT. 14. Books intended for general circulation, with such exceptions the Committee on the Library may direct, shall be properly lettered and numbered, having on the outside a label stating the time they may be kept, and the fine for retaining them longer.

SECT. 15. All the books, as well as the periodicals, manuscripts, &c., shall be stamped with the words, "NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY," the number being written on the inside of the cover.

SECT. 16. All the books of the Library shall be prepared for general circulation, except such as the Trustees shall order to be kept in the rooms.

SECT. 17. One volume only can be taken at one time.

SECT. 18. No book can be retaken unless returned to the Library.

SECT. 19. Books taken can be used in the family of the taker only.

SECT. 20. All books taken may be retained two weeks unless a shorter time is named on the cover.

SECT. 21. A book may be retaken unless an application for it has been made to the Librarian in writing.

SECT. 22. The Committee on the Library may order a new book to be retained in the rooms for a short time after its purchase, and they may, if they shall think proper, shorten the time it may be kept out.

SECT. 23. Every person entitled to take books from the Library shall receive from the Librarian a printed card, having on it the name of the applicant. The catalogue number of the book asked for should be written in the blanks left for the purpose, and this card presented to the Librarian or his assistant as the mode of obtaining any book that may be wanted.

SECT. 24. Books returned must be delivered to the Librarian or his assistant.

SECT. 25. The fines for retaining books beyond the allowed period shall be one cent per day; and for books damaged or lost, the actual loss sustained.

SECT. 26. All holders of books beyond the regulation period shall be required to pay the expense of sending for the same, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to send for all books held two weeks beyond the allowed time, and if not then delivered they shall be considered as lost.

SECT. 27. Books not intended for general circulation may be taken from the Library, for a limited period, upon an order in writing signed by the Superintendent, a receipt being given by the taker therefor.

Donations.

ARTICLE VII.

SECT. 1. A record shall be kept by the Librarian of all donations made to the Library, which record shall be placed before the Board at each monthly meeting, when it shall be read, and if it be approved, such approval shall be certified upon it by the Clerk.

Sect. 2. All books presented to the Library shall have the name of the donor placed upon them, and a list of all the donations for the year shall be contained in the annual report.

Amendments.

ARTICLE VIII.

These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board; but a majority may amend at any meeting, if each member shall have been notified of the proposed change and of the time and place of the proposed action thereupon.

LIST OF PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

The letters following the figures denoting the size of the periodical, signify respectively; Y, yearly, ½Y, half-yearly, Q, quarterly, M, monthly, ½M, semi-monthly, D, daily, UN, uncertain.

Academy, The. London.	4°	M.
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.		
—Journal.	4°	UN.
—Proceedings.	8°	M.
Advocate of Peace. *See* American Peace Society.		
Aldine, The.	4°	M.
Allgemeine Zeitung. Augsburg.	4°	D.
Alliance News, The.	4°	W.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.		
—Memoirs.	4°	UN.
—Proceedings.	8°	UN.
American Annual Cyclopædia. New York.	8°	Y.
American Antiquarian Society. Worcester.		
—Transactions and Collections.	8°	UN.
—Proceedings.	8°	½Y.
American Chemist. New York.	*sm.* 4°	M.
American Entomological Society, Philadelphia.		
—Transactions.	8°	Y.
American Journal of Science and Arts, [Silliman's Journal.] New Haven.	8°	M.
American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular. *See* Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular.		
American Peace Society, Boston.		
— Advocate of Peace.	8°	M.

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.		
— Transactions.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	UN.
American Church Review. Hartford.	8°	Q.
American Social Science Association, New York.		
— Journal of Social Science.	8°	UN.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History. London.	8°	M.
Annual Register. London.	8°	Y.
Art, Pictorial and Industrial. London.	4°	M.
Art-Journal, The. London.	4°	M.
Athenæum, The. London.	4°	W.
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.	8°	M.
Bibliotheca Sacra and Theological Eclectic. Andover.	8°	Q.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh.	8°	M.
Boston Society of Natural History, Boston.		
— Annual.	18°	Y.
— Memoirs.	4°	Y.
— Proceedings.	8°	Y.
Boston. *See* American Academy of Arts and Sciences.		
— *See* American Peace Society.		
— *See* Massachusetts Historical Society.		
— *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.		
— *See* New England Historic, Genealogical Society.		
Botanische Zeitung. Leipzig.	4°	W.
British Almanac and Companion. *See* Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge.		
British Journal of Photography. London.	8°	M.
British Quarterly Review. London.	8°	M.
Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimatation. *See* Societe d'Acclimatation.		
Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science. Montreal.	8°	Q.
Catholic World. New York.	8°	M.
Chemical News. London.	4°	W.
Christian Register. Boston. [Gift of the American Unitarian Association.]	*fo.*	W.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle and Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. New York.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Congregational Quarterly. Boston.	8°	M.

Contemporary Review. London.	8°	M.
Daily Evening Standard. New Bedford.	*fo.*	D.
Dublin University Magazine. Dublin.	8°	M.
Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh.	8°	Q.
Engineering. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Entomologische Zeitung. Stettin.	8°	M.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.		
— Bulletin.	8°	M.
— Historical Collections.	8°	UN.
Every Saturday. Boston.	8°	W.
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.		
— Journal of the Franklin Institute.	8°	M.
Fraser's Magazine. London.	8°	M.
Friend, The.	8°	W.
Friends' Quarterly Examiner.	8°	Q.
Friends' Review. Philadelphia.	8°	W.
Galaxy, The. New York.	8°	M.
Geographical Society, London.		
— Quarterly Journal.	8°	Q.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip. London.	8°	M.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine. New York.	8°	M.
Historical Magazine. New York.	4°	M.
Journal fuer die reine und angewandete Mathematik. Berlin.	4°	Y.
Journal of Social Science. *See* American Social Science Association.		
Journal of Speculative Philosophy. St. Louis.	8°	Q.
Journal of the Franklin Institute. *See* Franklin Institute.		
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. *See* Royal Geographical Society.		
Literary World, The. Boston.	4°	M.
Littell's Living Age. Boston.	8°	W.
London. *See* Geological Society.		
— *See* Royal Geographical Society.		
— *See* Royal Society.		
— *See* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.		
Macmillan's Magazine. London.	8°	M.
Maine Historical Society, Portland.		
— Collections.	8°	UN.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.		
— Collections.	8°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	Y.
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals. Boston.		
— Our Dumb Animals.	4°	M.
Methodist Quarterly Review. New York.	8°	Q.
Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographisches Anstalt. Gotha.	4°	Q.
Nation, The. New York.	4°	W.
Nature. London.	8°	W.
New Bedford Daily Mercury. New Bedford.	*fo.*	D.
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston.		
— New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal.	8°	Q.
New Englander and Congregational Review. New Haven.	8°	Q.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.		
— New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.	8°	Q.
New York. *See* American Social Science Association.		
North American Review. Boston.	8°	Q.
Notes and Queries. London.	*sm.* 4°	W.
Old and New. Boston.		
Our Dumb Animals. *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals.		
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.	8°	M.
Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.		
— American Naturalist.	8°	M.
— Memoirs.	*imp.* 8°	UN.
Philadelphia Photographer. [Including the Photographic Times, New York.] Philadelphia.	8°	M.
Philadelphia. *See* Academy of Natural Sciences.		
— *See* American Entomological Society.		
— *See* American Philosophical Society.		
— *See* Franklin Institute.		
Popular Science Review. London.	8°	Q.
Portland. *See* Maine Historical Society.		
Providence. *See* Rhode Island Historical Society.		

Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular. [Including American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.] New York.	8°	W.
Publishers' Circular. London.	8°	½M.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. London.	8°	Q.
Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. London.	8°	Q.
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. *See* Geological Society.		
Quarterly Review. London.	8°	Q.
Religious Magazine and Monthly Review. Boston. [Gift of the Am. Unitarian Association.]	8°	M.
Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence.		
— Collections.	8°	M.
Royal Geographical Society, London.		
— Journal.	8°	Y.
Royal Society, London.		
— Philosophical Transactions.	4°	Y.
— Proceedings.	8°	M.
Salem, Mass. *See* Essex Institute.		
— *See* Peabody Academy of Science.		
Saturday Review. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Scientific American. New York.	*fo.*	W.
Scribner's Monthly. New York.	8°	M.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.		
— Contributions to Knowledge.	4°	UN.
— Miscellaneous Collections.	8°	UN.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London.		
— British Almanac and Companion.	16°	Y.
Societe d'Acclimatation, Paris.		
— Bulletin. [Gift of Gideon Nye, Jr.]	8°	M.
Spectator. London.	*sm. fo.*	W.
Truebner's American and Oriental Literary Record. London.	8°	M.
Universalist Quarterly. Boston.	8°	Q.
Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering. New York.	8°	M.
Washington, D. C. *See* Smithsonian Institution.		
Westminster Review. London.	8°	Q.
Whitaker's Almanac. London.	16°	Y.
Worcester, Mass. *See* American Antiquarian Society.		
Workshop, The. New York.	*fo.*	M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

NEW BEDFORD:
Fessenden & Baker, City Printers.
1873.

REPORT.

In accordance with the law of the Commonwealth, the School Committee present to their fellow citizens their annual Report for the year 1872. Referring to the Report of the Superintendent, which accompanies and is a part of this, for more particular details of the standing of the various schools, we proceed to make some general remarks regarding the matters that have engaged our attention during the year.

OUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Every Committee, for a number of years, has called attention to the necessity that exists for a new High school house. No one can spend even a short time in the building occupied at present by the High school and a portion of the Middle Street grammar school, without being convinced of the great annoyance each school is to the other, particularly at the times of recess, which have to occur in one school while the other is in session, and which almost prevent the hearing of any recitations during their continuance. The Middle Street grammar school, being domiciled in three separate buildings, cannot of course be looked after by the principal with the same efficiency as if united under one roof, and the same remark will apply to the Fifth Street grammar school, which has two classes colonized out. One of the most desirable aids to the good conduct of any school, a grammar school especially, is a hall large enough to permit the entire school to be assembled together for general exercises. Neither of our grammar schools has an unoccupied room of any kind. The

High school needs at once a room in which the philosophical apparatus can be kept and properly taken care of, and in which recitations and experiments can be conducted, and also a room to obviate the necessity of a class of nearly twenty pupils being obliged to recite in a clothes room about seven by twelve feet in size, with no means by which it can be warmed, even if it were one fourth large enough. There seems to be no good reason, at present, why our children should not have at least equal advantages for acquiring an education with those of any other city in the Commonwealth. The erection of extravagantly expensive buildings for school purposes is, in our judgment, a great mistake.

MILL SCHOOL.

Early in the year the committee opened a school for the especial benefit of children employed in the various manufacturing establishments of the city; the school to be kept during the entire year without any vacation. We think the result of the experiment has been favorable, as it enables pupils to attend school the three months required by law without any loss of time. The labor of teaching is of course very great, each individual having to be taught separately to a great extent. The school is in charge of two very competent ladies, and has had from thirty to fifty scholars in attendance during most of the year.

EVENING SCHOOL.

Our two evening schools have been unusually full. We think they can be made to do great service to a class of the community who, without them, would be entirely deprived of any opportunity of improvement. Of the rooms in which they are held, we have something to say in another part of this Report.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Our primary schools, we think are in most excellent condition, with a corps of teachers full of enthusiasm and devoted to their work. The result is eminently satisfactory.

THE TRAINING AND PRACTICE SCHOOL.

This school has remained in charge of the same teacher under whose care it has been since it was established. We are well pleased with the present standing of the school, and consider it as doing an indispensable work in the preparation of young ladies to be teachers. The number of training pupils has been eleven.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the appointment of the gentlemen now principals of the Middle Street and Fifth Street schools, there have been very few changes of teachers in these schools during the year. The condition of this grade of our schools we consider to be on the whole as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected. A large number of the teachers have been in our service for a long time, and those more recently appointed we believe will confirm the good opinion the Committee have of them. So large a part of our pupils obtain all the education they ever receive in the Grammar schools, that it is a matter of the greatest consequence that no time be wasted, and that the attention given to the studies most useful should be so economized, as to give opportunity for as extensive a range of acquirements as possible. Among those best qualified to judge, it seems to be agreed that less time than has been usual should be given to the drill in grammar and geography, and a great deal more to the study of language. Without being prepared to go to the extent with one writer of saying that nearly all our school books are nuisances, we do think that with a revision of our Manual of study now being considered by the Superintendent and the Grammar school teachers, some changes may be made that will be for the benefit of both teachers and pupils.

At the meeting of the National Association of Teachers held in Boston last Summer, the Superintendent of Schools of a southern city read a paper on the study of Grammar in our common schools, in which he argued very decidedly that the correct use of written or spoken language is never learned by the study of text books, and that no text books in grammar should be used by the pupils of any schools below the grade of high schools. Whether a portion of the time we now devote to the study of history can be more advantageously used in some other direction is a question worth consideration; but the importance of the acquirement of a competent knowledge of arithmetic is universally acknowledged, not only for its own sake, but for the purpose of cultivating the reasoning faculties; and we very much question whether the time given to the study of that science can be curtailed without danger of loss to the learner.

HIGH SCHOOL.

This school, the past year, has been under the care of a very able corps of teachers, who have been earnest in their attention to their duties, and who have manifested great interest in the progress and well being of those committed to their charge. In no school in the city has more labor been performed than in this, and we think we have reason to be pleased with the attainments of the pupils. Some of the lower classes have been unfortunate on account of the absence of teachers from sickness. Whenever the Committee have suitable accommodations for this school, it will probably be the best arrangement to have the scholars of what is now the

Fourth class remain in the grammar schools an additional year, where they will be in the care of the principals of those schools and derive more benefit than they can by the present plan. The class that graduated in June last was the largest that ever remained through the entire course, and also one of the best. The number was 30.

TEACHERS.

A great deal has been very truly said of the importance of exercising the utmost care in the appointment of the teachers of our public schools. It is certainly one of the most important duties that school committees are called to perform. Our present corps of teachers we consider to be as able and efficient, on the whole, as any we have recently had. In regard to compensation, while the best teachers should be retained in our service at any reasonable price, it would seem to be right as a general rule, that where we require an equal amount of qualification and labor, the salaries should be uniform. Whether we are not now paying some of our teachers more salary than others receive who are doing more labor, is questionable, to say the least. All teachers, particularly those who have performed long and faithful service, are entitled to even-handed justice in this regard.

DRAWING.

As this subject bids fair to assume a considerable degree of importance, we have enlarged upon it somewhat, that the public may know what has already been accomplished and what we hope to effect in the future. In accordance with the "Act relating to free instruction in Drawing," passed in 1870, the Committee opened schools for instruction in both mechanical and free hand in the month of February of that year. The school in mechanical Drawing was conducted with great ability by William E. Hoyt, Esq., of the Institute of

Technology, Boston, with assistants from the same institution, and the progress of the pupils was very satisfactory. Owing to various causes the school in free hand Drawing did not succeed so well and was discontinued after the first term. In 1871, the school in mechanical Drawing was in charge of the same gentleman who had taught it the previous year, and with like satisfactory results. This year, commencing in October, Mr. B. W. PUTNAM has been employed, who has given lessons one evening of each week, to a class in mechanical Drawing, and a lesson in geometrical and free hand Drawing one-half day of each week, to the teachers of our schools. The time for which he is engaged expires at the end of the year, and it will devolve on the new Committee to make such further arrangements as they may judge expedient. As it is acknowledged that there is no more difficulty in teaching children the rudiments of free hand Drawing than in teaching writing, the Committee have put all the classes in the primary schools and the two lower classes in the grammar schools in charge of their respective teachers. There being some difference of opinion in regard to what kind of Drawing is intended to be taught in our schools, we quote the language of the Act in relation to the subject. The first section provides that Drawing shall be included among the branches of learning required to be taught in the public schools. The second section reads, that "every city or town of more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall annually make provision for giving free instruction in industrial or mechanical Drawing to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the School Committee," leaving it clearly to be inferred that the Drawing for pupils less than fifteen years of age should be exclusively free hand.

The great advantage to be derived from the study of Drawing will be, not to make artists of our children, but to develop the perceptive faculties, thereby attracting attention to objects in nature, by which we are surrounded on all sides and which we are too prone to overlook. Any person who has reached the age of fifteen years or over, can obtain as competent a knowledge as he may wish of mechanical Drawing in a comparatively short time, but free hand Drawing needs to be commenced early and continued through the entire school course, so that the majority of pupils shall acquire the ability to delineate any object they may have occasion to describe. In 1867, Professor Walter Smith, now State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts, and then Head Master of the School of Art in Leeds, England, visited the exhibition in Paris for the purpose of comparing the results of the various methods of instruction in drawing pursued by the different nations of Europe. In the report made by him, which was one of the three deemed worthy of a prize, he gives his unqualified preference to the system of instruction in the schools in Paris, and which he says he can speak of with the greatest admiration. We quote a few sentences: "An excellent feature of the French plan is, that, instead of working for weeks over outline Drawing, which is only a bad imitation of another outline, the student leaves flat examples in a short time, and goes at once to drawing from the cast, that is, in effect, Nature. We see in all the French productions of art and industry, without exception, intense power and perfect facility of drawing, and we see in French schools of art, a simple, easy way of teaching Drawing, differing totally from all other methods that we know to exist." In an address before the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, in Boston, October 2, 1871, Mr. Smith recommends the following as suitable to the powers of pupils in the day schools in elementary drawing:

1. Free hand Drawing..
2. Model, or Object Drawing.
3. Memory Drawing.
4. Geometrical Drawing.
5. Perspective Drawing.

VENTILATION.

There is no subject perhaps on which there has been more theory, and less satisfactory results than this. The air of most of our school rooms is very impure. This is especially true of the rooms occupied by our evening schools. No language can be considered too strong in describing the condition of the atmosphere of these rooms after the schools have been a short time in session. With low ceilings, full of pupils, with the fires in the stoves and the burning of the gas, one can easily imagine what the effect must be. The only remedy in the power of the teachers of these, as well as our day schools, is to open the windows and allow the cold air to blow in on the heads and necks of the children, at great risk of their health. At the session of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1864, a committee was appointed "to improve the ventilation of the Representatives' Hall." The committee employed two very competent civil engineers to examine the subject, and from their report, which is a very exhaustive one, we gather that all the so called *systems* of ventilation, so highly recommended by interested parties, are absolutely worthless when most needed. Some of them are slightly useful when the air is very much colder on the outside than on the inside, or when a strong breeze is blowing, the best of them being equivalent to the effect produced by opening a door or window. The only method in their judgment by which any useful result can be reached must be by some mechanical means. The city council, at the request of this Board, appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of endeavoring to ventilate a few rooms, but in consequence of not deciding exactly what to do, the matter has been neglected.

The value of a comparatively inexpensive affair called "Maine's Portable Window Ventilator," might be worth testing more fully than we have yet done, by means of which, if placed at the tops and bottoms of the windows, the admission of the external air can be easily controlled, and the objection to simply opening the windows in a great measure obviated. While on this subject, we would observe that when the steam heating apparatus was put into the Middle Street building, we supposed one of the great benefits we were to derive from it, would be a perfect ventilation. But if one will go into any of the rooms during school hours, he will find the windows open and plenty of currents of cold air in active circulation. The importance of this subject can hardly be over-estimated. Let us hope that before the close of another year something will be done to remedy what is now certainly a great evil.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FUND.

In compliance with the ordinance of the city, the School Committee as part of their annual report, make the following statement of their expenditures from the income of this fund for the past year. The amount standing to our credit at the commencement of the year was $6,594.14. On the first of January, and of July, the city treasurer notified us that the interest of our moiety, amounting to $3,000, had been placed to our credit, making the entire sum $9,594.14. From that amount the expenditures have been $7,324.09.

The Committee have been desirous for a number of years to procure for the use of the grammar schools a small quantity of philosophical apparatus, and from this fund have this year purchased enough to illustrate some of the more important branches of Natural Philosophy. So many of our children remain in school too short a time to enter the High school that we wish to supply them with all the appliances needful to benefit them as much as possible while they remain with us. No expenditure has been made from this fund without receiving the most careful consideration, and we agree with what has formerly been said, that the benefits derived by our schools from the use of this income are almost inestimable. In closing this part of our Report, we would respectfully suggest for the consideration of our successors, whether it would not be a good use of this income, after supplying the stationery needed annually, to reserve the remainder to procure a telescope costing some $5,000, which might be used by our pupils and such of our citizens as might avail themselves of the privilege. We would express the hope that when our new High school house is built, a suitable observatory may be erected for this object.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Several members of this board have been connected with the present incumbent of this office during the eight years he has held it, and we agree with all our predecessors in the opinion that we have been singularly fortunate in having had in that responsible position, a gentleman so peculiarly well qualified to administer its multifarious and often perplexing duties in a manner so judicious and satisfactory.

EXPENDITURES.

There will always be some discrepancy between the accounts of this board at the end of the calendar year, and those of the city treasurer at the close of the financial year, so long as the latter includes the time from March 1st of one year, to the last day of February of the next. The bills approved by this board for the year have been for $66,208.27.

MUSIC.

The Statutes of the Commonwealth, supplemented by the judgment of the Committee, require the study of vocal Music in our public schools. Though this law was enacted in advance of public sentiment, at least as regards our community, we are happy to note the fact that, with the general progress of ideas, all classes now learn to favor it. The feeling formerly so prevalent that all attention given to it involved an unnecessary waste of time and an extravagant outlay of money, is fast fading away, and parents and pupils alike testify their appreciation of the pleasure and benefits it daily affords. Our aim has been to give the scholars a full elementary drill in the science of Music, not striving so much for artistic execution as for thorough knowledge and a clear full tone of voice in singing, believing that the province of the teacher in this branch is not to attempt an exhaustive treatment of the subject in all its finished details, but only to act as a guide in starting; giving the pupils ample knowledge to qualify them for a wider range of the theory hereafter. We consider ourselves fortunate in having the services of a teacher who has been faithful in his duties, and has proved himself a most efficient instructor.

We believe there are no schools in the Commonwealth that have enjoyed the same privileges as our own, for an equal length of time, that excel them in this particular. And if any of our citizens are still opposed to the Committee's action, and think they over-rate the importance of a knowledge of this branch of study, we cordially invite them to visit the schools and see and hear for themselves. Then at least they will believe that they, and not we, have erred in judgment therein.

In conclusion we would commend to the fostering care of our successors in this branch and the whole community, this vitally important interest, whether considered in the light of the well being of the schools or the city.

On behalf of the School Committee,

HORATIO A. KEMPTON, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The long continued and faithful services of our retiring Chairman, Mr. Horatio A. Kempton, during an almost unbroken term of thirty years as a member of the School Committee of New Bedford, demand from this Board an expression of our appreciation of his services, and of our regret at being deprived of his co-operation during the coming year, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to him our thanks for the fidelity shown by him in performing his duties as Chairman of the Board during the past year, and that we assure him that he will carry into his retirement the hearty good wishes of his fellow laborers in the cause of education.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin,

Voted Unanimously, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. H. F. Harrington, its Secretary, for the faithful, prompt and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties pertaining to his office.

LIST OF GRADUATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, JULY, 1872.

Lorenzo Murray Davis,
William Benjamin Jones,
Charles Follen Lawton,
Edmund Gray Otis,
Charles Lewis Paine,
Olin Smith Paine,
John Alexander Ruggles, Jr.,
William Lane Watkins,
Lizzie Tibetts Almy,
Mary Elizabeth Austin,
Mary Clarke Barrows,
Sarah Coffin Bartlett,
Annie Leavitt Brailey,
Louisa Purrington Brown,
Augusta Bunker,
Eliza Leonard Doull,
Nannie Ellen Gammons,
Jane Elizabeth Wilson Kelley,
Lizzie Jerusha Macomber,
Annie Townsend Richmond,
Stella Sawtelle,
Clara Thomas Simmons,
Emma Augusta Mason Simmons,
Ella Gertrude Smith,
Elizabeth Ellen Smith,
Lucretia Nickerson Smith,
Abbie Gordon Tallman,
Lizzie Loring Thomas,
Edith Evelyn Waterman,
Rebecca Perkins Wilcox.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE---1872.

HENRY F. THOMAS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio.*
Ward 1—Alanson Borden, Jones Robinson, Caleb Hammond.
Ward 2—Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish, Ebenezer Hervey.
Ward 3—Horatio A. Kempton, John Spare, I. W. Benjamin.
Ward 4—Charles D. Prescott, Wendell H. Cobb, Geo. H. Dunbar.
Ward 5—Chas. T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, Humphrey S. Kirby.
Ward 6—B. Otheman, Jr., Peleg Pease, Henry J. Taylor.

☞The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee, *ex-officio.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

H. A. KEMPTON, Chairman. H. F. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On High School—Dunbar, Bonney, Cornish, Cobb, Prescott, Rodman, Batchelor.

On Grammar Schools—Dunbar, Hervey, Otheman, Robinson, Pease, Cornish, Batchelor.

On Primary Schools—Kirby, Prescott, Robinson, Benjamin, Spare, Otheman, Taylor.

On Country Schools—Rodman, Hervey, Hammond, Robinson, Pease.

On Farm School—Otheman, Batchelor, Pease.

On Evening Schools—Cobb, Otheman, Spare, Hammond.

On Mill School—Cornish, Robinson, Bonney, Prescott, Taylor.

On Training School and Examination of Teachers—Dunbar, Bonney, Batchelor, Kirby, Cornish, Spare, Hervey.

On Text Books—Spare, Hammond, Hervey, Otheman, Pease.

On Accounts—Kirby, Benjamin, Pease, Thomas.

On Expenditures—Dunbar, Hammond, Kirby, Hervey, Benjamin, Pease, Thomas.

On Music—Cobb, Prescott, Hervey.

On Drawing—Hammond, Rodman, Benjamin, Pease, Taylor.

On Howland Bequest—Rodman, Bonney, Kirby, Batchelor, Cobb, Spare, Thomas, Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office City Library Building. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE---1873.

H. F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*

WARD 1—Jones Robinson, Caleb Hammond, George W. Chace.
WARD 2—I. S. Cornish, Ebenezer Hervey, Benjamin S. Batchelor.
WARD 3—John Spare, I. W. Benjamin, Theodore C. Jerome.
WARD 4—Wendell H. Cobb, George H. Dunbar, Chas. D. Prescott.
WARD 5—Edmund Rodman, Humphrey S. Kirby, Gideon Allen, Jr.
WARD 6—Peleg Pease, Charles H. Sanford, Bartholemew Otheman, Jr.

☞The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee, *ex-officio*, and Chairman of the same when in session, if he chooses so to act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Dunbar, Rodman, Cornish, Prescott, Cobb, Allen, Jerome.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Otheman, Pease, Robinson, Benjamin, Prescott, Allen, Sanford.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Kirby, Spare, Benjamin, Otheman, Hammond, Chace.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Rodman, Prescott, Robinson, Hervey, Chace, Jerome.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Pease, Allen, Otheman.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Otheman, Hammond, Spare.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Prescott, Chace, Robinson, Cornish.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Hervey, Kirby, Benjamin, Rodman, Cornish, Spare, Allen.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Spare, Pease, Hervey, Hammond, Jerome.

ON ACCOUNTS—Benjamin, Kirby, Allen, Thomas.

ON EXPENDITURES—Kirby, Pease, Hammond, Hervey, Benjamin, Dunbar, Thomas.

ON MUSIC—Cobb, Prescott, Sanford.

ON DRAWING—Hammond, Rodman, Dunbar, Pease, Benjamin, Prescott, Cobb.

ON HOWLAND BEQUEST—Rodman, Dunbar, Thomas, Kirby, Cobb, Spare, Cornish.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office City Hall Building. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 to 9½ A. M.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1st, 1872, TO JANUARY 1st, 1873.

BOOKS.

Sylvander Hutchinson,	$2,021.75	
Bill, Nichols & Co.,	39.75	
J. C. Allen,	116.00	
J. R. Osgood & Co.,	301.00	
J. W. Hervey,	18.00	
Charles Stodder,	12.50	$2,509.00

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. T. Gordon, 3 Tellurians,	$300.00	
Parsons & Briggs, table for do.,	15.00	
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, 1 set of apparatus for each Grammar School,	728.00	
Charles Stodder, telescope,	250.00	
" " microscope,	161.60	
" " 5 kaleidoscopes,	45.00	
C. R. Sherman, barometer and compass,	23.00	
E. A. H. Allen, apparatus for High School,	16.50	$1,539.10

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. Boden, Jr., 6 Parlor Organs,	$540.00	
" " 6 stools,	24.00	
Mason & Hamlin, 1 parlor organ and expenses,	117.00	
A. Gomley, transportation of instruments,	17.75	$698.75

MAP FIXTURES.

J. K. Cushing, carpenter work,	$420.96	
Pardon Potter, graining,	37.26	
Ripley and Tripp, lumber,	114.46	
Greene & Wood, "	80.72	
J. L. Hammett, map stands,	27.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	109.09	$789.49

CHARTS.

E. Tourgee, music charts, 1 set,	$10.00	
Ginn Bros., 2 sets do.,	20.00	
J. C. Allen, drawing charts, 4 sets,	40 00	
Harper Bros., charts on color,	38.40	$108.40

DRAWING STUDIES.

D. Brucciani, invoice of studies and models from London,	$128.96	
Austin, Baldwin & Co., express from London,	16.18	
C. Hammond, set of forms,	6 70	
Frost & Adams, 4 sets of forms,	75.00	
B. W. Pierce, mounting drawing studies,	139.09	
S. Hutchinson, drawing paper,	6.43	$372.36

STATIONERY.

Sylvander Hutchinson, paper,	$259.55	
" " crayons,	24.68	
" " pens,	66.27	
" " slates,	4.03	
" " blank books,	12.46	
" " pencils,	11.31	
" " erasers,	2 90	
" " penholders,	3 60	
" " envelopes,	6.43	
J. C. Allen, slate pencils,	17.50	
American Tablet Co., tablets,	35.92	$444.65

LECTURES.

Sanborn Tenney, for course of lectures,	$300.00	
Caleb Hammond, fitting hall for do.,	4.60	
Liberty Hall Association, use of hall,	37.50	
John Williams, services and labor,	28.00	
C. Maxfield, hire of chairs,	6.00	$376.10

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. White, salary as teacher of the Training School,	$158.42	
J. S. Cook, horse hire for distributing books, globes and apparatus,	13.45	
H. F. Harrington, expenses of purchasing committees,	28.50	
B. Otheman, Jr., skeleton and expenses,	66.00	
N. B. & T. R. R., transportation,	1.88	
Hatch & Co., "	3.65	
B. W. Pierce, mounting charts of Natural History,	28.80	
S. Hutchinson, covering books,	21.57	$322.27

PRIMARY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.,	numeral frames,	$18.00	
“ “ “	gonigraphs,	12.00	
“ “ “	illustrations of Natural History,	69.12	
“ “ “	compasses for black-boards,	9.00	
“ “ “	kindergarten gifts, No. 8,	9.00	
“ “ “	set of colored pattern cards,	1.25	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid for			
“ “	boxboard for pattern forms,	3.00	
“ “	colored paper for do.,	4.40	
“ “	German counting frame,	7.00	
“ “	frames of pattern boards,	7.20	
A. S. Barnes & Co.,	reading case,	7.50	
F. S. Harrington,	cutting and moulding patterns,	16.50	$163.97
			$7,324.09

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

The topics which have more especially engaged my attention in connection with this, my eighth Annual Report, have relation to a new edition of our "Course of Study," on which I have of late been engaged. The necessity for a new edition has been steadily developing itself more and more for several years. When our present "Course of Study" was constructed, nothing of the kind existed in New England, and similar Manuals were in use in only a few cities at the West. Of a consequence, some of the studies presented in it, such for instance, as Oral Teaching and Language, in regard to which prevalent notions were crude and imperfect, and the methods of instruction correspondingly deficient, had to be left in merely a suggestive and tentative form. They were to be considered as experimental only, until experience should disclose their just relations to the other studies, and satisfactory modes of managing them. It has resulted that, for want of definite metes and bounds in connection with these studies, some of the teachers have felt at liberty to disregard them altogether, and others, failing of any guiding directions, have not reaped from the methods they have put in practice, the success and satisfaction they have desired.

Meanwhile the studies themselves have advanced to the forefront in public opinion, which is demanding that they receive adequate attention. In nothing has the spirit of reform been more conspicuous in its manifestations, than in the universality with which the once arrogant pretensions of technical Grammar and Parsing to accomplish learners in the art of speaking and writing their native tongue readily and correctly, are now disallowed, and also in the increasing earnestness of the general protest against that divorce of school studies from the great influences and instrumentalities which energize the daily life of the busy world, which not long ago was one of their distinguishing characteristics. Therefore the equivocal position of our Manual in these important directions must give place to clear and intelligent formulas for the instruction of our scholars, which, beginning with the youngest primarians, shall dictate a truly progressive course, to be prosecuted through wise and effective methods, so as to work out the largest possible results.

We need a new edition of the Manual for a second important reason. The present edition contains nothing in relation to the High school, the curriculum of which the Committee were not prepared to set forth and establish at the time the edition was printed. A table of the studies of the High school, therefore, as they were subsequently arranged and prescribed, is not to be found in print, as it should be, in connection with those of the elementary grades, but exists only in manuscript form, as it has been made up from the Reports of the action of the School Committee in the premises at different times. This is a source of no little inconvenience and confusion.

Once more, when the Manual was prepared, Singing and Drawing were taught in the High school alone, and were generally viewed as nothing more than graceful appendages of a finished education. It would have been premature at that time to anticipate the position which these branches, subsequently made imperative by the Statutes, now hold among our studies, and the attention which they demand. We were content to prescribe that the elements of geometrical construction, and as far as the attainments of the regular teachers would admit, of musical science, should be taught in the primary schools, and bide our time for that more pronounced condition of public sentiment and development of opportunity, which would admit of introducing and systematizing these studies throughout the schools. There is therefore, a marked defect in this connection in the prescriptions of the Manual.

I think you will agree with me, even after so brief a review of the most cogent reasons for a new edition of the Manual, that the time has fully arrived for its preparation; and I propose, with your approbation, to append a draft of a thorough revision to this Report.* This revision may seem at first sight to be a matter of easy accomplishment. But the more I have reflected and studied upon it, the more I have been oppressed by a sense of the difficulties which surround it and the danger we are in of committing serious mistakes. For we are earnest, of course, that our Manual shall not only reflect the most intelligent position to which educators have anywhere advanced their schools, but if further reforms seem to be possible, to institute them. And there is so much difference of opinion now prevailing about some of the most vital conditions of our public school economy, such serious misgivings seem to be entertained by some of the best thinkers and observers on the subject, that a portion of the changes which have been instituted with hopeful enthusiasm as undoubted reforms, are proving themselves to be productive of more harm than good, that one on whom the responsibility has fallen to indicate what shall be the studies of our youth and how they shall be taught, may well hesitate what to adopt.

Indeed I am unwilling to proceed with the work without having first reviewed the ground, and pointed out, with some particularity, the conflicts of opinion and suggestions of danger to which I have referred, that the difficulties pertaining to the subject may be fairly understood. I do not hesitate to say that, to my own mind, the condition and prospects of the free schools of Massachusetts were never at once so interesting and so critical as at the present moment; and it behooves those who have them in charge, to fulfill their momentous trust in a spirit of candor which will defer nothing to blind prejudice, of progress which will recoil from no changes however vital which bear the impress of improvement, of firmness to resist even great tidal waves of public opinion when the judgment pronounces them in conflict with the true interests of education, and above all, of intelligence and foresight to discriminate with sagacity between the false and the true among all the projects and specifics on the subject of popular education so rife at the present day.

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*Unforeseen circumstances have prevented the printing of the Manual in connection with the Annual Report.

I ask your attention, in the first place, to some reflections on the

RESULTS OF THE IMPROVED METHODS IN EDUCATION.

A reform, a genuine, vital reform, has of late years been circulating among our public schools; which, beginning in some of the great centres of population and educational enterprise, has gradually extended itself steadily acquiring force as it has made progress, until it has recast the principles and reorganized the activities of most of the elementary schools; and it will not cease its beneficent sweep of influence until it has entered with renovating effects every school house within our borders.

I say it has been a vital, as well as a genuine reform. For, under the old system, it was not alone that some studies were made paramount which were intrinsically well nigh useless, useful studies so prosecuted as to be defrauded of their efficacy, and subjects of indispensable value wholly exiled from the school room—which defects might have been superficial and easily remidiable, occurring through casual misapprehensions of principle and misapplications of effort — but the animating spirit of our elementary instruction had become perverted and vicious. Or rather, there was to be witnessed the grinding mill-work of custom, void of intelligent, fructifying life; so that no reform which did not begin with purifying the central lifesprings of the instruction would be worthy of the name. That central renovation has taken place. Fresh and ennobled ideals, issuing forth in new conceptions of the relative values of the several studies and a complete revision of the methods and aims of teaching, have secured fast hold of the public mind, have become ingrained in the conceptions of the great body of our teachers and are making glorious way.

In some localities, whose schools had never sunk so deep in the ruts of vicious custom as others, and which early threw themselves heartily and fully into the current of the new dispensation, the reformed principles and methods have been in operation long enough to demonstrate their intrinsic superiority; long enough also, and this is the point which engages our serious attention, to develop certain harmful tendencies; which, unless arrested in their course, may finally assume proportions so formidable as to overbear the good of which they are concomitants, create a reaction against that good, and perhaps throw our schools back into a condition more defective and unsatisfactory than ever before.

One will not be able readily to detect these results by observation of the work of the elementary schools themselves. In the rooms of a well ordered grammar school, whose ideal and methods are "up to the times," everything is evidently instinct with the impulses and energies of a vitality that is as intelligent and discriminating as it is earnest and determined. Words are dealt with in their normal relations as symbols of things; none suffered to pass unchallenged unless understood. The statements of the text books receive ample illustration from the brain of the teacher, who works with the scholars while they are studying as well as while they are reciting. A vast field of intelligence outside of the routine of study is constantly levied upon for contributions to progress. Impediments are removed, difficulties made easy, dark places made light. While, moreover, there is so rich and engaging a variety in the studies, that wearisome monotony is impossible, and the attention of even the drone and the sluggard is arrested and forced to be the instrument of valuable acquisitions.

But when we go into the secondary schools of which such grammar schools are affluents, we hear from the teachers of one and all, with a positiveness so unqualified and a stress of emphasis so vigorous as at once to exort conviction of its truth,—the assertion, that the mental condition of the scholars who come under their instruction from such schools is in some important regards seriously deficient; and those who have been long enough in service in secondary schools to draw comparisons, further assert, that the scholars prepared by the old time methods were far superior in these regards to those prepared by the new.

These are not conclusions which I have picked up from irresponsible hearsay. As soon as an intimation of this countercheck to our reforms had reached me, I made the subject a matter of inquiry and careful study; and I confess that I have been surprised as well as pained at the unanimity and emphasis of the criticism passed on the increment to their schools of late years, by the teachers of secondary schools. I was particularly struck by the statements of one gentleman occupying a very responsible position as a practical educator, whose varied experience gives his testimony special weight. "When I first visited the grammar schools of ——" said he, "ten or twelve years ago, I was perfectly delighted. I contrasted the methods of teaching with the old fashioned question and answer system to which I had been accustomed, greatly to the advantage of the former. It seemed to me that I was beholding the very *ne plus ultra* of admirable teaching; and I went home to my own school enthusiastic to recast everything according to the attractive pattern I had been witnessing."

"In a short time after, I was called to the mastership of one of those same grammar schools; and it was not long before I was troubled to notice a marked difference, as to mental vigor and endurance, between my new scholars and those to whom I had been accustomed. I was finally convinced that there existed some radical defects in the reformed system of instruction; and when at length I had a new submaster from my former place of service, I conspired with him to carry forward his class just as he had been accustomed to do, by the old system. And the result satisfied me completely of the correctness of my judgment."

We have reason to suppose that neither of these gentlemen had vitiated their "old method" instructions by that barren, unfructifying routine which once characterized the condition of most free schools. A competent, earnest teacher will make whatever system he may work by glow with vigorous, informing life; and the fact that teachers of such a class, who had been biassed in favor of the new methods, and had fairly tried both the old and the new, should accuse the latter of material defects, is not to be lightly dismissed.

I proceed to discuss the charges to which I have directed attention. They may be classed under four distinct heads. First,—the scholars are unable to grasp the meaning of statements, propositions, problems, etc., made to them in the course of their studies, although perhaps quite simple in character, until after they have been repeated again and again. Second,—they are readily discouraged by obstacles, and are constantly referring to their teachers for explanations, seeming by habit to lean on their teachers whenever difficulties occur. Third,—they seem incapable of deep, persistent, victorious thought. Fourth,—they seem equally incapable of hard, methodical, protracted study.

It will at once be seen that there is a close kinship in these several charges, and that they may be combined in one which will express the philosophy of all. It is this; that the reformed methods of instruction in elementary schools fail to accomplish *discipline of mind.*

This is a vitally serious allegation. It justifies profound disqietude, and demands exhaustive investigation into its truth. I will not attempt a definition of " discipline of mind," or an elaborated demonstration of its worth. Enough to suggest, that of little comparative value is the largest intelligence, if its facts are to lie massed in the mind in heterogeneous disorder. Of little comparative power and influence is the possession of superior ability, if the faculties have not been trained, so as to be brought to bear on subjects of importance with promptness, vigor, clearness, and logical discrimination and accuracy. Any one who has mingled much among men has often been led to notice the vast differences which prevail among them in these regards; and to see large stores of ill-assorted information foiled and humiliated when in contest with comparatively ignorant but well disciplined thought. Especially are the advantages of discipline noticeable in the preparation of written documents. Persons of ripe years, wide information and large experience, but without having acquired the habit of marshalling their thoughts and acquisitions in logical order and coherence, using the pen with rambling and pointless inefficiency.

Discipline of mind, moreover, is essential to the power of exhaustive study and profound investigation. DeTocqueville made the striking remark, that he doubted " whether the passion for profound knowledge can be born and developed so readily in democratic societies as in aristocracies, because there exists in democratic communities a small and uncomfortable agitation, a sort of incessant attrition of man against man which troubles and distracts the mind, without imparting to it either animation or elevation;" and Professor Tyndal, criticising our American habits of thought, says with equal point and felicity, that "the popular notion of science relates not to science strictly so called, but to the applications of science. There is a loud cry for 'technical education,' but there is no cry for original investigation. Still without this, as surely as the stream dwindles when the spring dries, so surely will 'technical education' lose all power of growth, all power of reproduction." We acknowledge the defects so graphically described, and we should be slow to foster such a system of education as would tend to generate the very habits of mind which are making restless superficiality of thought and study a national characteristic.

It is their appreciation of the inestimable importance of discipline of mind in the conduct of human affairs and in all scholarly pursuits, which has led many educators in all ages to impose studies on youth whose only value lies in their disciplinary agency. And however well satisfied the unthinking may be with an education made up of diversified information without regard to mental training, the wise and observing will pronounce it deficient in one of the most important constituents of true culture, and will never give their endorsement to any methods of instruction as factors of an education in whose product no place is found for discipline of mind.

Let it be granted that the teachers of secondary schools who make these charges, have exaggerated the defects which have occasioned them. Their remarkable agreement on the subject certainly indicates a basis of reality; and a mere tendency of such a character, in so momentous a connection, should give us serious concern.

It is worth our while, therefore, to inquire to what the development of such a tendency is to be attributed. It must be to one or more of three sources: *first*,—there may be radical defects in the system itself, so that imperfect results will be its normal product; *second*,—there may be errors in the administration of it; or, *third*,—extraneous influences may be so interfering with its application, as to vitiate its normal results.

Is it the first of these? I will not admit it for a moment. I am slow to believe that principles abstractly so true and admirable, can prove radically defective in application; that methods, to all appearance so wisely and genially adapted to their purpose, should be false to their hopeful promise; and that the intense vitality and eager interest of what we have been wont to call our well taught school rooms are morbid and delusive exhibitions. Not until my search in all other directions shall have been hopelessly baffled, will I consent to a possibility of defect in this; and even then, in disregard of all that has been urged in reference to discipline of mind, I should be ready to say, Better the interested, buoyant vitality of the new system rather than the stagnant death-in-life of the old.

I ask, therefore, pursuing our investigations, do errors prevail in the administration of the new system?

Here let me remark that, even should we discover the existence of such errors to an extent sufficient to account for the defects complained of, there would be no occasion to be disheartened; because such administrative ill success was to have been anticipated. "Revolutions never go backward," and "The tendency of all action is to extremes," are adages which epitomize the results of every crisis in human affairs, and should have forewarned the sponsors of the new dispensation that when it should have acquired effective headway, its salutary requirements would doubtless, in some particulars, be unwisely and imperfectly fulfilled. A striking lesson in this precise connection is afforded by the history of the Prussian schools. Early in the present century the glorious Pestalozzian system of instruction had superseded the old time rote work of those schools, and was in the full tide of successful experiment. Its two main principles,—"teaching the scholars to think," and "illustrating the studies fully by objects," were the lodestars of effort in every schoolroom. The renovated condition of affairs become a subject of pride at home and of emulation abroad. But these golden principles were pushed to damaging extremes. Text-books were almost wholly discarded. The teachers lapsed into mere lecturers to scholars who studied nothing and remembered nothing; until at length, disappointed and disgusted, the nation was ready for the reactionaries—who, for political reasons, desired no such instruction as would induct the children of the masses into habits of thinking,—to restore many features of the unintelligent rote work of the olden time.

We are justified in hoping therefore, that the defects referred to, so far as they are attributable to the reformed movement at all, have arisen from a perversion of its requirements; and I proceed to suggest in what particulars in those schools in which the reformed principles and methods are having full and hearty illustration, it is possible that they are so defective in application as to prevent that discipline of mind which should be one of their chief effects.

Words used to be taught in our schools as if they were so many independent intellectual entities. That was the chief vice of the old system. They were memorized in the study of History and Geography, and mumbled over or played toss-ball with in Reading, Spelling and Parsing, and facility in mouthing them in these various connections was called—Education. Our good teachers are now inspired by quite other conceptions. They know that words are only serviceable as symbols of ideas; and that familiarity with all the words between the covers of Webster's Unabridged would be a contemptible acquisition except so far as they might severally be the picture of a thought. This change in relation to the instrumentality and usefulness of words alone, has produced a radical, all-pervading change in the methods of school work. *Once*, the scholars had a lesson assigned, with a certain amount of time before them in which to study it, and at it they were compelled to go, memorizing its statements, whether understood or not, asking few questions and getting fewer answers. Not seldom it was rated a heinous fault to ask any questions at all. And in all this delving, however unintelligent in the main, there was a certain orderly, and sometimes even logical method, and always a strong, steady draft on the attention, the memory and other powers, which, to a certain extent, disciplined the mind.

Now, when a lesson is assigned, the good teacher analyzes its phraseology, as an indispensable preliminary to its study, to make sure that it shall be perfectly understood. The words are subjected to an examination, seriatim, that there may be no intellectual blindness from ignorance of their meaning; then the statements are passed in review, that there may be more accurate conceptions of the facts involved than would usually be possible without explanation.

This process is proper; it is admirable. God forbid that anything should have force to send us back to the old senseless method. But at the same time, from the nature of the case, it is fragmentary and desultory. Its results are an aggregation in the mind of disconnected facts. It has not within itself the elements of discipline; and do not some of the teachers forget this, and protract the exercise, whenever it occurs, beyond judicious limits—protract it, also, in a way to enhance its inevitably fragmentary character.

Again, it is an imperative dictum of the new principles, placing them in striking contrast with the old, that the objects referred to in the lessons, must if possible, be illustrated by exhibition to the scholars of the objects themselves. This is "*objective*" teaching—the grandest teaching in the world. A verbal description of an unfamiliar object seldom conveys an accurate impression. A picture of it is far better; but even then much must be left to the imagination. But put before the eye of the learner the actual thing, and the sensitive memory becomes charged with the image for a life-time. Now in default of visible illustrations, are not some teachers accustomed to have recourse to verbal descriptions, and so to talk a great deal to very little effect—the time thus occupied serving a poor purpose, whether as regards mental conceptions or mental discipline?

Once more, it is a principle of the new system that a teacher may be of far more value to his scholars by accompanying them in their study, than by merely hearing them recite. To concentrate their attention through sympathy with the absorption of his own, to rouse them to enthusiasm through the power of his own interest, to suggest and apply a more logical and effective method of attacking the lesson than might occur to immature minds, and to open a path through such difficulties as they would be likely to overcome only in an imperfect, blundering way, these things rightly done, will not only whet the minds of scholars to a sharpness which will make them bright and incisive, but mould them with effective discipline. But there is a world of meaning in that phrase, *rightly done*. If wrongly done, or overdone, nothing more harmful in view of discipline. The relation of teachers to their classes in our graded schools, each class usually having a room and teacher wholly to itself, specially favors and encourages this method; and is it not by some teachers habitually overdone? Have not some fallen into habits of readily answering appeals for assistance, so that the scholars have acquired a corresponding habit of weak dependence when they ought to be overcoming difficulties through their own sturdy industry? Is there enough of patient, exacting task-work in our schools?

It may be safely laid down as a general principle, that scholars get very little mental discipline *while their teacher is talking*. And what with definitions of words, explanations of statements, descriptions of objects and study with the scholars, are not some teachers so freely exercising their vocal apparatus every day, as to consume in talk a large per cent. of the time? Better the intelligent talk of a good teacher certainly, than the stupid silence of a poor one. Still, I would not have our teachers drift into the error which has well nigh overthrown the Pestalozzian system in Germany. I would not have them run the risk of *talking* our new methods into disrepute.

All this is in good part bare assumption. I am only suggesting possibilities, not stating convictions. Still the readiness with which these possibilities have suggested themselves, and the ease with which our teachers might lapse into injurious habits of the kind, opens the door, it may be, to a portion of the causes why our present methods of teaching preclude discipline of mind.

There is another important particular in which I do not hesitate to assert that our new principles and methods have actually been made prejudicial to mental discipline. Those principles demand that paramount attention be given in our schools to the study of our native tongue. To engage in exercises which will furnish the mind with a full and ready vocabulary and give facility and correctness in the use of language in oral communications and with the pen—exercises utterly unknown to the old system—is justly held to be the very foundation-stone of a true education. Better to know less and be able to impart that knowledge with ease and propriety, than to know more, and through lack of the power of free and appropriate diction to have our large resources lie fallow and useless in the memory, while our awkward attempts at expression expose us to humiliating criticism. So, in addition to much reading *for the sake of reading*, a vast help towards creating a full vocabulary, we have dictation exercises, abstracts of lessons and books, conversations, narrative and descriptive compositions, letter writing, written recitations and otherwise, to communicate that facility and precision in the use of language which written exercises alone can accomplish. These efforts occupy much time admirably spent. But educators have not yet so systemized them as to involve orderly and thorough discipline. They are, for the most part, desultory and superficial; making no stern, culturing draft on the scholars' powers. In the study of our language through other tongues, dead or living, tasking processes are employed which at one and the same moment concentrate the attention, exercise the judgment and enlarge the vocabulary. But in the study of our language through the medium of itself alone, the vague, limited, slipshod knowledge which the scholars already have of it, beguiles them into believing that the tasks set them for the purpose may be easily accomplished; and they work at them too often without concentration of attention and effort, from only the surface of their minds, and of course without any effective discipline. I will not believe but that this serious difficulty can be overcome; and that the essential advantages to be derived from the study of language can be obtained without sacrifice of the element of discipline. But at present, as I am sorry to admit, this defect exists.

I have thus placed before you the possible errors in our reformed methods of instruction to which the undisciplinary character of the training in elementary schools, which has been complained of may be attributed; and in view of the grave importance of the subject and for the honor of our schools, I trust that our own teachers will study critically their personal methods of instruction, will bear in mind that it is not alone what present effects may be accomplished with the school which is to govern their efforts, but also the habits of thought and mental work which the scholars may be forming. We want the best of schools. We are determined to ride no hobbies. We accept all honest criticism of our system and methods with gratitude. We are ready to initiate any changes which may be in the line of progress, and to retrace whatever previous steps may have been injudiciously taken. We desire our new Manual to indicate the soundest philosophy on the subject of Education and the best adaptation of means to ends. And I trust our teachers will second our wishes and purposes by instituting that critical examination of their school-room work, which will aid us so materially to discriminate between the true and the false.

I pass on now to the consideration of the third and last cause of defect in our elementary instruction which has been suggested, viz: the existence of extraneous influences which interfere with the normal and successful working of our principles and methods. And here I open up a condition of affairs pregnant with evil and perplexity, and amply sufficient to account for a multitude of shortcomings in the progress of our schools. I mean

THE MULTIPLICATION OF STUDIES SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE DIMINUTION OF SCHOOL TIME.

In the days of my boyhood the schools universally kept six hours a day for four of the secular days of the week, and three hours a day for each of the other two; making thirty hours a week in all. In addition, a lesson was systematically assigned to be learned out of school; and I do not remember that the boys were accustomed to congratulate themselves very often that they had more time than enough to do justice to their studies.

What are the present regulations in this regard?

Twenty six hours a week is the longest allowance of school time* among the schools of highest reputation, and the diminution of attendance is often accompanied by the imperative regulation that no lessons shall be assigned to be learned out of school. There has been, therefore, a virtual reduction from the old time requirements of full ten hours a week.

And meanwhile what an increase in the number of studies and exercises—all subjects of enthusiastic interest and clamorous for a good measure of attention! There is Music, there is Drawing, there are Gymnastics, vocal and physical; there are oral lessons, language lessons, dictation exercises—to name no more. These were all unknown to the old regime; and if each of them receives adequate attention or anything approaching it, it must consume a considerable per cent. of the school time. What then? What becomes of the standard studies which once of themselves occupied much more than the full complement of present school hours, yet were never, as a whole, charged with being too amply taught; with Reading, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Spelling? How are they disposed of? Are they slighted, driven to the wall? Too frequently, I fear. Have school committees and superintendents in those localities where the new studies referred to are in full career, ever gone accurately into the statistics of the subject, not according to any nice calculations and allotments on paper, but according to what their schools *are actually doing?* Have they ever fairly encountered the fact, what an utterly unmanageable variety of pursuits we are imposing on our schools, in view of the brevity of school time?

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* At the time when this report was written, the New Bedford schools kept 25 hours a week. An hour a day has since been added, making 30 hours a week.

I will not illustrate my position by details connected with our own schools, which might be thought exceptional, and not to be received as exponents of a general condition of things, but will cite the statistics of the time actually devoted to these various studies and exercises by the upper classes in one of the prominent grammar schools of Boston, furnished me by a gentleman of that city, long officially and intimately acquainted with its schools :

Hours per week, twenty-six ; opening exercises, (ten minutes a day,) one hour a week ; recesses, twenty minutes each, two hours ; Gymnastics, twenty minutes a day, two hours ; taking report, six minutes a day, thirty-six minutes ; time given to discipline, eight minutes a day, forty-eight minutes ; Penmanship, four lessons of thirty minutes each, two hours ; Music, one hour and three quarters ; Drawing, two hours ; Spelling, Definitions and Compositions, one hour each, three hours.

This makes an aggregate of fifteen hours, nine minutes ; which, deducted from the whole time of twenty-six hours, leaves ten hours, fifty-one minutes, for all other studies.

Those other studies as prescribed, are Reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Philosophy, and Physiology ; and averaging the time among them, each will receive ninety-three minutes a week. Allow four recitations a week to each, and there will be a few seconds over twenty-three minutes for each lesson ; or, if History and Philosophy be alternated, a little less than twenty-eight minutes.

Twenty-three minutes to a lesson ; and now if we divide this time between study and recitation, since all study is to be accomplished in school hours, we have *eleven and a half minutes for study and eleven and a half minutes for recitation!*

Such a programme, in view of solidity of acquirement and thoroughness of mental discipline, is absolutely farcical, and the picture, even at this, is not so painful as the reality.

For when we make due allowance for holidays, stormy days when there is but one session, time occupied by visitors, by preparation for musical and other festivals, by closing exercises, change of classes and other inevitable interruptions, there is still a further abridgment of school time.

I have made these references to a Boston school, not in a carping or invidious spirit by any means, but in order to show that the topic I am discussing is not one of merely local influence and interest, but is the development of wide spread and apparently irresistible tendencies. Our own schools are suffering from the same causes. We have not precisely the same schedule of studies it is true, but we have equivalents for those on the Boston list which our schools do not pursue, and there is the same pressure of variety. And what is the inevitable consequence?

There are two immediate consequences. One is, that the teachers are forced to defraud some of the studies of the time which they are supposed to receive; and there is seldom opportunity for that patient, profound, protracted attention to the lessons which is necessary for surmounting difficulties, mastering principles, and tasking the powers in methodical, disciplinary exercise. A second is, that there is so frequent a change from one study or exercise to another, that, if the minds of the scholars be alive with resolute energy, and they plunge with ardor into the midst of every subject as it is brought before them, the successive transfers of attention are often made with a violent wrench of the faculties which is unhealthfully harassing and fatiguing, and must needs prevent that calm poise of feeling and deliberative application of effort which are essential to the collected and beneficent action of the mind.

Thus I have presented to your consideration some of the actual and possible causes of defect in our elementary instruction, which may tend to justify the strictures of the teachers in the secondary schools. So far as these causes are referable to imperfection in the methods employed to carry out the reformed principles of education, they are susceptible of remedy, and interpose no radical difficulties in the way of a reconstruction of the Manual. But so far as they are referable to extrinsic influences, which include our schools as well as others in the sweep of their mighty tide, they make a judicious determination of the relative values of the various studies and a wise allotment of time of each, a subject of serious perplexity. It seems to be an absolute impossibility to touch the vast firmament of intelligence, with its multitudinous points of light, in all the directions now demanded by the spirit of the age, and balance so much breadth and variety with the necessary thoroughness and solidity, within the limits of time to which public opinion is restricting the work of the schools. Still there is not a single study or exercise now practiced in our grammar schools which I should see eliminated without profound regret. There is not one which is not an express and important instrumentality in the work of education. We need them all, and more beside. Especially do we need time, much time, for that means of culture which is susceptible of incalculable practical effects, could it enjoy sufficient scope, *the reading of delightful books for the mere sake of reading them.* It is this genial opportunity, in good part, freely and fully enjoyed in cultured homes by the children of those homes, which gives them superiority over their companions in the schools; supplies them with a comparatively large, intelligent vocabulary, and consequently with a far broader range of thought. I have often ardently longed to furnish the many children of quite another class of homes with the same rich advantages; and your discriminating disposal of the income of the Howland Fund has included this among its beneficent appliances, so that as far as books are concerned, our scholars have fertile opportunities before them. The primary schools have a full supply of that charming periodical—The Nursery; the grammar schools have Robinson Crusoe, Tanglewood Tales, Dickens' Child's History of England, True Stories, Child's Book of Nature, Historical Reader, and others. But where is time to be found for the perusal of these books? They are read to some extent in many of the rooms; but I always feel, when I hear the grateful exercise in progress, that it is inevitably indulged in at the expense of something else.

You will appreciate, after this exposition of the perplexities involved in the draft of a new Manual, how difficult it is to construct a schedule of studies and make provision for all those which are considered important, without a conscious infringement of one or more fundamental principles of a true education. I shall not make the attempt. It would be premature. For some of the questions at issue are of such a nature that time must have place as a factor in the product which is to answer them. We must leave these important elements of the new Manual much as before, and let careful experiment and observation teach us at length what changes it will be best to introduce.

HOW MANY HOURS SHOULD THE SCHOOLS BE KEPT.

It was my purpose to limit my remarks in this connection to illustrations of the fact that the number of the school studies and exercises which are considered indispensable at the present day, is too great to be properly accomplished in the prescribed number of school hours, and not to discuss at all the merits of the question as to the proper limits of school time. For so many unsettled problems of radical importance must necessarily have place in such a discussion, that I could do them no sort of justice in this Report. Still, as I have made statements and references which might lead to misconceptions of my position on this vitally momentous subject, I will express my convictions as to one or two of its most interesting and important points.

And, first, I believe with emphasis, so far as the *boys* in our schools are concerned, provided their studies be judiciously regulated and intermingled, that six hours daily attendance at school is not a moment too much for mind or body— no, not although in addition a lesson be assigned to be studied out of school. All the outcry to the contrary, whether proceeding from parents, teachers or physicians, is wholly unsupported by facts. Look at Germany. There you find the scholars of many of the elementary and all the secondary schools on the stretch of severe school work for forty hours a week. So it has been for a hundred years. And are they emasculated thereby? Is their virility sapped, and a race of puny, incapable valetudinarians ushered to manhood with every generation, bearing awful protest against the crime of their youthful mismanagement? Let the products of German thought reply, the miracles of the age for thorough investigation, subtle analysis and profound and exhaustive reasoning. Let Gravelotte and Sedan reply, and the whole campaign of which they were wonderstrokes of power—through which the Germans fought with an endurance so patient and indomitable, an energy so untiring, as well as an "elan" so vivacious and vigorous, as to extort the admiration of the world and place them in the forefront of the nations for the noblest qualities of national life and character. Look at our own New England. In most of her schools, for centuries, the scholars have been confined six hours a day and have studied additional hours at home. And did the sturdy regiments which left her borders to save their country in the late civil war, pushing on, undaunted, unbaffled, to victory, through exposures and trials seldom exampled, did they exhibit the characteristics of an enfeebled and deteriorating race?

Once more, study the life tables of the Insurance companies, prepared with the utmost care in the interests of pecuniary gain, and therefore to be trusted wherever the existence of errors would damage those interests. Those tables tell us that there has been a vast increase in the average length of human life during the last hundred years, most conspicuous in those countries which are most civilized, *and in which the intellect has received the most thorough and universal culture.* Is not such testimony conclusive? Is there any hint in its cheering statistics of constitutions broken through overstudy, and damaged parents entailing their weaknesses on offspring who are accumulating fresh injury through fresh educational outrages? And yet again, what classes in the community, as proved by these same reliable tables, are the longest lived? They are the student classes; the professional men, whose youth was spent in mental delving, and whose maturity has been devoted to tasking intellectual toil. Yes; the good God is consistent in the provisions of his divine wisdom. He has made the mind of man to be his noblest possession, and in admirable conformity, He has made the thorough culture of that mind productive of physical health and endurance as well as of intelligence and mental power.

Are any disposed to seize on the admission that we have too many studies in the schools for the time allowed them, as proof that the scholars are worn down with an overtasking crowd of pursuits? It would be an unwarrantable deduction. Let the limits of the admission be carefully noted. The studies are too many, not because the strength of the scholars is insufficient for them, but because they are crowded into too narrow a space. Most of the new exercises are what have usually been called *play* studies not *work* studies. In old times, if a boy with artistic tastes was caught at drawing pictures on his slate or on paper, he received a rap on the knuckles, with the admonition to reserve such frolicsome demonstrations until after school time. If a girl, forgetting herself, hummed a tune, she too was disciplined, with the comment that such a plaything as music was not appropriate to the school room. If a mischievous or nervous lad indulged in saltatory or brachial gesticulations to work off his superfluous energies, he was forcibly reminded that such physical performances had nothing to do with study and must not be indulged in until after dismission. And oh, the myriads of story books that have been confiscated because stealthily read after the lessons had been learned, in the days when to have a story book in school was to commit one of the seven deadly sins! Yet these very same exercises, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics and the reading of interesting books, occupy at least *one fifth of the school time*, taking the place of a corresponding amount of the delving and cramming which made up the sum total of the old-style education. And still the cry goes abroad that the school children are fearfully overworked!

I have been discussing this topic with reference solely to the *boys* in our schools. When we take the other sex into consideration, I am ready to admit that the question is not so clear. It may be that girls cannot healthfully endure the same amount of mental effort as boys, and that we are violating the ordinations of nature in subjecting them to the same tasks. In Prussia, the girls are not taught in the same manner nor to the same extent as the boys, on the express ground, as officially proclaimed and argued by the Government, that their physical organization does not justify such a strain upon their powers; and it is certain that where complaints are made of over pressure in any of our schools, the alleged victims of such pressure are almost invariably girls.

But before we assume it to be a fact that the sexes have unequal power of mental labor and endurance, it must be determined how far any injurious effects of study which may have been developed, are owing, not to study in itself, but to the character of the incentives under the spur of which it has been prosecuted. Delicately sensitive in their feelings as compared with the boys, and quick to respond to appeals made to their love of approbation, the studious girls are filled with eager emulation the moment that a prize is offered for their competition. Their effort becomes painfully intense. They strain every nerve in the contest, a restless anxiety, meanwhile, morbidly preying upon and diminishing their strength. And in those localities where the principle of emulation is systematically and largely employed in the schools, where examinations, exhibitions, festivals, medals, and other details of competitive machinery are ceaselessly pressing home their exciting stimuli, the influence over the girls must be fearfully pernicious. But it is a reasonable answer to an argument drawn from such premises, that the noxious stimuli constitute the nuisance to be abated, not the study with which they have been improperly connected.

I turn from the boys and girls to their teachers; to those without whose faithful and efficient service, these questions about study and study time would have no point or application. If the relations of the subject to their ability and health be not regarded as considerately and thoughtfully as in relation to the ability and health of the scholars, its discussion degenerates into a one-sided and useless parade of words.

And the draft we make on the powers of the teachers is severe and fatiguing in the extreme. Recall the picture of a well taught grammar school room, as it has been drawn in an earlier part of this present Report. Regard its ceaseless intellectual life and activity, generated by the unflagging vigor and enthusiasm of the teacher. Mark what a range of culture is drawn upon to illustrate the lessons, touching them on many sides; what accuracy and extent of philological information are necessary to explain aud impress the meaning of the new words which may be encountered; what promptness of thought and intelligence to reply to the many questions which are asked; what energetic skill to give forceful as well as intelligent direction to so many dependent minds. Observe too the fact, that, while some of the studies and exercises are actual reliefs to the scholars, few of them bring any season of repose to the laboring mind of the teacher; since there runs through each a watchful solicitude to have the occasion well improved by every scholar, which closely engages and tasks the attention. And is not such a picture indicative of toils which can be endured only for a few hours each day?

But there is one particalar not yet mentioned, in which our new methods of study impose unexampled labors on the teachers. Much of the school work is transacted by means of the pen. This is the most admirable ot all the changes which have been wrought in the economy of our schools. Its superiority over oral instruction, in giving precision to knowledge and to thought, in enlarging the vocabularies of the scholars with intelligent acquisitions and in imparting the power to use language freely and correctly, cannot be measured. But the oversight of so much written work, the critical examination of numberless papers day by day to detect their errors, and that subsequent review of them in company with their several writers, on which their value depends, is so laborious and exhaustive, that the burden may easily be made intolerable. In fact, this method of study cannot be prosecuted to the most advantageous extent, because it is impossible for our teachers to supervise it to such a limit.

Therefore, whenever the question as to the proper length of school time has come before you, I have hesitated to urge my convictions in regard to the good of the scholars, because I have feared lest, should the number of school hours be increased, our faithful and successful teachers might be harassed and broken down by over-work. *

OBJECT LESSONS.

There is one point more of a general character bearing on the revision of the Manual, which it is desirable to consider. It is the usefulness of object lessons.

Object teaching has had many opponents from the first. Of late their number seems to have increased, or at least they are more outspoken than heretofore. The method itself is declared to be utterly unphilosophical. The "models" for its use, as elaborated in the Manuals of Sheldon and Calkins, are denounced in terms of contemptuous sarcasm, as childish travesties of a true system of instruction. While the super-

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* One fact in connection with the discussions so prevalent respecting the length of school time, has greatly astonished me. It is that the immense conservative influence of the methodical discipline of a well conducted school room over the manners and morals of the scholars does not seem to have been taken into the least account. When I consider to what depraving society at home and in the street, many of the scholars of most public schools are subjected so soon as dismissed from school, I could wish that instead of having the school time abridged until this influence is reduced almost to a nullity, the scholars could be retained in school, under genial circumstances, the major part of their waking hours.

ficial, unintelligent manner in which most of the youthful teachers to whom this instrumentality is mainly intrusted in primary schools make use of it, is visited with unsparing ridicule.

I have been greatly disturbed by this opposition; for I should feel humiliated to think that we were confiding in and employing an agency which is no better than a shallow pretence and cheat. If we have been beguiled by any specious humbug to give it place in our present Manual, we should be earnest to exclude it from the revised edition. I have therefore given the subject very careful attention.

And I venture to say that those who so scornfully spurn this method as unphilosophical, only betray by so doing their own lack of philosophical grasp and acumen. It is certainly grossly unphilosophical in the abstract, to make objects, as such, the subjects of instruction, instead of using them to illustrate principles; and if object teaching were in vogue among the higher classes in our schools, the strictures of its opponents would be justified. But its use is mainly confined to the primary schools; and they who would deny it to the little children are among the worst enemies the little children have ever had. They are of the number of those who have made primary instruction in past times an unnatural and hateful thing; forcing upon the infant school room the same laws of mental action under which culture is acquired in maturity. They are lineal descendants of the educators who had influence to place our New England schools under the regulation in regard to the study of Arithmetic that its philosophy and its processes must be thoroughly understood by the scholar all along, in connection with the successive steps of his progress. The result has been a prodigious waste of time with every generation in striving to comprehend what was beyond their years, and those parrot repetitions of abstract arithmetical reasonings by children of eight and nine years of age, once so common, beginning with " if," and ending with "therefore," not one word of which conveyed any intelligent meaning to their minds, and were truly sickening to listen to. The very points which these critics miss in object teaching, and therefore condemn it, such as the elucidation of principles, the suggestion of immaterial analogies, the deduction of abstract generalizations, are precisely the points which ought to be missed, because they have no right to be there. Material things are at first, to the minds of little children, simply so many "objects," and nothing more. They are not individuals of a class, nor species of a genus; nor do they scintillate the faintest conception of general principles. They are independent things to be looked at, handled, tasted, broken apart if possible, and inspected without and within, with an intense, but in a philosophical point of view, a vague and aimless curiosity. And in prescribing object lessons for our primary schools with merely so much in view, we are reverently following the ordering of nature and helping the little ones to acquire stores of intelligence in the very wisest way.

In fact, I yield too much in thus limiting the usefulness of object lessons to quite young scholars. For in the words of one of our acute metaphysicians, "In a studious life, if the scholar did not sometimes leave his formal, prescribed track, and expatiate, as it were, at random, to pick up the scattered, variegated, unclassed flowers of common and even little truths, he would fail to have his mind filled with a thousand things, which, however heterogeneous at first, go through the digesting and assimilating process, become the material for future argument, or furnish embellishment, illustration or example. Casting ourselves on Providence, in studies as in all things else, we find ourselves led by ways that we know not."

But it is argued that even although our premises be fully admitted as to the methods of nature, it is sufficient to let nature do her own object teaching out of school. We are pushing the matter to onesidedness when we multiply objects in the school room in addition to those which nature provides for the children out of it. It is the province of the school room to bring in the child *from* nature without, and lead him forward gradually from the things which he has observed with his senses to the abstract truths which transcend the province of the senses; lead him to think, to classify, to generalize.

All very nearly true, saving the assumption that because it is natural for children to use their perceptions, therefore they *do* use them in ample measure and to the best advantage. One might just as well assume that because their shivering flesh in a chilly day tells little children that it is natural for them to be clothed, therefore they are to be trusted to hunt up or manufacture clothing for themselves. Plain facts settle the question. It is a lamentable truth that the great masses of mankind go through the world, from childhood to the very close of life, almost as though they were actually blind. They take no notice whatever of most of the objects which nature provides for their inspection, and what they do see, they see so negligently and imperfectly that they cannot describe it with any accuracy. The appropriate use of their perceptions is well nigh lost to them; and it is a deplorable loss. To see clearly and accurately and then be able to describe what has been seen clearly and accurately, is more than half the contents of a thorough education. All beside is little more than building on this secure and admirable foundation. On this account object lessons are indispensable in primary schools, that the children may be led to see things as they are, and be taught to describe them as they are; and thus to acquire the habit of using their eyes in the streets, the fields, the woods, their homes; and then to use speech aright and freely as the interpreter of what they have seen. In the admirable language of an accomplished writer* on the subject: "I should

*Miss H. L. Keeler, of Cleveland, Ohio.

esteem it of much greater importance that a child of nine years could relate accurately every incident that occurred on his way to school than that he should know the *multiplication table;* for the multiplication table will come with time, but the early education of the senses neglected, a fatal weakness is induced, which may overthrow the efforts of an entire life. Then no object lesson is a failure if it induces the children to observe, to think, to express. It may be imperfect in form, illogical in conception, unskillful in treatment; but if it in any measure produces these results, in that meassure it is a success."

I should advocate object lessons, therefore, even although the skill of the teachers who give them should not rise above the minimum, provided always that they hold in active appreciation these great determining purposes and truths.

A word further in regard to the service rendered by object lessons in aiding the children to acquire the power of free and accurate expression. This service is specific, it is directly traceable, and it is immense. No one who watches the progress of our primary schools can fail to appreciate its admirable results. No one who analyzes the methods adopted in teaching through object lessons but will be impressed with the fact that of all our instrumentalities for instruction in language, this, in its place, is one of the most effective. It alone triumphantly vindicates the exercise from the opprobrium which has been heaped upon it. When a teacher brings before her class an object with which they are not familiar, submits it to their individual inspection, fastens their attention in successive stages of progress, on its form, its qualities, its capacities, its uses, and its comparison in these particulars with other objects which are exhibited and inspected, when care is taken that all these particulars shall receive their appropriate designations, and a statement of each successive step is exacted from the school which shall be rigidly conformed to the facts and to all the proprieties of a correct description; and when, afterward, this exercise is supplemented by reproduction in writing in the form of a composition, it is plain that the vocabularies of the children are receiving a wholesome and available increment. I know it to be so. I have many times heard words used by children in the streets in their communications with each other, and used appropriately too, which were evidently deported from the object lessons of the school room, and were thus serving their most desirable purpose of modifying the ordinary social intercourse of the people. For this advantage alone, object lessons with all their short comings of method and administration, should be believed in and retained.

True, few teachers, such as are employed in primary schools, have breadth of culture enough fully to understand and illustrate all the capabilities of this invaluable instrumentality, to impart to it life, character and variety, and keep it from becoming a juiceless piece of mere school machinery. But the same deficiencies incapacitate them, in equal measure, for full success in other branches of instruction, although the results of their disqualification may not then be so directly manifest as in this connection; and it is the part of wisdom to insist on a higher standard of culture for the teachers, rather than to accept as inevitable the fact of their incompetency, and modify the methods of instruction to adapt them to its unsatisfactory plane.

Meanwhile let us congratulate ourselves that so many of our corps of primary teachers are intellectually capable, and ambitious to achieve successfully all which may be required of them; and that the scholars in our training school are favored with the instructions of a teacher who is as precise and accurate in performance as she is clear and discriminating in principles.

I have long been of the opinion, as expressed in the pithy remark of another, that some part of the details of objective teaching for primary schools are "silly, and diluted beyond the two-hundredth potency," and should be eliminated from the methods of instruction; but I do not class express object teaching in this category, as yet, by any means.

THE STUDY OF ARITHMETIC.

The topics already considered in this Report, in reference to a revision of the Manual, will have deeply impressed you, I think, *with the necessity of economizing time in connection with every study in our schools in every particular in which it can be done without injury to such study, in order to obtain due opportunity for all the studies.* When the number of school hours is not enough to allow of attention to the whole prescribed list of studies and exercises without such rapid transitions from one to another as to peril some of the most important purposes of education, to persevere in the furtherance of aims or the employment of methods, however attractive or imposing, which can be proved to have little or no intrinsic value, is plainly unwise. I wish to make application of this reasoning to the requirements of the Manual in reference to the study of Arithmetic. I urge a radical change in this regard.

The subject was fully discussed in my last year's Report, and therefore I will present only a brief review of the arguments then advanced.

More than a year since, met on every hand by statements from the teachers of the grammar schools, when I inquired into the progress of their work, that this or that study was neglected because they found no time for it, and satisfied that our prescribed curriculum for those schools could be accomplished only by the most careful distribution and economy of time, I anxiously and critically revised their work, that I might discover, if possible, some points wherein some studies might be abbreviated without injury, for the benefit of others.

While thus engaged, my attention was arrested, as never before, by the character of the recitations in Arithmetic.

I found that more than half the time of those recitations was spent in explanations of the abstract theory of numbers and of the processes by which the arithmetical work was to be performed; and in efforts to make the scholars understand them. This is in strict accordance with the requisites of the Manual, which, following the lead of public opinion, enjoins it on the teachers to train scholars so that they may be able to give an intelligent explanation of all the work they may do.

Then I was led to make inquiries how far these elaborated and reiterated explanations of processes were of advantage; how many remembered them, giving evidence that they had sunk into their minds and been added to their stores of intelligence. And from the united grammar corps of teachers, with scarce an exception, came the emphatic response that such instruction is a waste of time; that the philosophy of the processes of arithmetical work is almost invariably beyond the capacities of the scholars at the time when those processes are necessary for their practice and advancement. For no matter how thoroughly it may be explained, it is speedily forgotten by the great majority.

I subsequently made careful tests of the truth of these statements, and was surprised to find in what an intellectual muddle many of our scholars exhibited themselves to be on the points in question, even those in the High school. And I discovered this fact also, the importance of which was not lost upon me, that the most were not able to work out on their slates, promptly and correctly, the problems which might be given to them. Then I reflected that since this slate work,—this practical evidence that their minds can readily grasp the conditions of a problem, and have learned to apply processes rapidly and correctly, to its solution, is, after all, the chief source of the good to be derived from the study of Arithmetic, whether as regards mental discipline, ability to put the faculties down to hard, methodical, thorough work, or the practical uses of the study in after life, it would be far better that the effort wasted upon the explanation of processes should cease, and the time thus gained be divided between an increased amount of good, faithful slate work, and the studies which are now clamoring for due attention.

Then I sought information as to the state of things in this connection in other communities; and learned that in other High schools, even where the systems of instruction maintain the best reputation, it is found, just as it has been demonstrated in our own, that the majority of scholars do not profit by the explanations which are elaborated at such an expense of effort and time in the Grammar schools; that they retain no clear, intelligent memory of them. The companion fact in relation to slate work, which has been noticed in connection with our own High school, was fully paralleled in these others. For I was told that sufficient slate work to make the scholars ready, accurate, and trustworthy in the practical application of the study, had been sacrificed in this abortive attempt to teach them its philosophy; and so neither was successful.

Pursuing my investigations still further, I learned to my surprise that in Prussia, where the schools are strictly regulated by the Government, the teachers of the elementary schools are forbidden to give any instructions in the theory of numbers and the philosophy of the processes of work; * it being declared that slate work, that is, the practical application of processes to problems, is the method of most advantage to the scholars in every sense, and the only method for which time can be spared.

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* That part of arithmetical instruction which is specifically termed "mental arithmetic" is expressly excluded from the Prussian schools, as it deals mainly with abstract numbers. The Government "Regulations" call it "a useless fatigue of the brain."

After this careful inquiry, and its unanimous results, the path of duty seemed clear; and in my annual Report of last year I placed before the Board of that year the statements on the subject of which I have just presented a brief and superficial sketch; and in conclusion, I requested permission to instruct our teachers in the Grammar schools to abridge the time given to explanations of processes but to have the uses of the processes thoroughly understood and applied. To that Report I respectfully refer you for full information.

That portion of the report was referred by the present Board to the Grammar school committee, who subsequently held a meeting at which I submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"*Resolved*—That the Superintendent be authorized to instruct those teachers of the grammar schools, having classes below the Fifth class, that they need not require of their scholars explanations of the theory of numbers or of the processes by which the various operations in Arithmetic are performed. They will be expected carefully to explain each of these when it is arrived at in the order of progress, but need not dwell on it as one of the objects of study. The use of the processes, however, is to be thoroughly taught and fully exemplified in slate work."

"All the principles of Arithmetic prescribed to be learned must be practiced upon through concrete examples in every form of application in which the teachers can present them."

A full discussion took place; but as the necessity of a new Manual had become apparent and the subject could more appropriately be determined in that connection, no definite action was taken; and I now solicit the early disposal of the matter so that the Manual can be adapted accordingly.

It may be of interest to mention that letters in warm approval of this position have been received from many prominent educators, among them teachers of high standing in those model institutions, the Boston English High school, and the Providence High school, who insist, as proved by the scholars in those schools, that the elaborated explanations in Arithmetic, on which many New England grammar school teachers pride themselves, anticipate the degree of maturity in the scholars necessary to understand them, and therefore waste much valuable time. These letters are on file and are respectfully commended to your perusal.

THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY.

There is one remaining point as to which I suggest a change in the requirements of the Manual. It is in reference to the study of Geography. The course in this Branch now consists of two books; Guyot's "Elementary," for the Ninth and Eighth classes, and Warren's "Common School" for the classes above. I recommend that the course be limited to *one* text book, to be carefully selected so that it shall not only be of a high order of merit in itself, but especially adapted to our purposes; and that it be studied in the Seventh and Sixth classes. The instruction prior and subsequent to those two years I would prescribe to be exclusively oral.

My reasons for this change are two. First, I do not believe in a multiplication of text books on a single subject. We used to have, and many schools, still in bondage to the book publishers, continue to have, no less than four several books in each important branch specially adapted to each of the four grades of schools. There were first, the "Primaries," in Arithmetic, History and Geography. The intermediate schools had "Intermediate" volumes of the several series. Then followed the "Common school" editions, and, lastly, the High school was accommodated with an edition of its own. These books as they ranged from high to low were only weaker dilutions one of another, imposing on the scholars disgusting repetitions of the same facts in somewhat varied phraseology, and as they were adapted, like some almanacs, to all latitudes and longitudes, about as much matter was given about "Borrioboolagha" in Africa, as about the precincts of the scholars' own homes.

We have long been emancipated from such injurious subversions of all true principles of instruction. But even two books are one too many. Nothing is now better taught in our schools than the subject of Geography. The most of the teachers have broken away from the dull routine of mere memoriter work, and entering heartily into those intelligent principles of the science which have been the inspirations of such physicists as Ritter, Humboldt and Guyot, are giving true character and life to their recitations. And the most of this fruitful instruction is suggested by the teachers themselves, independent of the statements of the text books. Let the Committee then invest this valuable oral instruction with additional character, by giving it a recognized place. Let the lessons of the first two years in the Grammar schools be wholly oral, adapted to the minds and also to the locality of the scholars. Then let a good text book be taken up to occupy two years as a basis for those acquirements in the study which, to be good for anything, must be exact in statement, and let this text book work be supplemented during the last year with such points of knowledge, of special interest and importance, given orally, connecting the subject with the busy activities of the world, in the field of commerce, of society, of development and growth, of government, as will keep it fresh, vigorous, and progressive in the minds of the scholars.

I advocate one text book instead of two, in the second place, for the simple reason that whenever the parents of the scholars can be saved the cost of a book without impediment to the progress of their children, I am earnest to relieve them of it. The cost of school books is a serious charge on the earnings of many a laboring man.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Board, who has given much time to the schools and is familiar with their condition, has presented his impressions of them in detail in his Report, and I need not retrace the ground. It is all the more unnecessary, because the topics to which I have thought it desirable to devote the most of my Report, involve so many direct references to the character of the work which is in progress in the schools, and to the spirit in which the teachers are prosecuting it, that all throughout I have virtually been giving specific information respecting the condition of the schools themselves.

And you will have learned that we have teachers in every grade, who, impelled by a noble ambition, sedulous of adequate personal culture and working under the inspiration of an ever glowing enthusiasm, make their school rooms, day by day, the centres of admirable education and aggressive, intellectual life, and also of pure moral influence. They maintain always before their minds a true ideal of success; they are steadily accumulating larger and larger stores of intelligence by a resolute system of personal improvement; they follow the march of ideas in the world, and bring the results before their scholars, that the instruction of the school-room may keep abreast of the age; and repeat in their own victorious life, the world's pulse-beats of discovery, enterprise and progress. The very errors which I have suggested as possible, to account for the defects noticed in the secondary schools, are such as only *good* teachers could be found to commit; arising from overwork, induced by interested, self-sacrificing zeal; and there is a positive compliment running through them all. I would that those who cannot appropriate these pictures as the counterfeit resemblances of themselves, who have no defined and worthy ideal of attainment, who make no effort for enlarged personal acquisitions, who have no ambition beyond the selfish desire to prove so satisfactory in their duties as to be sure of re-election, might be fired with emulation as they mark the characteristics of their more worthy associates; and exhibit the domination of incentives unknown before. More and more plainly, year by year, am I led to comment on the capabilities and merits of our teachers, because more and more impressively year by year, is the truth brought home to me, making all my poor attempts at bettering the schools by organization and systems and methods seem like miserable abortions in the comparison, that "as is the teacher so is the school." Shall I not have mercy and be reticent, when I reflect how poorly paid our teachers are for service so great and so exacting as we expect of them? No—with the question of remuneration in such a connection, I have nothing to do. I have only to do with the question, how far the service is what it ought to be. This service is peculiar in its character. The truth is patent in regard to it, that if the central and ceaseless spur to effort be not a living interest in the work itself, it is by that very token utterly worthless. The measure of that interest alone is the harbinger of true success. And I am justified therefore, in demanding that this living interest shall be manifested, with all that it implies and all it promises. I am justified in demanding of every teacher who enters our employ, that there shall be a dedication of self to the service, which shall be altogether independent of incidental circumstances; working interestedly and unreservedly, whether the remuneration be ample or niggard, the school room attractive or ugly, the scholars refined or boorish; impelling steadily to systematic personal improvement, and to a broader and firmer grasp of the essentials of duty. I should not care to express what I feel, when the truth comes home to me, as it sometimes does, that a teacher has accepted her position solely as a makeshift for occupation; that she has neither the impulse nor the purpose to put heart into it, and to accomplish herself for it more and more; that all she does is time-serving and perfunctory. I can tolerate that the poorly paid laborer in a ditch should throw only one shovelful of earth for every two of his co-worker; for what he does accomplish, is accomplished once for all. I can tolerate that the journeyman should shove his plane and wield his hammer, hating his occupation, and grudging his exertion; for the board is planed and the nail is driven, whatever be the feeling that lurks behind the effort. But a teacher's work derives all its efficacy from the tone of that teacher's spirit: and if the sanctions of true motive do not vindicate its pretensions, it had better not have been performed at all.

MILL SCHOOL.

The Chairman of the Board has furnished you with details of the organization and progress of this school, and spoken very favorably of its condition. It certainly holds a very important place in our school system.

We have had assurances from the agents of the prominent mill corporations that the requirements of the law in repsect to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments shall be rigidly observed; that our cards of discharge, stating the time for which a child may be employed before being returned for another term of schooling, shall be respected and followed; and that no child of a resident shall be taken into the mills without a certificate of the kind.

If this be so, the prosperity of the school, so far as numbers are concerned, is assured. I trust that the overseers in the mills who have charge of the work-children will rejoice to make good these assurances. I trust that their feelings of humanity and justice will rise above the sordid pleadings of interest, and lead them to scorn the thought of defrauding the youth whom they control of the education which is their due. The law was either loosely or knowingly framed so as to be capable of easy evasion by the unmanly and unscrupulous. It is easy to connive with the parents of the children in a system of base duplicity, accept without question their lying statements as to the age of their children, the very appearance of the children, perhaps, proving the lie, and thus seem to be obedient to the commands of the agents and deferring to the law, while in reality treacherously and meanly false to it. We will believe that no men of such a stamp hold responsible positions in the mills of New Bedford; and that the true intent of the law, as a measure demanded by both humanity and patriotism, will be appreciated and fulfilled.

As has been remarked by the Chairman, we have been fortunate in the teachers of this school. Some of the scholars are very rude in manners and spirit, as might be anticipated, and I have had fears that it would be necessary to place them under the control of a male teacher, of whose superior muscular abilities the less tractable would stand in submissive awe. But thus far the discipline has been very successful, and the instruction has accomplished quite remarkable results, when the limited period of the attendance of each scholar is taken into view.

DRAWING.

The School Committee of New Bedford were early in the field after the passage of the law requiring cities of the size of our own to give instruction in Drawing to adults, and the Chairman has narrated the course of action which has been taken.

The problem how to organize this department of study so as to give promise of regular and satisfactory progress, is not of easy solution. In the city of Boston and some other of our cities, where are to be found branches of labor which require skill in drawing for their successful pursuit, and other special avenues for the practical exemplification of industrial art, there are always competent teachers on the spot to give instruction in the adult drawing schools at reasonable cost and to the best advantage; and there are plenty of scholars to be had, many of whom have already acquired no little skill in artistic manipulation, who will follow up a steady, protracted course of earnest endeavor, and do justice and credit to the instruction they receive. But in the smaller cities, like our own, which have no local advantages, instructors are obtained from abroad only at considerable cost and for limited and insufficient periods of time; while the scholars, consisting mainly of journeymen in ordinary trades, and boys and others, few of whom have the spur of a definite artistic purpose, are irregular and uncertain in their attendance. The school is made up, therefore, in good part, of new comers, year by year, so that a well defined, progressive course of study cannot be maintained.

This state of things was strikingly exemplified in the exhibition of the work of "The Free Industrial Drawing Classes of Massachusetts," held in Boston last spring. The marks of distinction obtained, whether in reference to the number of drawings presented or to the excellence of them, bore a close relation to the possession of the advantages which have been named; and the influence of the exhibition was to repress rather than to stimulate the less favored cities and towns, from the certainty that the condition under which their drawing schools must work, for some years at least, will preclude the possibility of a creditable comparative display.

Still I trust that there will be no diminution of interest in the subject, no cessation of effort to establish an industrial drawing school on a sure foundation. In the enactment of the statute requiring the formation of such schools, Massachusetts took a bold and noble stand for the assured continuance of her industrial prosperity. It was in some respects a leap in the dark; it threw upon the cities and large towns the burden of an imperative duty which it is not easy for all to fulfill; and it involved the waste of no little money in uncertain experiments. But it summoned our populous communities, in an emphatic manner, to face the fact, that, as a people, we are miserably deficient in artistic skill, and to meet the obligation imposed by patriotism as well as selfish interest, to institute measures at once to begin the training of the people in art. It was as well perhaps to dash into the undertaking at a leap. No matter how cautiously it might be begun, its practical exemplification would evidently encounter many difficulties. These difficulties were not certain to be relieved by a system of slow approaches, and therefore our law makers were justified in compelling the institution of drawing schools at once, let the obstacles be what they might. I have no doubt the gentlemen of our school Board are willing to experiment in the future as in the past, until the requirements of the law shall be fulfilled in a manner to achieve the good results it intends, and be an honor to the community. The Committee on Drawing, I take occasion to say, have been resolute to bring the problem before them to a satisfactory solution; and I do not doubt they will continue the same interest and effort, until our Industrial Drawing school shall be wisely and efficiently organized.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the expectation which has been prevalent that the workmen engaged in the ordinary mechanical trades among us will supply a sufficient number of scholars to maintain a school of this sort, is destined to disappointment and had better be abandoned. There was a rush of this class of our citizens when the school was first opened. But the preliminary knowledge which is requisite for successful progress, and the protracted, tasking labor which is involved before any considerable skill can be attained, soon turned the current, and the most of them departed, never to return.

Our school, this season, has been made up, in good part, of youth who have not as yet undertaken an industrial occupation; and I believe that this is the right element on which to count for the future in a community like our own. These youth are now in a plastic condition. They work to advantage. They are not wearied by previous toil when they come to the lessons, with muscles that are too rigid or strained to perform with effect the delicate manipulations incident to drawing. And, moreover, they have not in eager purpose some specific object of attainment, as is the case with journeymen in the mechanical trades, which makes them restless under the imposition of that general training which is an imperative preliminary to any special success. While therefore the work of the school has been chiefly of an elementary character, it has been methodical and progressive.

What remains to be accomplished, if we are to depend mainly on this class of scholars, is to disseminate through the community right views of the province and importance of industrial art; to beget a pointed and abiding interest in all efforts to make the study of it a prominent feature of the instruction of our youth of both sexes; and to induce parents to feel that no sooner are their children old enough to undertake effectively the training given in the evening schools, than they are to be put to it and continued at it, year after year, until they have achieved its masteries and secured a capacity which will be of incalculable benefit. Then our school will be regular and substantial in character, and in due time exhibit creditable fruits.

Passing to a few moments' consideration of the subject of Drawing in the regular day schools, I detect the existence of difficulties which time alone will be able to remove. Plainly, only what would ordinarily be considered the mere elements of free hand Drawing can be acquired in the schools, at the best, even allowing the prosecution of a systematic course of training through all the grades up to graduation from the High school. We have all obtained sufficient intelligence on the subject to know that the aims and methods heretofore in vogue, which began with, and culminated in, the copying of pretty pictures from flat surfaces, have only a limited connection with the legitimate objects of Drawing as a popular school study; and when the successive steps in a true system of training are taken into view, from simple outline figures at first, on to the combination of elements involved in the copying of a scene from nature, or of the human figure, or of original constructions of artistic embellishments, it is manifest that we must not attempt too much. How much shall we attempt? What system shall we organize? What shall we prescribe as our point of highest attainment? That is the question. There is a dispute among the experts, in the first place, how far it is necessary or desirable to make use of mechanical methods for the prosecution of free hand work; how far a rule and dividers are to be required or allowed. For a scholar who will have time enough to travel through all the avenues to perfected skill, mechanical methods are greatly to be desired. But how much time will our ordinary day school scholars have for these methods, if they are to acquire any considerable facility and range in free hand work? Drawing, as the basis of national improvement in the industrial arts, through the attention it receives in the public schools, is a new and untried thing. The time which can be given to it in the schools, without doing injustice to other indispensable branches of study, is comparatively limited; and it has to be determined by experiment, for no ordinary wisdom can predicate a trustworthy conclusion, what range of effort, all things considered, it is best for our scholars to undertake.

We have reason to express our cordial thanks to WALTER SMITH, Esq., the Art Director of the State, for the aid which his great practical knowledge on the subject has afforded.

The course of study which he has devised, the drawing Manuals which he has published, and the personal instruction he has given through his lectures, have been admirably instrumental in guiding and determining the efforts of School Committees to put drawing in the schools on an intelligent and satisfactory basis. Without his assistance, our difficulties would have been disheartening as well as troublesome.

It has appeared to the Committee on Drawing that the only complete solution of the vexing problems I have been considering is to be obtained by putting some person in charge of the whole subject of Drawing in our schools, both day and evening, who possesses a thorough knowledge of both departments; who will instruct personally in the adult schools, the High school, and the upper classes of the grammar schools, and supervise the instructions of the regular teachers in the other classes. This would unify all our operations in one harmonious system, and give point and value to all our methods and attempts.

In default of the probability of obtaining such a person at home, the Committee, through C. C. PERKINS, Esq., the accomplished Chairman of the Committee on Drawing of the Boston schools, who has kindly and freely given us valuable counsel and assistance, have lately opened a correspondence with the authorities of the South Kensington Art School, in England, in the hope that the name of some one might be suggested, who would answer our requirements and engage in our service if desired. No reply has as yet been received.

Before closing my remarks on this topic, I take occasion to express my sense of the great fidelity with which Mr. B. W. PUTNAM, the teacher of Drawing, has performed the duties required of him; and also to congratulate Messrs. EDGAR HAMMOND and R. C. P. COGGESHALL, our fellow-citizens, on the ability they have shown as teachers in the adult school.

ARTICULATION.

The preface of a popular school book opens with the words, "Indistinctness of articulation is not to be tolerated." The expression is not a whit too strong. Indistinctness of articulation is not merely undesirable because distinctness is a grace of speech, but in view of the advantage as well as beauty of a clear and accurate enunciation, and of the ease with which it may be acquired if due attention be paid to it, the opposite becomes a positive *vice*, and truly IS NOT TO BE TOLERATED. A teacher should as soon let his scholars exercise their locomotion in the school room on their hands and knees, as to suffer their elocution to go shuffling and stumbling along on its hands and knees.

I discussed this subject in full in my last year's Report. I endeavored to impress our teachers with an active sense of its importance. I set forth the drawbacks from personal power, influence and agreeableness, incident to an imperfect, slovenly articulation. I instanced the marked attention paid to this subject in the schools of Germany, and the admirable distinctness of utterance, constituting a national trait, which has resulted from it, as a spur to corresponding attention in our own schools. I referred to the careful elocution of the graduating classes of the High school on their Exhibition days, as evidence of what can be accomplished in a short time by interested effort, and contrasted it with the loose, unscholarly manner in which the work of some rooms in this regard is suffered to be carried on. Finally, I suggested the very excellent essay on "Vocal Analysis" in the Analytical Readers as a basis for instruction on the subject.

The attention I hoped to draw to it, the spirit I was anxious to generate throughout the whole corps of teachers, leading to effort that should render this accomplishment a notable characteristic of our school work, does not appear to have resulted from my appeal. Our schools, as a whole, have by no means the creditable character we desire for them in this regard. The most of the primary scholars go into the grammar schools with vocal organs well trained, and the habit of careful articulation. But sooner or later some of them fall into the hands of those to whom this subject is of minor importance, and are suffered to lapse into the faulty ways which are a notable characteristic of American social intercourse. Some of our teachers, indeed, have not themselves the purity of enunciation which ought to distinguish the utterance of those whose manners will inevitably be imitated and reproduced by those who are placed in their charge.

More of our teachers, I take occasion to say, make conscious effort to induce good habits of articulation than are successful in the attempt. For they do not adopt adequate methods. They limit themselves to correcting individual instances of indistinctness, when they occur; and such corrections may be made until doomsday without any permanent influence. They do not go to the root of the matter. For the muscles employed in speech need to be trained to thorough flexibility and prompt obedience to command by a regular system of appropriate exercises. Those exercises should involve, from time to time, all the combinations of letters which it is most diffcult to enunciate correctly, or which are most likely to be slurred and mispronounced. It should thus be made the involuntary habit of the muscles to do their work correctly and handsomely, and nothing less than such a habit, thus obtained, can be relied upon to induce the purity we desire.

Let those exercises be instituted, let them be heartily and vigorously maintained, let no class, in the course of its advancement, fall into negligent hands and be suffered to drop from the point of culture already attained, and this important branch of education will become a striking feature of our school work, adding grace to everything beside, and sending out our youth into the community to elevate the standard of social intercourse.

Is it alleged that these exercises are monotonous, and therefore so distasteful, that the scholars, especially of the higher classes, cannot be brought to that faithful performance which will give them due effect? I can accept no such apologies. Disciplinary exercises of any kind become distasteful just in proportion to the lack of appreciation of their importance, and of a stimulating *esprit-de-corps* to animate them with unfailing vitality and interest. Teachers who are earnest for full success in this particular, because they prize its beneficent results, will not fail to inspire corresponding earnestness in their scholars.

I have had it said to me that these exercises have been omitted for want of time. I am ready to say—give up some study entirely to get the time, if you must, such as Geography or History, rather than that a trait of personal grace, propriety and influence, which is to affect all studies and all intercourse, should fail of attention. But the excuse has no good basis. A few minutes each session, as a kind of preliminary to a recitation perhaps—will keep the muscles in good working trim and put the mind into the harness of method.

MEASURING EDUCATION.

I wish to say a few pointed words against a notion about education whose influence has created the most damaging of all the vices of our American school instruction, and which persists in maintaining place and authority. I mean the notion that nothing is really worthy the name of education, so far as school work is concerned, which you cannot exactly measure, and be able to label; just as a merchant measures and labels his goods.

In the first place, it is false; scandalously false. The best results of an education elude all our mean attempts to put a rule and compassses upon them, and define and make apparent their exact dimensions. Those results ensue, not from doing what the great mass of teachers are everlastingly and exclusively trying to do with their scholars, that is, to put something into them which is called knowledge, so much as from illustrating the derived and noble meaning of the word—education; to *draw out* the faculties of the mind, rouse them into activity, give them strength, precision of effort, energy and working capacity. When you have accomplished this for a child, when he has learned to use his senses and perceptions with ardent relish, ceaseless and intense curiosity and keen precision, and then, bringing his higher powers to bear with disciplined vigor on the fruits of his observation, to deduce for himself the grand abstractions which become the leading principles of things, with command of language, let me add, to give expression to these mental processes and results, you have done nobly for him; you have opened the doors for him into the arcana of truth; you have enabled him to see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears and judge with his own judgment. What he has acquired, meanwhile, as knowledge, and stored up in memory, is *perhaps*, a gain; but at the best it is secondary in value.

Indispensable, therefore, in a school-room, as indices of the character and efficacy of its work, are evidences that the scholars are mentally wide-awake; quick to perceive, prompt to respond to a call upon their powers, full of vigorous, inquiring, searching, intellectual life, and able to express clearly and fully, according to their age, the observations and activities of their minds. They may blunder in their replies about facts. Their memories may not faithfully serve them. All very well. If the edge of the blade be shown to have been brought to keen, incisive sharpness, of small account that we should see precisely how large the pile ot substance which it has cut.

In the second place, the influence of this mistaken notion is vicious in the extreme, and is everywhere to be encountered narrowing and dwarfing the efforts of teachers and deteriorating the quality of the instruction the scholars receive. For the moment it is felt by any teacher that it is worth while to try to accomplish only what can be exhibited to others, and measured and labelled as so much knowledge, from that moment the *memory* becomes the chief faculty of the mind which is appealed to and developed; the study of words and statements, just as they are written in text-books or uttered by the teacher, so that they may be faithfully remembered, is the prime object of endeavor; and a process of what has been contemptuously designated as *cramming*, comes in to degrade instruction into a despicable effort to load the mind with information without developing its powers.

It is this cramming system, for the sake of effecting results which can be measured, and exhibited on examination days, and which is essentially dependent on the blind use of text-books, that has rendered the very name of a text-book a stench in the nostrils of many a thoughtful and discriminating educator.

This vicious notion, detected through its evil effects, crops out everywhere and on all occasions. When I consulted the teachers of our secondary schools about the condition of those whom they receive from the grammar schools, as has been related in a previous part of this Report, they admitted that the scholars referred to exhibited much vivacity of mental action and quickness of observation, and had quite a striking fund of general intelligence; but some of them made the admission in a tone of voice which manifested in what light esteem, comparatively speaking, they held these sterling characteristics. They wanted in their stead what can be measured and labelled; what can be precisely got at by asking questions; what has been *crammed*—learned by rote out of books. And I have had some misgivings lest I have reposed more confidence in the criticisms of these particular teachers than I ought, and placed to the score of lack of mental discipline what has been merely a blessed freedom from a stultifying load of text-book words.

In a similar strain I have heard one and another of our own grammar school teachers, to whom classes fresh from the primary schools have been intrusted during these later years, say of them, that they are very bright and ready, can read and write with ease, and exhibit much general knowledge; but do not seem to have been instructed in the prescribed branches in such a methodical way, that one can find out definitely how much they know.

That is to say, they have not been *crammed* in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, and otherwise, as they used to be. A beneficent Providence be praised for that!

In the primary schools we find active the influence of this pestilent notion. It shows itself more especially in connection with that important instrumentality, object teaching. The great purpose of object teaching is to lead the children, first to perceive, then to think, then to give good expression to what has been seen and thought. Now these results cannot be fully exhibited to strangers in a few minutes' examination. So much as *can* be exhibited, that is, the precise information which has been gained, is the very shallowest and poorest part of the whole. All the rest, embraced, to use the pointed expression of another, "in the increased intelligence, the ready speech, the quick perception" of the scholars, cannot be put on paper or demonstrated in an illustrative lesson. And yet, cramped and misdirected by this miserable notion, all that some primary teachers attempt to do with their object lessons, as though the wretched travestie involved the subtle genius of the matter, is to *cram* their scholars with dry and superficial facts about objects—often only half facts under such limitations—such as can be glibly recited; and thus bring discredit and contempt on the exercise itself.

We find the depraving notion steadily and openly at work in most grammar and secondary schools. He or she among teachers, who has risen wholly above its warping and paralyzing grasp, is a miracle of independence and self-respect. For an irresistible influence of stated examinations, whether oral or written, by which attainments are usually tested and advancements made, is to persuade teachers away from putting their opportunities to their best offices, as being a dangerous waste of time; and to impel them to do nothing but *cram, cram, cram;* do that which will tell in the examinations; that which can be guaged by question and answer, and measured and labelled.

So it is that History and Geography must be learned by rote out of the text-books, and spelling made a drill on a multitude of words set in nonsense columns, and every other study susceptible of exhibition have its nourishing life-blood squeezed out of it, and its proportions wretchedly dwarfed.

But the blame for all this does not lie at the teachers' door. It has been produced by School Committees and Superintendents in adopting a system of mere question and answer as a trustworthy guage of instruction, the preparation for which must necessarily be intrusted mainly to the memory, and which therefore puts a premium on cramming. And all the lists of questions published in school Reports from year to year, as having been used in examinations as exclusive tests of scholarship, are only so many proclamations how completely the American system of instruction is a system of text-book cramming.

I would cast no discredit on memoriter acquirements. I prize the information collected by the perceptions and the memory. I know that it is the store-house from which the mind draws the material of its activities, and that acts of memory are involved in all the ordinary processes of mental discipline. I value text-books in their place, and would not dispense with them if I could. But I ardently long for the time when the exhibition of trained quickness of preception, vivacious readiness of mind, general intelligence, and power of correct expression, those sterling acquisitions whose fruits elude the tape-lines and calipers of an examining committee, shall be rated as high at least as the per cents for which the scholars have been expressly and laboriously drilled; when teachers shall breathe freely in view of the loftier and truer standard by which their efforts are to be judged; and every school room vivified and ennobled by endeavors to actualize an ideal of culture of which the rally cry shall NOT be exclusively, "*drill and cram!*"

I heartily thank you, Gentlemen, for the approaches you have made towards the complete emancipation of our school rooms from the incubus of all unworthy tests of attainment and scholarship. In New Bedford, certainly, the aspirations of the teachers in this connection are not in advance of the convictions and expectations of the School Committee.

CONCLUSION.

I take occasion, as I draw toward a close, to address a few earnest words to our teachers on a topic of the profoundest interest to us all.

Whoever peruses the honored and eloquent statutes of Massachusetts, which first planted and nourished the germs of her system of education, will be impressed with the fact, that, with the high-toned and far-seeing patriots who enacted them, the sublime finality to be accomplished was the production and nurture among the youth of the State of the elements of PURE AND NOBLE CHARACTER. To this all the machinery of the system was to be subservient. For this all the avenues of culture it opened were to be traversed; and the intellectual acquisitions and masteries it was to provide for and encourage, were to be reverent helpers in producing a fruitage of virtue, as being the crown of glory to an honorable manhood.

I have called this finality of purpose, sublime. It is so, whether we regard it in the light of philanthropy, tenderly solicitous for the welfare of the individual, or of political sagacity, conservative of the interests which give lustre and stability to the State.

The two objects indeed coalesce in one. The welfare of the State is the welfare of the individuals who compose it; and what element of individual welfare should the State so treasure and foster for its own precious sake, as that nobility of character which will secure a pure, intelligent and faithful exercise of the rights of citizenship! All material interests sink into insignificance in the comparison.

But the admirable position which Massachusetts has so long maintained, arising from the greatness of the ideas which have been the motive springs of her educational economy, is fast breaking away from beneath her; and letting her down to rest on the sordid plane of gross material interests. To aid boys and girls in procuring a livelihood when they come to maturity is becoming the sordid lens through which the masses of the people are accustoming themselves to regard the opportunities of education. It is no longer a question of preparation for a virtuous and intelligent exercise of the rights of citizenship, but a question of bread and butter. Education is coolly taken into account only as a factor in the production of better workmen for our mills and machine shops, and is rated and supported accordingly. The curicula of the studies in the schools are scrutinized to ascertain whether they have been so arranged as to train the capacities of mind and body in the interests of material gain. And while vice and crime are holding high carnival in the land, while bribery and corruption stalk at large through the chambers of legislation, and murder shakes its bloody fingers defiantly in the face of justice, and there is more need than ever before that the conviction should inspire our youth that an incorruptible character is the noblest of all possessions, whole vast machinery of popular education is to be prostituted to play into the hands of sordid interest. But the drift of public opinion is by no means a trustworthy index of duty and responsibility. Alas for us, if, in the present instance, we be carried away by its illusions and conform our efforts to its dictation! The ideas of the fathers, based on everlasting principles, should be of lasting and unintermitted application. Conscience, judgment, heart, aspiration, immortal hope, all endorse them; and it is for us, standing in the relation which we do to the youth of the community, while we are faithful to all the just claims of its material interests, to hold in supreme regard and impress in like manner on the hearts of our scholars, the surpassing worth of an incorruptible character. Maintain it ever before you, I implore, in your labors with your scholars, as the goal to which you would urge them; for which you seek to enlarge the field of their intelligence and to educate their capacities. And that you may grandly succeed, strive to actualize in yourselves all that you paint in words of truth and beauty in human character. For it is not by your words that your scholars will be persuaded and moulded, so much as by what they perceive you actually to be. Wo to them, if your pictures of true manhood and womanhood be not transparently real! Wo to them if they have noted an antagonism between your speech and your actual self! Wo to your moral success if they have ever detected you in untruth, deception or meanness! It has branded you indelibly as the cheat it makes you, and your good influence is gone forever. Therefore be Truth's own—in other words, God's own—from the crown of your head to the sole of your foot! Let your spirit be possessed by its great realities, its illustration be the mark of your fondest aspiration, its triumphs enkindle your highest delight. Let it be manifest to your scholars that more real and more beautiful to your thought than any and all material things, are the glorious spiritual realities, lying outside the domain of the senses, which are common to earth and heaven;

let them see that nothing can so shock and sadden you as a stain on one's purity and truth.

In the words of our manual, which every teacher should seem to see written in letters of fire above the door of the school-room :—

"*No teacher should expect to make his scholars more courteous, or more truthful and virtuous than he is himself.*"

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent.

Statement of the Schools for the Year ending Feb. 14, 1873.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1873.	Salaries, 1873.
HIGH	254	226	214	995	Charles P. Rugg,	$1800
					Charles T. Lazell,	1600
					Mary S. Mendell,	1000
					Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
					Susan B. Cornish,	800
					Rhoby A. Cranston,	650
					Lizzie P. Briggs,	650
					Lydia J. Cranston,	650
GRAMMAR.						
FIFTH STREET,	467	417	394	93	A. F. Wood,	1500
					Hannah B. Robinson,	525
					M. R. Hinckley,	525
					Betsey B. Winslow,	600
					Ruth H. Brady,	575
					Sarah E. Stoddard,	525
					Charlotte C. Carr,	525
					Mary E. Allen,	525
					Mary A. Codding,	525
					Isabel M. Reid,	525
					M. A. Macy,	525
MIDDLE STREET,	424	373	346	93	M C. Rodgers,	1500
					Abby A. Howard,	525
					Mary B. Gooding,	525
					E. C. Brownell,	525
					Clarissa S. Staples,	600
					Clara D. Cory,	552
					Sarah A. Carr,	525
					Mary A. Brightman,	522
					Annie R. Commerford,	575
					Alice E. Allen,	475
PARKER STREET,	368	332	307	92	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1750
					Jane M. Gardner,	525
					Kate Commerford,	525
					Jeannette Hunter,	600
					Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	525
					Martha M. Hemenway,	525
					Helen M. Gordon,	525
					Drusilla W. Sears,	525
Total for Grammar Schools,	1259	1122	1047	93	Maria J. Leary,	525
PRIMARY.						
HILL,	131	99	85	86	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	525
					Phœbe A Burt,	475
MERRIMAC STREET,	270	207	187	89	Sarah H. Hewins,	525
					Sarah E. Thomas,	475
					Ella Lincoln,	475
					Maria E. Hayes,	425
					Abby B. Nash,	375
MAXFIELD STREET,	160	129	119	92	Mary B. White,	750
					Sarah B. Field,	475
					Faustina F. Wilcox,	475
					Mercy H. Bartlett,	375
CEDAR STREET,	214	185	170	92	Annie S. Homer,	525
					Judith S. Macomber,	475
					Louisa L. Heath,	475
					Ada F. Whitton.	475

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1873.	Salaries, 1873.
KEMPTON STREET,	258	205	194	93	Patience R. Almy,	$525
					Eleanor Commerford,	475
					Harriet B. S. Wilcox,	475
					Sarah E. Stowe,	475
					Amelia Lincoln,	475
BUSH STREET,	273	243	215	89	Sarah H. Cranston,	525
					Clara E. Webster,	475
					Sarah L. Spare,	475
					Abbie M. H. Walker,	475
					Hannah V. Hathaway,	475
					Mary A. Kane,	475
DARTMOUTH STREET,	189	154	139	91	Jane E. Finkill,	525
					Abby D. Whitney,	475
					Bessie P. Chapman,	425
					Isadore F. Eldredge,	375
GRIFFIN STREET,	102	83	71	86	Abby F. Bryant,	525
					Carrie E. Callaghan,	475
ARNOLD STREET,	47	38	36	94	Susan M. Tompkins,	525
GROVE,	118	98	88	90	Emma J. Ashley	475
					S. A. C. Pray,	450
Total for Primary Schools,	1762	1441	1200	91		
COUNTRY.						
ACUSHNET,	75	55	47	85	George Russell, Jr.,	1000
					Mary A. Howard,	400
ROCKDALE,	48	41	36	84	Sarah W. Almy,	500
					Emma J. Weaver,	400
CANNONVILLE,	70	61	53	87	Deborah H. Gammons,	500
					B. W. Gifford,	425
CLARK'S POINT,	41	31	27	88	Jane C. Thompson,	500
FARM,	20	15	14	94	W. H. Taylor,	200
NORTH,	23	17	14	75	Marianna Devoll,	450
PLAINVILLE,	24	16	13	89	Sara H. Kelley,	400
Total for Country Schools,	301	236	204	86		
MILL,	58				Emma R. Wentworth,	750
					Lucy J. Remington,	600
EVENING, (Centre,)	151				L. A. Brownell,	pr wk $7.00
					H. C. Arey,	5.00
					E. G. Smith,	5.00
					A. West,	5.00
					S. E. Kirwin,	5.00
EVENING, (South,)	78				J. H. Lamb,	$7.00
					I. F. Eldridge,	5.00
					N. A. Chace,	5.00

Frances G. Hersey, teacher of Drawing, ... $600
Gabriella F. Eddy, " " " 500
Jason White, teacher of Music, ... 1500
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary 600

Fractional parts, being unimportant, have been omitted in this table.

CITY ORDINANCES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CITY AUDITOR.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford as follows:

SECTION 1. Upon the passage of this Ordinance there shall be chosen by the two branches of the City Government, in Convention, a City Auditor, who shall hold his office until the month of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, unless sooner removed, at which time and annually thereafter in the month of April, in the same manner, a City Auditor shall be chosen, who shall hold his office until another shall be chosen and qualified in his stead.

SECTION 2. All the duties which by the 25th Chapter of the Revised Ordinances devolve upon the City Clerk, shall from and after the passage of this Ordinance, be performed by the City Auditor, who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful performance of the same.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts to direct as to the forms and methods to be adopted in the arrangement of the accounts of the Auditor's office, and to provide all such books as that office may require.

SECTION 4. The Committee on Public Property shall provide a suitable room, conveniently situated, for the accommodation of the City Auditor, and furnish the same with all such fixtures as may be required for the prompt and convenient despatch of the business of the office.

SECTION 5. Should the office of Auditor become vacant by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be forthwith filled in the same manner, and the person thus chosen shall continue in office until the appointment of a successor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
March 29th, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 29th, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
President of the Common Council.

In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE MARSHAL AND POLICE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford as follows:

SECTION 1. The first section of the twelfth Chapter of the "Revised Ordinances" of the City of New Bedford entitled "Marshal and Police" is hereby amended by striking out the word six and inserting the word eight, so that it may provide for the election of a City Marshal and eight Assistant Marshals.

SECTION 2. The third section of said Ordinance is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words contained in the sixth, seventh and eighth lines, as follows: and in the absence of the City Marshal, the Assistant Marshals shall have precedence and command in the order of their appointment, so that from and after the passage of this Ordinance no such precedence and command shall exist among the Assistant Marshals of the City.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
January 23d, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
President of the Common Council.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
January 23d, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor.

1873—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL:

December, 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
Fessenden & Baker, Printers to the City.
1873.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,
December 1st, 1872.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—The third Annual Report of the Acushnet Water Board, in accordance with the ordinance by which the Board was established, is now laid before you.

With it, and making a part of it, will be found the Reports of the Superintendent and the Water Registrar, and the Annual Statement of the City Treasurer of the expenditures and receipts of the Board.

The Superintendent's Report spreads before you an outline, clear and comprehensive, of the operations of the year.

In that of the Registrar and Treasurer, the expenditures of the year, and the whole expenditure upon the Works, with the extent to which the water is taken, and the amount of the receipts, are made clearly to appear.

We respectfully commend to your attention the remarks of the Superintendent in relation to the general condition of the Works.

It is a subject for congratulation to all, that the lapse of time and the constant occupation and operation of every part of our extensive Works, have revealed no radical imperfection in their plan, or their construction.

Excepting the accident at the dam, in the early days of the undertaking, no part of our widely extended operations have failed; and we feel confident that the City of New Bedford is this day in possession of a work, which, viewed as a whole, is permanent in its character, and efficient in its operation; and which, when considered in connection with its extent, thoroughness and efficiency, has been obtained at an outlay far from excessive or burthensome.

The character, condition and operations of the New Bedford Water Works, this day, justify the movement to establish them on the part of the people, and testify to the wise foresight and sound judgment of those who were the pioneers of the movement, and to the engineering skill which gave stability, harmony and effectiveness to the different parts of this noble undertaking.

By referring to the luminous and highly satisfactory Report of our Engineer and Superintendent, it will be seen that the main propositions and recommendations contained in our last Report have been acted upon and accomplished.

The important operation of increasing the number, and enlarging the capacity of the mains for the supply of the water to the central and southern parts of the city has been satisfactorily completed. By this, the residents on the heights of the city have had secured to them a constant supply; the inconvenience and danger connected with a large demand for water in cases of fire have been removed; and provision has been made for supplying the water to the southern part of our city to any extent which its prospective wants may demand.

The plan for securing our valuable and efficient pumping engine from injury, set forth in our last report, has been applied, and has been found to be a satisfactory remedy for the imperfection which we noticed.

No steps have yet been taken in relation to the leak in the bottom of the Distributing Reservoir, presented to your notice in our last Report.

The work of examination and of providing a remedy, has been, by the experience and opinions of the Board, so closely connected with other proposed operations, that, inasmuch as no injury to the work was feared as the result of the delay, and the individual inconveniences and injury are not very important, it has been deemed advisable to defer it until it shall be in the power of the Board to effect it with economy and efficiency in connection with other proposed improvements and extensions.

Two subjects now present themselves for consideration; and to them the Board would respectfully request the attention of the City Council.

One of these is connected with the purity of the water; the other with the convenience and safety of the inhabitants with regard to an unfailing and adequate supply.

First, with regard to the supply.

The preliminary steps in the operation by which the dangerous consequences of an accident to our Pumping Engine or our Distributing Reservoir is to be averted, have already been taken. The wisdom of the Council has recognized the importance of the movement, and a vote of that body has authorized the Board to contract for another Pumping Engine of a capacity sufficient temporarily to supply the place of the McAlpine engine.

In accordance with the authority thus conferred, we have applied the result of our experience and of a thorough examination into the subject in carrying into effect the directions of the Council.

Negotiations are making, and, it is believed, very nearly completed, by which the city is to be furnished by the "Hydraulic Works," of New York, with a "Worthington Engine," of a character to insure its efficient and economical working, and of a capacity sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it is wanted.

The cost of this engine when ready for use, will be not far from *seventeen thousand dollars*.

To have an ability of supply, independent of the Distributing Reservoir, which can be attained only by forcing the water directly into the mains, a stand-pipe will be exceedingly desirable.

With this, and with a proper arrangement of the mains and connections, and the Worthington Engine, a reliable supply of water may in any emergency be furnished, independently of the reservoir, and our principal pumping arrangements.

The construction of a stand-pipe would be attended with the additional advantage of giving to those who reside in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir the use of the water, of which they are now deprived.

We fully unite in the opinion expressed by our Superintendent as to the source of the unpleasant odor and taste of the Acushnet water for a short period during the summer.

He proposes two remedies: The first, such a reduction of the quantity of water in the Storing Reservoir during the heated term, as to leave uncovered those portions of it which are the shoalest, and from which, of course, this vegetable admixture is derived. The second, arrangements for filtering all the water that passes into the conduit.

We are disposed to regard both these propositions with favor.

Such is the extent and character of the shallow portions of our Storing Reservoir, that the idea of discharging the vegetable growth found upon them must be forever abandoned.

The raising of the dam, that the quantity of water in the Storing Reservoir might be increased, carried the flowage over a large extent of low and flat territory; and it is in the shallows thus created that the heats of summer bring forth a rapid and prolific growth of vegetable productions. While the deeper water destroys all vegetable life that can affect it injuriously, the shallows our extension of surface have created, foster and promote a rank vegetable growth, which, both in its vigor and decay, gives forth to the water the particles which impair its purity.

Experiments which have been made upon a limited scale, and long continued and close observations which have been made upon the water which has been found in the sandy soil eastward of the reservoir, and that which percolates through the Storing Reservoir dam, and that which finds its way through the minute leaks of the Distributing Reservoir give a well founded assurance that this only imperfection in the Acushnet water may be removed by a careful and well managed system of filtering.

The statements of the Water Registrar and City Treasurer, set forth the financial operations for the year 1872, and the expenditures and receipts from the commencement of the undertaking.

The operations of the year have involved a net outlay of $80,190.01, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,701.66.

The whole outlay upon the works, including the cost of the preliminary investigations and surveys, is $804,268.43, to which is to be added the sum of $5,000 discount upon the first sale of bonds.

These two sums amount to $809,268.43.

To meet this, appropriations have been made to the amount of	$760,000.00
The receipts for water have been	50,970.09
	$810,970.09
Deducting from this sum the payments which have been made as above stated,	809,268.43
And the unexpended balance is shown to be (as before stated),	$1,701.66

Thus it appears that the sum of *seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars* have, from time to time, been provided by the City Council, by its orders and its ordinances, for the prosecution of the work.

By the acts of the General Court of Massachusetts, the city is allowed to issue its water bonds for the sum of *six hundred thousand dollars*. Of this sum *five hundred thousand dollars* has been disposed of.

These bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent., and nearly all of them are held by the savings banks of New Bedford.

The sum of *one hundred thousand dollars* was supplied by the munificent bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland.

This sum was given expressly for the purpose to which it has been applied, under the 11th Section of the "ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE BEQUESTS OF SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND."

The other bequest from the same bountiful and enlightened source, supplied another *hundred thousand dollars* towards the expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works.

This was applied to the construction of the Works under the provisions of the same ordinance and the same section of the ordinance that we have above given.

This sum of *one hundred thousand dollars* was also "bequeathed to the City of New Bedford." It was invested by the City Council. The income is "to be expended and used" for the support of education and the enlargement of the Free Public Library.

By the ordinance referred to, this sum when entered upon the books of the City Treasurer, is declared by the City Council of New Bedford, "to be an investment binding to the fullest extent upon the city forever," and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent., the interest to be devoted to the purposes set forth in the will.

We have now set forth the sources from whence *seven hundred thousand dollars* of the sum expended upon our Works have been derived.

Upon *six hundred thousand dollars* only is the city paying interest; and of this sum of *thirty-six thousand dollars*, *six thousand* comes annually and directly back to the people in aid of the public educational institutions.

The balance of the appropriations made by the Council, *sixty thousand dollars*, has not been funded. It remains, as a special appropriation, unprovided for, except as it makes a part of the sums voted by the Council, the outlay upon which is met by the temporary loan.

Fifty thousand dollars of this sum was authorized by the City Council of 1871, and an order has been passed, but not yet acted upon, for the issue of six per cent. water bonds for that amount. Two appropriations, of *five thousand dollars* each, making *ten thousand dollars*, have been made the present year.

The summary is as follows:

Whole outlay,		$809,268.43
Balance unexpended,		1,701.66
		$810,970.09
Bonds,	$500,000.00	
Bequest,	100,000.00	
Investment of Sylvia Ann Howland bequest,	100,000.00	
Special appropriations,	60,000.00	
Water receipts,	50,970.09	$810,970.09

All of which is respectfully submitted,

George B. Richmond, Henry F. Thomas, William W. Crapo, George Howland, Jr., Henry J. Taylor,	*Acushnet Water Board.*

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR.

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer and Water Registrar's Office,
December 1st, 1872.

Gentlemen, — Annexed you will find —

1. My account of the expenditures of the Acushnet Water Board for the year ending December 1st, 1872.
2. My account of the expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement to the present date.
3. Account of the receipts for water for the present year.

My detailed account, which includes all the operations of the works up to the present date, gives each item of expenditure, and a summary of the same arranged under their appropriate heads.

The expenditures for the year are given in detail in the general account, and in a distinct statement, a summary is given of the operations of the year.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1st., 1872.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and Superintendence,	$2,255.35
Water Registrar and Clerk-hire,	975.00
Labor,	857.01
Fuel for Pumping Engine,	2,181.76
Engineers and Firemen, Pumping Engine,	2,304.33
Repairs on Engine-house, Improvements on Lot, and Additions and Repairs upon Pumping Engine,	1,512.03
Repairs on Reservoirs and Conduit,	1,102.63
Repairs on Mains and Services,	72.11
Incidentals,	1,886.21
	$13,146.43

EXTENSIONS.

Street Mains,	$38,795.27	
Trenching,	8,710.27	
Services,	10,797.61	
Hydrants and Stop-gates,	3,291.33	
Labor and other expenses, Laying Mains,	5,347.29	
Incidentals,	14.26	66,956.03

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Fountains and placing same,		372.23

STORING RESERVOIR.

Damages and Law Expenses in the suit of Wilson *vs.* City of New Bedford, for Damages from Water of Storing Reservoir,	$2,229.33	
Right of Flowage, paid Walter Spooner,	225.00	
Land for Flowage, paid William Ashley,	325.00	
		2,779.33

EXTENSIONS PREVIOUS TO 1872.

Paid George H. Norman Balance due him on his Contract for Cement-lined Pipe, which had been reserved to give time to test the Pipe,		3,115.47
Whole Expenditure,		$86,369.49

Summary of the above, with the credits deducted from the several heads:

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Amount as above,		$13,146.43	
Less			
Rents,	$70.00		
Hay and Pickets sold,	33.97	103.97	$13,042.46

EXTENSIONS.

MAINS.

Pipes, Trenching and Labor,		$52,867.09
Less		
Deduction for broken pipe,	$73.96	
Old Iron sold,	82.35	
Sale of Stone, labor, &c.,	278.29	434.60
		$52,432.49

SERVICES.

Amount per account,		$10,797.61		
Paid by Water-takers,	$5,173.01			
Pipe sold,	57.01	5,230.02	5,567.59	

HYDRANTS AND STOP-GATES.

Amount per account,	$3,291.33		
Received for Hydrant,	55.89	3,235.44	61,235.52

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Paid per account,	372.23

STORING RESERVOIR.

Paid per account,	2,779.33

EXTENSIONS PREVIOUS TO 1872.

Paid per account,	3,115.47
	$80,545.01
Less sale of Shed and Mill, Conduit,	355.00
Net Expenditure for the Year,	$80,190.01

DEBTOR.

Net Expenditure for the Year,	$80,190.01	
Balance unexpended,	1,701.06	$81,891.17

CREDITOR.

Balance at close of last year,	$48,687.52	
Appropriations for the year,	10,000.00	
Received of Water-takers, including city appropriation,	23,203.55	$81,891.17

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Showing the expenditure under the respective heads, up to December 1st, 1872.

CONDUIT.

Previously expended,	$185,228.16	
Less received 1872,	355.00	$184,873.16

DAM.

Previous,	18,845.24

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	59,591.58

DISTRIBUTION.

Previous,	$213,275.40	
1872,	64,350.99	277,626.39

ENGINE HOUSE.

Previous,		32,156.69

ENGINE.

Previous,		37,456.33

STORING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	$45,556.72	
1872,	2,779.33	48,336.05

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Previous,		26,448.81

PUMP-WELL AND CULVERT.

Previous,		16,561.41

WHITE HOMESTEAD.

Previous,		4,000.00

PECKHAM ROAD.

Previous,		512.00

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

Paid,		2,605.34

RUNNING ENGINE.

Previous,		3,799.95

ENGINEERING.

Previous,		23,511.88

INSPECTORS.

Previous,		5,570.39

SALARIES.

Previous,		9,225.00

ENGINE-HOUSE LOT.

Previous,		16,055.70

INCIDENTALS.

Previous,		7,843.18

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Previous,	$14,638.48	
1872,	13,042.46	27,680.94

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Previous,	$1,196.16	
1872,	372.23	1,568.39
		$804,268.43

Appropriations by the City Council,	$760,000.00	
Less discount on Bonds sold,	5,000.00	$755,000.00

WATER RECEIPTS.

Previous,	$27,766.54	
1872,	23,203.55	50,970.09
		$805,970.09
Expenditures as above,		804,268.43
Balance unexpended,		$1,701.66

There has been expended for services during the year, under our contract with Gifford & Allen, and others,	$10,797.61
There has been refunded of this amount,	5,230.02
Leaving a balance of which is included in the outlay for distribution.	$5,567.59

The books of the Water Registrar show that the number of applications up to this date have been *twelve hundred and thirty-four.*

The number of Services reported by the Superintendent is *eleven hundred and ninety-four.*

The aggregate of water rates includes, as heretofore, the appropriation of *twelve thousand dollars*, made by the ordinance of the city for the purposes of fire and for the supply of all the public buildings, including the school-houses.

The whole number of takers of the Acushnet water of every description, is *one thousand five hundred and thirty.*

The number supplied under the head of manufactories, and from which the payments are made in accordance with the rate established by the ordinance for water used for manufacturing operations, is *fifty-eight.*

The amount received for water, as set forth in this statement, includes the payment, as it respects all but that received for manufacturing purposes, of all the rates up to July 1, 1873.

The sums due from manufacturers are collected at the close of each quarter.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. CONGDON,

City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

New Bedford Water Works,
Office of the Superintendent, City Hall,
December 6th, 1872.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the Water Ordinance, I now present to you my Annual Report.

The Storing Reservoir and Conduit are in their usual good condition, no outlay having been deemed necessary to be made upon them during the past year.

The Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs have each been furnished with a flight of granite steps at their entrances. The slopes are in good condition.

The Engine House Lot has been seeded down to grass and is now covered with a smooth surface of green sward. It would be well, during the coming year, to lay out and complete the avenues by grading the carriage-ways and paving the gutters. A fence is much needed on the front of this lot.

The McAlpine Pumping Engine has fully sustained its high reputation, having performed its work throughout the year without repairs, and in a manner entirely satisfactory. The parallel motions alluded to in your last Report, have been attached to the pump rods, and are in successful operation. Coal sheds for storing one year's supply of coal, at the Engine House, or some other suitable place, would be a desirable improvement.

As you have already determined to procure another Pumping Engine, in order to supply the mains independent of the Distributing Reservoir, a Stand-pipe will become a needful part of the plan, and should be erected during the coming Spring.

The mains are all in good order, no accident of any importance having happened to them during the year. The new line of leading mains, ordered and commenced by you last year, has been completed, and consumers in the higher part of the city now have a constant supply. When needed, this line of mains can be extended southerly through Ash and Orchard streets, and easterly through Allen and Grinnell streets, thus increasing the supply in the south part of the city.

There have been laid during the past year 18,576 feet of cast iron pipe, making a total of $25\frac{11}{100}$ miles.

Eighteen Fire Hydrants have been set, making a total number of one hundred and sixty-four.

The number of Stop-gates has been increased by forty-two, making a total of one hundred and ninety; all of one make, and all in good order.

Three hundred and fifteen Services have been attached to the mains, making a total number of one thousand one hundred and ninety-four. Of those attached this season two hundred and ninety are lead, twenty-one are cement-lined iron, and four are tin-lined lead.

Five connections have been made with the mains, for fire purposes exclusively, at the request of corporations and individuals, they paying the entire expense of the same.

Three Drinking Fountains of the Nash pattern have been set, and one of the Wilson pattern has been removed, the whole number now being eighteen.

The same difficulty has been experienced during the past as during the previous Summer, with regard to the unpleasant taste of the water. The cause, doubtless, is in the Storing Reservoir. So large an area of shallow water, lying upon vegetable deposit, must inevitably become somewhat unpleasant to the taste during some part of the Summer months. A remedy, not wholly perfect, perhaps, can probably be found, during an ordinary season, in keeping the water in this reservoir at a less depth, thus largely decreasing the area of shallow water. The building of a filter-dam, or filter gallery, would, in my opinion, prove a means whereby the water would be deprived of its vegetable element, which now constitutes its only imperfection. Should you favor such an idea, surveys can be made during the present Winter, and the cost of such an undertaking be ascertained. Permit me here to say, that in many other cities the water has, during the warm season, been such as to give the same cause for complaint, and that the Acushnet water, would, in my judgment, be all that can be desired, even in the warm months, should the plan I have proposed be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

December, 1872.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1872.

STREETS.	CAST IRON.					
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen st., Bonney west, . . .					132	
Arnold st., Lincoln west, . . .				815		
Ash st., Kempton to Court, . .		1,049				
Bethel st., Union to William, . .						412
Bedford st., Anthony west, . .						48
Cedar st., Kempton to Campbell, .		1,876				
Cedar St., Parker to Durfee, . .		2,193				
Durfee st., Cedar to Mt. Pleasant, .		493				
Forest st., County to Bonney, . .						649
High st., Second st. west, . . .						161
Kempton st., Cedar to Ash, . .		224				
Lincoln st., Arnold north, . . .						221
Maxfield st., Cedar to Cypress, . .				353		
Maxfield st., Second east, . . .						200
Middle st., Summer west, . . .						319
Middle st., Cedar to Ash, . . .						240
Mill st., Foster west, ...					322	
Mill st., Purchase to Foster, . .					458	
Mill st., Cypress to Cedar, . . .					353	
Mt. Pleasant st., Gate House to Durfee,	1,650	105	42			
North st., Second west, . . .						225
Prospect st., Grinnell to South, . .						346
Ray st., Hillman to Maxfield, . .					303	
Rivet st., Water west, . . .				740		
Second st., William to Hillman, . .					1,658	
Second st., Maxfield south, . .					32	
Seneca st., Ray east, ...					317	
School st., Front west, . . .						191
Sherman st., County to Bonney, .						722
Smith st., County to Cedar, . .					1,209	
Water st., Rivet north, . . .					274	
Willis st., Purchase to Pleasant, . .					244	
Totals, ...	1,650	5,940	42	1,908	5,302	3,734

SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
PREVIOUS TO 1872.							
Cast Iron, . . .		2,782	28	4,096	6,098	18,231	31,564
Cement, ...			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,512	22,234
1872.							
Cast Iron, . . .	1,650	5,940	42		1,908	5,302	3,734
	1,650	8,722	6,249	9,818	15,550	33,045	57,532

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES, SET IN 1872.

STREETS.	SIZE. 16 in	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Ash st., south side of Kempton,	1			
Ash st., at Cordage Co.,			1	
Arnold st., east and west side of Ash,		2		
Bethel st., north side of Union,				1
Bedford st., west side of Fourth,			1	
Bush st., east side of Third,				1
Cedar st., south side of west Maxfield,	1			
Cedar st., middle of Kempton,			1	
Court st., east and west side of Ash,				2
Durfee st., west side of Mt. Pleasant,	1			
Eighth st., north side of William,				1
Elm st., east side of Ash,				1
Forest st., west side of County,				1
Foster st., south side of Kempton,				1
Hillman st., near New Bedford Flour Mills,				1
Maxfield st., east side of Cedar,		1		
Mill st., east side of Cedar,			1	
Mill st., west side of Purchase,			1	
Middle st., east side of Ash,				1
Mt. Pleasant st., near Reservoir,	3			
North st., east side of Cedar,			1	
Purchase st., front of Wamsutta Mills new store house,			1	
Rivet st., west side of Water,		1		
Rivet st., south side, front of Post Hydrant,				1
Ray st., north side of Hillman,			1	
Seneca st., east side of Ray,			1	
Second st., south side of Middle,			1	
Sherman st., west side of County,				1
Sixth st., north side of William,				1
Smith st., west side of County,			1	
Smith st., east side of Cedar,			1	
State st., south side of Campbell,				1
Waste, Cedar st, east side at Robeson,			1	
Waste, Cedar st., west side at Hillman,				1
Waste, Ash st., west side at Middle,				1
Willis st., west side of Purchase,			1	
Water st., east side, front of Gas Co.'s Office,				1
Union st., south side, front of Hon. W. J. Rotch's,				1
	6	4	14	18

NOTE.—A 4 inch gate on Rodman street, east side of Water, was omitted in the table of the Report of 1870.

One of the 12 inch gates on Mt. Pleasant street, near Peckham, has been re-set on the same street, 70 feet north of Durfee street.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS SET IN 1872.

Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan, double.
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.
Arnold street, southwest corner of Emerson.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Campbell.
Cedar street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Cedar street, west side, between Mill and North.
Durfee street, southwest corner of Cedar, double.
Forest street, south side, front of No. 68.
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Spruce.
North street, southeast corner of Ray.
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.
Sherman street, south side, front of Pound.
Smith street, southwest corner of Chestnut, double.
Smith street, southeast corner of Spruce, double.
Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.

LOCATION OF FOUNTAINS.	KIND.	PATTERN.
County street, corner of Smith, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Dartmouth street, corner of Allen, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Elm street, corner of Purchase, . .	Drinking.	Wilson.
Hillman street, corner of Water, . .	Horse.	Wilson.
Howland street, corner of Water, . .	Drinking.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar, . .	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar, . .	Drinking.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front, . .	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front, . .	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase st., corner of Acushnet Avenue,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase street, corner of Pearl, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front, . .	Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front, . .	Horse.	Wilson.
Square east of Public Library, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Third street corner of Cannon, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union street, corner of Bethel, . .	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Washington Square, ...	Horse.	Wilson.
Washington Square, ...	Drinking.	Wilson.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE McALPINE PUMPING ENGINE FOR 1872.

	No of Days Pumping.	Total Time of Pumping.		Number of Revolutions of Engine per Month.	Average No. of Revolutions.	Coal Consumed.			Water Pumped.	Pounds pressure of Steam per square inch.	Pounds pressure of water per square inch.	Cut Off.	Oil.	Average Monthly Duty in pounds raised one foot high by one hundred pounds of coal.
						Raising Steam.	Pumping.	Total.						
MONTH.	DAYS.	HRS.	M.	REVOL.	PER MIN.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	GALLONS.	BOIL'S	PUMPS.		GALLS.	DUTY.
December, . . .	9	96	05	66,246	11.49	7,400	35,700	43,100	19,542,570	23.	59.23	4-10	3 3-8	63,161,527
January, ...	12	123	55	85,112	11.44	9,600	46,300	55,900	25,116,200	23.	59.10	4-10	4 3-8	62,802,852
February, ...	9	95	45	65,877	11.46	7,400	35,700	43,100	19,424,085	23.	59.21	4-10	3	62,499,041
March, ...	11	115	00	79,051	11.45	8,500	44,000	52,500	23,320,295	23.	59.06	4-10	3 4-8	61,050,177
April, ...	11	118	40	82,059	11.52	9,200	44,300	53,500	24,209,105	23.	59.49	4-10	3 7-8	63,405,223
May, ...	10	108	45	75,055	11.50	7,900	39,700	47,600	22,139,325	23.	59.39	4-10	3	64,680,466
June, ...	13	138	30	93,865	11.29	9,400	50,500	59,900	27,690,175	22.69	58.39	4-10	3 7-8	62,324,694
July, ...	16	168	20	112,250	11.11	11,100	59,900	71,000	33,112,756	23.	57.84	4-10	5 3-8	62,310,796
August, ...	17	173	30	117,427	11.28	10,400	62,800	73,200	34,645,390	22.82	58.62	4-10	5 2-8	62,931,759
September, . . .	15	159	15	109,706	11.48	11,000	58,300	69,300	32,333,030	22.93	59.44	4-10	4 6-8	64,245,817
October, ...	14	148	00	101,876	11.47	10,000	54,700	64,700	30,078,985	22.78	59.61	4-10	4 5-8	63,809,362
November, . . .	13	134	50	93,081	11.50	9,400	50,600	60,000	27,440,995	22.76	59.62	4-10	4 3-8	63,040,102
Totals and Averages.	150	1580	35	1,081,605	11.41	111,300	582,500	693,800	319,052,911	22.91	59.08	4-10	49 3-8	63,021,818

Inventory of Stock and Tools on hand December 1st, 1872.

AT SHOP AND YARD.

9 pieces 24 inch pipe.
37 " 16 " "
3 " 12 " "
5 " 8 " "
44 " 6 " "
24 " 4 " "
4 " 12 " cement pipe. (old.)
12 " 8 " " " "
5 " 10 " " " "
9 short pieces 16 inch pipe.
2 " " 12 " "
5 " " 10 " "
12 " " 8 " "
22 " " 4 " "
2 branches 3 way 8 in. on 24 in.
4 " " " 8 " " 12 "
1 " " " 8 " " 10 "
1 " 4 " 4 " " 8 "
1 " 3 " 4 " " 6 "
3 " 4 " 4 " " 6 "
6 " 4 " 4 " " 4 "
4 " 3 " 4 " " 4 "
1 hatchet.
1 screw driver.
1 set pitching tools.
2 air-valve boxes and covers.
1 brand.
1 stamp.
1 powder can and fuse.
1 broom.
1 coil lead pipe.
2 meters.
1 piece 6 inch drain pipe.
1 24 inch band.
12 hydrant boxes.
6 " frames.
4 " covers.
4 gate boxes.
3 " frames and covers.
2 8 inch gates.
1 4 " "
1 air-valve wrench.
1 copper pump.
2 blocks.
1 fall and triangle.
14 picks.
14 shovels.

1 ice pick.
2 furnaces.
2 kettles.
2 ladles.
15½ pigs lead.
32 ft. tile.
2 axes.
4 sets caulkers' tools.
3 tool boxes.
6 lanterns.
5 gate wrenches.
3 hydrant do.
3 goose necks.
1 pair tongs for services.
2 wrenches and spoons for do.
4 condemned drinking fountains.
1 handsaw.
1 pair india rubber mittens.
3 complete hydrants.
2 spare "
6 splitting drills.
1 dozen wedges and backing.
2 dirt pounders.
3 8 to 6 inch reducers.
2 6 " 4 " "
2 16 " 12 " "
16 16 inch curves.
4 6 " 1-16 turns.
4 8 " bevel hub.
7 4 " " "
6 4 " 1-8 turns.
2 16 " iron plugs.
7 6 " " "
17 4 " " "
3 16 " wooden do.
2 10 " " "
4 8 " " "
5 6 " " "
13 4 " " "
7 16 " sleeves.
4 12 " "
1 10 " "
2 8 " "
4 6 " "
9 4 " "
1 small size tapping machine.
1 large " " "

1 hoe.
2 grub hoes.
7 chisels.
4 points.
1 trowel.
1 wheel-barrow.
3 monkey wrenches.
3 buckets.
3 files.
9 iron bars.
5 blowing drills.
5 hand hammers.
3 striking hammers.
1 sledge.

3 ½ inch screw taps.
2 5-8 “ “ “
3 3-4 “ “ “
2 1 “ “ “
3 ½ “ drills.
3 5-8 “ “
3 3-4 “ “
3 1 “ “
1 1 “ composition taps.
2 3-4 “ “ “
2 5-8 “ “ “
1 ½ “ “ “
1500 ft. chestnut lumber.

AT FOUNDRY.

Patterns for 8, 6 and 4 inch branches.
“ “ 8 to 6 and 6 to 4 inch reducers.
“ “ 24, 16, 10, 8, 6, 4 “ plugs.
“ “ 24, 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 inch sleeves.
“ “ 8, 6 and 4 inch cups.
“ “ 4 inch 1-8 turns.
“ “ 4 “ bevel hubs.
“ “ air box cover.

AT STORING RESERVOIR.

1 skiff boat.
1 pair oars.
1 pump.

1 wheel wrench.
Belting and buckets for pump.

AT DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

4 shovels.
1 pick.
1 pail.
2 baskets.
1 watering pot.
2 iron rakes.
1 wooden rake.
1 iron bar.
1 hoe.

1 scythe.
1 wheelbarrow.
1 sickle.
1 force pump.
3 pieces hose.
1 roller.
1 pitchfork.
1 monkey wrench.
1 wheel wrench.

AT OFFICE AND STABLE.

2 desks.
2 tables.
1 tool box.
9 chairs.
2 stools.
3 spittoons.
4 pieces matting.
1 mat.
6 drawing boards.
4 horses for drawing boards.
1 map of city.
3 rolls drawing paper.
1 quire Whatman paper.
1 duster.
1 broom.
1 ice water tank.
1 horse.
2 wagons.
1 buffalo robe.
1 blanket.
1 halter.
1 harness.
1 whip.

AT ENGINE HOUSE.

63 gallons oil.
2 sets blocks, straps and fall.
7 chairs.
1 stool.
2 ladders.
2 spittoons.
1-4 ream emery cloth.
2 dust brushes.
2 steam gauges.
1 coal screen.
1 grindstone.
2 wheelbarrows.
1 platform scale.
8 oil cans.
150 pounds waste.
1 copper hammer.
3 screw wrenches.
26 wrenches belonging to engine.
1 clock.
2 slates.
1 ice water tank.
1 writing desk.
1-4 box soap.
10 lamps.
2 pitchers.
5 lanterns.
1 keg oil soap.
1 gallon alcohol.
6 chisels.
1 wood saw.
100 feet rubber hose.
3 water buckets.
7 pieces fire tools.
1 iron bar.
2 shovels.
2 brooms.
300 fire brick.
1 hydrant wrench.
1 gate wrench.
1 vise.
49 grate bars.
20 bundles pickets.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

City of New Bedford, April 17, 1873.

The following arrangements have been made in relation to the Audit, Examination and Payment of the claims against the city :

All Bills must be presented to the Auditor, properly certified, on or before the 20th day of each month.

All Rolls ot any description must be made up to that date, that being the day on which the month is to close ; and all Rolls for the present month (May) will include only the time up to that date.

All Rolls, properly authenticated, must be placed in the hands of the Auditor on or before the 20th, as above. No Bills or Rolls presented after the 20th will be audited until the following month.

An exception to these rules is made with regard to the Teachers of the Public Schools, who will be paid as heretofore, at the close of each term.

All claims audited will be paid at the office of the City Treasurer, on or after the first day of any month.

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts will meet on the 27th day of each month.

If either of the above dates comes on Sunday, the day previous is to be considered as the date to which this notice is to apply.

Per order ot Committee on Accounts,

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.